1. **What is RDBMS**

RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. RDBMS is a program used to maintain a relational database. RDBMS is the basis for all modern database systems such as MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, and Microsoft Access.

1. **What is SQL**

SQL database or relational database is a collection of highly structured tables, wherein each row reflects a data entity, and every column defines a specific information field. Relational databases are built using the structured query language (SQL) to create, store, update, and retrieve data. Therefore, SQL is the underlying programming language for all RDBMS such as MySQL, Oracle, and , among others.

1. **Write SQL Commands**

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.

1. **What is join?**

SQL Join statement is used to combine data or rows from two or more tables based on a common field between them.

1. **Write type of joins.**

           > inner join

           > right join

           > left join

           > full join

1. **How Many constraint and describes it self**

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:

 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

1. **Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **RDBMS** | **DBMS** |
| Data stored is in table format | Data stored is in the file format |
| Multiple data elements are accessible together | Individual access of data elements |
| Data in the form of a table are linked together | No connection between data |
| Support distributed database | No support for distributed database |
| Data is stored in a large amount | Data stored is a small quantity |
| RDBMS supports multiple users | DBMS supports a single user |
| The software and hardware requirements are higher | The software and hardware requirements are low |
| Example: Oracle, SQL Server. | Example: XML, Microsoft Access. |

1. **What is API Testing**

API testing, or application programming interface testing, is a type of software testing that focuses on the testing of individual API methods and the interactions between different APIs. This type of testing is typically performed at the integration level, after unit testing is completed, and before user interface testing begins. It is used to validate that the API behaves correctly and that it meets the requirements of the system.

1. **Types of API Testing**

* Open api
* Partner api
* Iternal api

1. **What is Responsive Testing?**

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.

1. **Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing**

-LT Browser

-Lembda Testing

-Google Resizer

-am I responsive

-Pixel tuner

1. **What is the full form of .ipa, .apk**

**ipa**

iOS package App, international phonetic alphabet

**apk**

Android Application Package

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

Step 1: Go to Settings >my Phone.

Step 2: Tap Software Info > Build Number.

Step 3: Tap Build Number seven times. After the first few taps, you should see the steps counting down until you unlock the developer options. You may also have to tap in your PIN for verification.

Step 4: Once developer options are activated, you will see a message that reads, You are now a developer.

Step 5: Go back to the Settings pane, where you will now find Developer options as an entry.

Step 6: Tap it and toggle (USB debugging) the switch on if it is not already, and from there, you can proceed to make adjustments to your phone.