

1 .what is RDBMS

- RDBMS stands for **Relational Database Management System**. It refers to a type of database management system (DBMS) that stores data in a structured format, using rows and columns within tables.

2 .what is SQL

- **SQL** (Structured Query Language) plays a significant role in verifying and validating data stored in a database. Manual testers often use SQL to interact directly with the database to ensure that the data is being processed correctly by the application under test.

3.write sql commands.

DDL - Data Defination Langauage

```
1>CREATE DATABASE 28july2022
```

```
2>CREATE TABLE students(  
    id int PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    name varchar(50),  
    email varchar(50)  
);
```

```
3>ALTER TABLE students ADD address varchar(100)
```

```
4>ALTER TABLE students CHANGE address location varchar(100)
```

```
5>ALTER TABLE students MODIFY location varchar(200)
```

```
6>ALTER TABLE students DROP location
```

```
7>TRUNCATE TABLE students
```

```
drop table [table name];
```

DML - Data Manipulation Language

```
1>INSERT INTO students(name,email)VALUES('durgesh','durgesh@gmail.com')
```

```
2>INSERT INTO students VALUES(' ','jay','jay@gmail.com')
```

```
3>UPDATE students SET email="jay@yahoo.com" WHERE id=2
```

```
4>DELETE FROM students WHERE city="surat"
```

3. what is join?

A **join** clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them.

4. write type of joins

- **(INNER) JOIN**: Returns records that have matching values in both tables
select * from [table1] inner join [table2]
on com_col_name_of_table1=com_col_name_of_table2
- **LEFT (OUTER) JOIN**: Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table
select * from order_table LEFT join person ON person_id=person
- **RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN**: Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table
select * from order_table right join person ON person_id=person

How many constraints and describe its self.

- **NOT NULL** - Ensures that a column cannot have a NULL value
- **UNIQUE** - Ensures that all values in a column are different
- **PRIMARY KEY** - A combination of a NOT NULL and UNIQUE. Uniquely identifies each row in a table
- **FOREIGN KEY** - Prevents actions that would destroy links between tables
- **CHECK** - Ensures that the values in a column satisfies a specific condition
- **DEFAULT** - Sets a default value for a column if no value is specified
- **CREATE INDEX** - Used to create and retrieve data from the database very quickly

5. Difference between RDBMS vs. DBMS

DBMS	RDBMS
DBMS stores data as file.	RDBMS stores data in tabular form.
Data elements need to access individually.	Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time.
No relationship between data.	Data is stored in the form of tables which are related to each other.
Normalization is not present.	Normalization is present.

6. what is api testing

Application Programming Interface (API) is a software interface that allows two applications to interact with each other without any user intervention

7. type of api testing

- Open APIs: These types of APIs are publicly available to use like OAuth APIs from Google. It has also not given any restriction to use them. So, they are also known as Public APIs.
- Partner APIs: Specific rights or licenses to access this type of API because they are not available to the public.
- Internal APIs: Internal or private. These APIs are developed by companies to use in their internal systems. It helps you to enhance the productivity of your teams.

8. what is responsive testing?

- Responsive testing is a process that verifies how well a website or web application works on different devices, screen sizes, resolutions, and platforms.

9. Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing ?

- LT BROWSER
- LEMBDA TESTING
- GOOGLE RESIZER
- I AM RESPONSIVE
- PIXEL TUNER

10. What is the full form of .ipa, .apk

- Ipa stand for : ios app package
- Apk stand for : android package

11. How to create step for to open the developer option mode ON?

To enable developer options on an Android device, you can:

1. Go to Settings
2. Tap About phone or About device
3. Tap Software information
4. Tap Build number seven times
5. Enter your pattern, PIN, or password to enable the menus