1). What is RDBMS

A. A relational database is a type of database that stores and provides access to data points that are related to one another.

->. Relational databases are based on the relational model, an intuitive, straightforward way of representing data in tables.

->. In a relational database, each row in the table is a record with a unique ID called the key.

->. The columns of the table hold attributes of the data, and each record usually has a value for each attribute, making it easy to establish the relationships among data points.

2). What is SQL

A. Structured query language (SQL) is a programming language for storing and processing information in a relational database.

->. A relational database stores information in tabular form, with rows and columns representing different data attributes and the various relationships between the data values.

->. SQL lets you access and manipulate databases

->. SQL became a standard of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in 1986, and of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1987

3). Write SQL Commands

A.

SELECT - extracts data from a database.

UPDATE - updates data in a database.

DELETE - deletes data from a database.

INSERT INTO - inserts new data into a database.

CREATE DATABASE - creates a new database.

ALTER DATABASE - modifies a database.

CREATE TABLE - creates a new table.

4). What is join?

A.

JOIN is an SQL clause used to query and access data from multiple tables, based on logical relationships between those tables.

->. In other words, JOINS indicate how SQL Server should use data from one table to select the rows from another table

->. JOINS in SQL are commands which are used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between those tables

5). Write type of joins.

A.

1. Inner join: returns records that have matching values in both tables

2. Left outer join: returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table

3. Right outer join: returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table

Full (outer) join: returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table

6). How Many constraint and describes it self

A.

SQL constraints are used to specify rules for the data in a table.

Constraints are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table.

This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data in the table.

If there is any violation between the constraint and the data action, the action is aborted.

Constraints can be column level or table level. Column level constraints apply to a column, and table level constraints apply to the whole table.

The following constraints are commonly used in SQL:

1. [Not null](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_notnull.asp) - ensures that a column cannot have a null value
2. [Unique](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_unique.asp) - ensures that all values in a column are different
3. [Primary key](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_primarykey.asp) - a combination of a not null and unique. Uniquely identifies each row in a table
4. [Foreign key](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_foreignkey.asp) - prevents actions that would destroy links between tables
5. [Check](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_check.asp) - ensures that the values in a column satisfies a specific condition
6. [Default](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_default.asp) - sets a default value for a column if no value is specified
7. [Create index](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_create_index.asp) - used to create and retrieve data from the database very quickly

7). Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS

A.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| RDBMS | DBMS |
| RDBMS stores data in tabular form | DBMS stores data as file. |
| Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time. | Data elements need to access individually. |
| Data is stored in the form of tables which are related to each other. | No relationship between data. |
| RDBMS supports distributed database | DBMS does not support distributed database. |
| It uses a tabular structure where the headers are the column names, and the rows contain corresponding values. | It stores data in either a navigational or hierarchical form. |

8). What is API Testing

A.

**API Testing** is a software testing type that validates Application Programming Interfaces (APIs).

->. The purpose of API Testing is to check the functionality, reliability, performance, and security of the programming interfaces.

->. In API Testing, instead of using standard user inputs(keyboard) and outputs, you use software to send calls to the API, get output, and note down the system’s response.

->. API tests are very different from GUI Tests and won’t concentrate on the look and feel of an application.

->. It mainly concentrates on the business logic layer of the software

**->.  API (Application Programming Interface)** is a computing interface that enables communication and data exchange between two separate software systems

9). Types of API Testing

A.

1.Validation Testing.

2.Functional Testing.

3.UI testing.

4.Load testing.

5.Runtime/ Error Detection.

6.Security testing.

7.Penetration testing.

8.Fuzz testing.

10). What is Responsive Testing?

A.

Responsive testing involves how a website or web application looks and behaves on different devices, screen sizes, and resolutions.

->. The goal of responsive testing is to ensure that the website or web application can be used effectively on various devices, including desktops, laptops, tablets, and smartphones.

11). Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing

A.

1. Test sigma

2. Responsinator

3. Screenfly

4. Lambda test

5. Cross browser testing

6. browser stack

12). What is the full form of Ipa, apk

A.

1. An IPA (iOS App Store Package) file is an iOS application archive file that stores an iOS app.

->. Each IPA file includes a binary and can only be installed on an iOS device.

2. APK file stands for (Android Application Package). APK is a file extension of an Android device.

->. APK files can normally be used in Android and a number of other Android

based **Operating Systems** for the distribution and installation of mobile apps and mobile games.

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

A.

The Settings app on Android includes a screen called developer options where you can configure system behaviours that help you profile and debug your app performance.

For example, you can enable debugging over USB, capture a bug report, enable visual feedback for taps, flash window surfaces when they update, use the GPU for 2D graphics rendering, and more.