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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.
RDBMS uses SQL queries to access the data in the database.

2. What is SQL?

SQL is the standard language for dealing with Relational Databases.
SQL is used to insert, search, update, and delete database records.
SQL is a standard language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data in databases.To use SQL in: MySQL, SQL Server, MS Access, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, Postgres, and other database systems.

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3. Write SQL Commands.

DDL - Data Definition Language

- CREATE DATABASE - creates a new database
- ALTER DATABASE - modifies a database
- CREATE TABLE - creates a new table
- ALTER TABLE - modifies a table
- DROP TABLE - deletes a table
- TRUNCATE TABLE - To delete the data inside a table

DQL - Data Query Language

- SELECT - Retrive data from a database

DML - Data Manipulation Language

- UPDATE - updates data in a database
- DELETE - deletes data from a database
- INSERT INTO - inserts new data into a database

DCL - Data Control Language

- CONSTRAINT - To specify rules for data in a table.

4. What is join?

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

5. Write type of joins.

INNER JOIN: Returns records that have matching values in both tables

LEFT JOIN: Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table

RIGHT JOIN: Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table

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FULL JOIN: Returns all records from both tables

6. How Many constraint and describes it self

NOT NULL constraints :- NOT NULL constraints prevent null values from being entered into a column.

E.g:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (
ID int NOT NULL,
LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
Age int
);
```

Unique (or unique key) constraints;- *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.

E.g:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (
ID int UNIQUE,
FirstName varchar(255),
LastName varchar(255),
Age int
);
```

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Primary key constraints:-The PRIMARY KEY constraint uniquely identifies each record in a table. Primary keys must contain UNIQUE values, and cannot contain NULL values.
E.g:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons
( ID int PRIMARY KEY,
 FirstName varchar(255),
 LastName varchar(255),
 Age int
);
```

Foreign key (or referential integrity) constraints:- *Foreign key constraints* (also known as *referential constraints* or *referential integrity constraints*) enable definition of required relationships between and within tables.
E.g:

```
CREATE TABLE Orders
( OrderID int NOT NULL,
OrderNumber int NOT NULL,
PersonID int,
PRIMARY KEY (OrderID),
FOREIGN KEY (PersonID) REFERENCES Persons(PersonID)
);
```

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Check constraints:- A 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.

E.g:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons
( ID int NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255),
LastName varchar(255),
Age int CHECK (Age>=18)
);
```

Default constraints:- The DEFAULT constraint is used to set a default value for a column. The default value will be added to all new records, if no other value is specified.

E.g:

```
CREATE TABLE Orders
( ID int NOT NULL,
OrderNumber int NOT NULL,
OrderDate date DEFAULT GETDATE()
);
```

7. 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 to data elements.
Data in the form of a table are linked together.	No connection between data.
Support distributed database.	No support for distributed databases.
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.

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8. What is API Testing?

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.

9. Types of API Testing?

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.

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10. What is Responsive Testing?

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

There are Five Types of tools available for responsive testing:

1. LT Browser
2. Lambda Testing
3. Google Resizer
4. I am responsive
5. Pixel tuner

12. What is the full form of .ipa, .apk

Ipa - iOS App Store Package

Apk - Android Application Package

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13. How to create a step for opening the developer option mode ON?

Step 1: Go to *Settings* > *About phone***.**

Step 2: Scroll Down and go to the Software information option and Tap Software information

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 and head to *System*, where you will now find *Developer options* as an entry.

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