* What is RDBMS

Ans :- RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. RDBMS is the basis for SQL, and for all modern database systems like MS SQL Server, IBM DB2, Oracle, MySQL, and Microsoft Access.

* What is SQL

Ans :- SQL is Structured Query Language, which is a computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in relational database.

* SQL is the standard language for Relation Database System. All relational database management systems like MySQL, MS Access, and Oracle, Sybase, Informix, postgres and SQL Server use SQL as standard database language
* Also, they are using different dialects, such as:
  + MS SQL Server using T-SQL, ANSI SQL
  + Oracle using PL/SQL,
  + MS Access version of SQL is called JET SQL (native format) etc.
* Write SQL Commands

Ans :- DDL – Data Definition Language

DML – Data Manipulation Language

DCL – Data Control Language

DQL – Data Query Language

* What is join?

Ans :- A JOIN **clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them**

* Write type of joins.

Ans :- INNER JOIN: returns rows when there is a match in both tables.

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

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

FULL JOIN: returns rows when there is a match in one of the tables.

* How Many constraint and describes it self

Ans :-[**NOT NULL constraints**](https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/SSHRBY/com.ibm.swg.im.dashdb.admin.dbobj.doc/doc/c0052354.html)  
NOT NULL constraints prevent null values from being entered into a column.

* [**Unique constraints**](https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/SSHRBY/com.ibm.swg.im.dashdb.admin.dbobj.doc/doc/c0020151.html)  
  Unique constraints ensure that the values in a set of columns are unique and not null for all rows in the table. The columns specified in a unique constraint must be defined as NOT NULL. The database manager uses a unique index to enforce the uniqueness of the key during changes to the columns of the unique constraint.
* [**Primary key constraints**](https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/SSHRBY/com.ibm.swg.im.dashdb.admin.dbobj.doc/doc/c0020150.html)  
  You can use primary key and foreign key constraints to define relationships between tables.
* [**(Table) Check constraints**](https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/SSHRBY/com.ibm.swg.im.dashdb.admin.dbobj.doc/doc/c0020152.html)  
  A check constraint (also referred to as a table check constraint) is a database rule that specifies the values allowed in one or more columns of every row of a table. Specifying check constraints is done through a restricted form of a search condition.
* [**Foreign key (referential) constraints**](https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/SSHRBY/com.ibm.swg.im.dashdb.admin.dbobj.doc/doc/c0020153.html)  
  Foreign key constraints (also known as referential constraints or referential integrity constraints) enable definition of required relationships between and within tables.
* [**Informational constraints**](https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/SSHRBY/com.ibm.swg.im.dashdb.admin.dbobj.doc/doc/c0023324.html)  
  An informational constraint is a constraint attribute that can be used by the SQL compiler to improve the access to data. Informational constraints are not enforced by the database manager, and are not used for additional verification of data; rather, they are used to improve query performance.

* Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS

Ans :- A Relational database management system (RDBMS) is a database management system (DBMS) that is based on the relational model as introduced by E. F. Codd.

* What is API Testing

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

* another definition , API (Application Programming Interface) is a computing interface which enables communication and data exchange between two separate software systems.
* 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.
* Types of API Testing

Ans :- There are mainly 3 types 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.
* What is Responsive Testing?

Ans :- A responsive web design involves creating a flexible web page that is accessible from any device, starting from a mobile phone to a tablet.

* Furthermore, a responsive web design improves users’ browsing experience.
* Considering this from a quality assurance perspective, a responsive web design requires thorough evaluation using a variety of devices before it is ready to go live.
* Software testers may find it challenging to perform responsive design testing as a variety of factors are to be looked into during the testing phase.
* Some points to be understand for Responsive Testing.
* The challenges involved in testing a responsive website
* How website testing differs from a mobile device to a computer
* Rules and guidelines to be followed during responsive design testing and
* Lastly, various tools available to perform responsive testing
* Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing

Ans :- LT Browser

* Lembda Testing
* Google Resizer
* I am responsive
* Pixel tuner
* What is the full form of ipa , .apk

Ans :- IPA - iPhone Application Archive.

APK – Android Application Package .

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

Ans - 1. On your device, find the Build number option. The following table shows the settings location of the Build number on various devices: ...

2.Tap the Build Number option seven times until you see the message You are now a developer! ...

3.Return to the previous screen to find Developer options at the bottom