What is RDBMS

-> RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. It is a type of database management system that uses a relational model to organize and store data. In an RDBMS, data is stored in tables that are related to each other through common fields or keys. This allows for efficient querying and manipulation of data using SQL (Structured Query Language). Examples of popular RDBMS include Oracle, MySQL, and Microsoft SQL Server.

What is SQL ?

-> 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.

Write SQL Commands

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1. SELECT \* FROM table\_name; (Selects all columns and rows from a table)

2. INSERT INTO table\_name (column1, column2, column3) VALUES (value1, value2, value3); (Inserts data into a table)

3. UPDATE table\_name SET column\_name = new\_value WHERE condition; (Updates data in a table)

4. DELETE FROM table\_name WHERE condition; (Deletes data from a table)

5. CREATE TABLE table\_name (column1 datatype, column2 datatype, column3 datatype); (Creates a new table with specified columns and data types)

6. ALTER TABLE table\_name ADD column\_name datatype; (Adds a new column to an existing table)

7. DROP TABLE table\_name; (Deletes an entire table and all its data)

8. SELECT column1, column2 FROM table\_name WHERE condition; (Selects specific columns and rows from a table based on a condition)

9. SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM table\_name; (Counts the number of rows in a table)

10. SELECT MAX(column\_name) FROM table\_name; (Finds the maximum value in a column of a table)

What is join?

Write type of joins?

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Join is a SQL operation that combines two or more tables based on a related column between them. It allows data from multiple tables to be viewed as if it were in a single table.

There are different types of joins in SQL:

1. Inner Join: Returns only the rows that have matching values in both tables.

2. Left Join: Returns all the rows from the left table and the matched rows from the right table. If there are no matching rows in the right table, it returns null.

3. Right Join: Returns all the rows from the right table and the matched rows from the left table. If there are no matching rows in the left table, it returns null.

4. Full Outer Join: Returns all the rows from both tables and null for non-matching rows.

5. Cross Join: Returns the Cartesian product of both tables, resulting in all possible combinations of rows.

Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS

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RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System, while DBMS stands for Database Management System. The main difference between the two is that RDBMS is a type of DBMS that manages data in a relational database, where data is organized into tables with rows and columns, and relationships are established between tables.

On the other hand, DBMS can refer to any system that manages data in a database, regardless of the type of database. DBMS may not necessarily support relational databases or have the ability to establish relationships between tables.

RDBMS is more structured and organized than DBMS, as it enforces data integrity through constraints and rules, such as primary keys, foreign keys, and referential integrity. RDBMS also supports ACID properties (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability), which ensure that transactions are processed reliably and consistently.

In summary, RDBMS is a specific type of DBMS that manages data in a relational database with structured relationships between tables, while DBMS refers to any system that manages data in a database, regardless of its structure or relationships.

What is API Testing

Types of API Testing ?

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API testing is a type of software testing that focuses on testing the functionality, reliability, performance, and security of APIs (Application Programming Interfaces). APIs are software components that allow different applications to communicate with each other and exchange data.

There are several types of API testing, including:

1. Unit Testing - This type of testing focuses on testing individual functions or methods within an API to ensure that they work as expected.

2. Functional Testing - This type of testing verifies that the API functions as expected and meets the functional requirements specified in the API documentation.

3. Integration Testing - This type of testing verifies that the API works correctly when integrated with other systems or components.

4. Load Testing - This type of testing checks the performance of the API under heavy loads and stress conditions.

5. Security Testing - This type of testing checks the security features of the API, such as authentication, authorization, and encryption, to ensure that they meet the security requirements.

6. Penetration Testing - This type of testing simulates a real-world attack on the API to identify vulnerabilities and weaknesses in its security features.

Overall, API testing is essential for ensuring the quality and reliability of APIs and their ability to meet the needs of users and applications.

What is Responsive Testing and

Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing ?

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Responsive testing is a type of software testing that focuses on ensuring that a website or application is responsive and works correctly on different devices with varying screen sizes, such as desktops, laptops, tablets, and smartphones.

Responsive testing involves testing the layout, design, and functionality of a website or application across different devices and screen sizes to ensure that it provides a consistent user experience and functions correctly.

There are several types of tools available for responsive testing, including:

1. BrowserStack - A cloud-based testing platform that allows users to test websites and applications on different devices and browsers.

2. Sauce Labs - A cloud-based testing platform that offers automated and manual testing for websites and applications on different devices and browsers.

3. CrossBrowserTesting - A cloud-based testing platform that allows users to test websites and applications on different devices and browsers.

4. Responsive Design Checker - A free online tool that allows users to check how a website looks on different devices and screen sizes.

5. Google Chrome DevTools - A built-in tool in the Google Chrome browser that allows users to test websites on different devices and screen sizes.

Overall, responsive testing is essential for ensuring that a website or application provides a consistent user experience across different devices and screen sizes. The availability of various tools makes it easier for testers to perform responsive testing efficiently and effectively.

What is the full form of .ipa, .apk

->Android application package

iOS App Store package

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

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Go to "Settings"

Tap "About device" or "About phone"

Tap “Software information”

Tap to multiple click on about phone

Developer option will be enabled

How Many constraint in sql?

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In SQL, there are several types of constraints that can be used to enforce rules and restrictions on data in a table. Some common types of constraints include:

1. NOT NULL constraint: This ensures that a column cannot have null values.

2. UNIQUE constraint: This ensures that a column or set of columns contains only unique values.

3. PRIMARY KEY constraint: This identifies a column or set of columns as the primary key for a table.

4. FOREIGN KEY constraint: This establishes a relationship between two tables based on a column in each table.

5. CHECK constraint: This specifies a condition that must be met for a row to be inserted or updated in a table.

The number of constraints that can be used in SQL depends on the specific database management system being used and the requirements of the application or project. There is no set limit on the number of constraints that can be used in SQL.