**What is RDBMS**

* RDBMS

- R – Relational

- DB – Database

- M – Management

- S – System

* It is a software system that enables you to define, create, maintain, and control access to relational databases.
* It is help you to store and work with data.

**What is SQL**

* SQL is Structured Query Language
* It is computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in relational database.
* It is the standard language for relation database system.
* It allows users to describe the data.
* It allows users to define the data in database and manipulate that data.
* It allows users to create and drop databases and tables.

**Write SQL Commands**

* DDL – Data Definition Language
* DML – Data Manipulation Language
* DCL – Data Control Language
* DQL – Data Query Language

**What is join?**

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

**Write type of joins.**

* Inner Join

– combine records from two tables whenever there are matching values in a field common to both tables.

– Produces only the set of records that match in both TableA and TableB.

* Left join

– returns all records from the left table, even if there are no matches in the right table.

– Produces a complete set of records from TableA, with the matching records in TableB. If there is not match, the right side will contain null.

* Right Join

– returns all rows from the right table, even if there are no matches in the left table.

– Produces a complete set of records from TableB, with the matching records in TableA. If there is no match, the left side will contain null

* Full Join

– returns rows when there is a match in one of the tables.

– Produces the set of all records in TableA and TableB, with matching records from both sides where available. If there is no match, the missing side will contain null.

**How many constraint and describe it self**

* A Not Null – ­NOT NULL constraints prevent null values from being entered into a column.
* Unique – Unique constraints ensure that the values in a set of columns are unique and not null for all rows in the table.
* Primary key – You can use primary key and foreign key constraints to define relationship between tables.
* (Table) Check – A Check constraint is a database rule that specifies the values allowed in one more columns of every row of a table.
* Foreign key – Foreign key constraints enable definition of required relationship between and within tables.

**Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| RDBMS | DBMS |
| * Data stored in table format | * Data stored 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 in a small amount |
| * RDBMS supports multiple users | * DBMS supports a single user |
| * The software and hardware requirements are higher | * The software and hardware requirements are low |
| * Oracle, SQL Server | * XML, Microsoft Access. |

**What is API Testing**

* Application Programming Interface(API)
* It is a software interface that allows two applications to interact with each other without ant user intervention.
* Purpose of APIP Testing is to check the functionality, reliability, performance, and security of the programming interface.

**Types of API Testing**

* Open APIs

– Also known as Public APIs or external APIs

– is open and available for use by any outside developer or business.

* Partner APIs

– Only available to specifically selected and authorized outside developers or APO consumers.

– Is a means to facilitate business to business activities.

– Partners have clear rights and licenses to access such APIs.

* Internal APIs

– It is developed to connect system and data within the business.

– It is intended for internal use, and such security levels are assumed to be in place through other policies.

**What is Responsive Testing?**

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

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

* LR Browser
* Lambda Testing
* Google Resizer
* I am responsive
* Pixel tuner

**What is the full form of .ios, .apk**

* .ios – iPhone Operating System
* .apk – Android Application Package

– Android Package Kit

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

* Go to Setting –> About Phone –> Tap Software Info –> Build Number –> Tap Build Number seven times
* Setting –> Privacy & Security –> Developer Mode –> Restart –> Turn on developer mode? (Turn On)