**1.What is RDBMS?**

* Relational Database.
* Its store data in the form of tables (rows and columns), with most commercial relational database management system using structured query language to access the database.

**2.What is SQL?**

* Structured Query Language.
* It is a domain specific language used in programming and designed for managing data held in relational database management system (RDBMS).

**3.Write SQL commands.**

**DDL:** Data Definition Language

Create table, Create database, use, truncate etc

**DML:** Data Manipulation Language

Insert, update, delete

**DQL:** Data Query Language

Select

**DCL/TCL:** Data/Transactional Control Language

Commit, rollback etc.

**4.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.

**5.Write types of joins.**

**Types of joins:**

1. Inner Join
2. Left join
3. Right join
4. Full join

**6.How Many Constraints and describes itself.**

**Primary Key:** unique + not null.

**Foreign Key:** It’s depend on primary table.

**Unique Key:** Only unique value, blank allow.

**Check:** Condition you should apply.

**Not null:** No to be blank.

**Default:** Fixed value.

**Index:** When you searching some record at that time apply indexing.

**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 of data elements |
| Data in the form of a table are linked together | No connection between data |
| Normalisation is not achievable | There is normalisation |
| Support distributed database | No support for distributed database |
| Data is stored in a large amount | Data stored is a small quantity |
| Here, redundancy of data is reduced with the help of key and indexes in RDBMS | Data redundancy is common |
| RDBMS supports multiple users | DBMS supports a single user |
| It features multiple layers of security while handling data | There is only low security while handling data |
| The software and hardware requirements are higher | The software and hardware requirements are low |
| Oracle, SQL Server. | XML, Microsoft Access. |

**8.What is API Testing?**

* API stands for Application Programming Interface.
* API testing is a software testing type that validates Application Programming Interfaces (APIs).
* The purpose of API Testing is to check the functionality, reliability, performance, and security of the programming interfaces.

**9.Types of API Testing.**

1. Functional Testing
2. Security Testing
3. UI Testing
4. Load Testing
5. Fuzz Testing
6. Runtime Testing

**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.
* A responsive web design improves users’ browsing experience.

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

* LT Browser
* Lembda Testing
* Google Resizer
* I am responsive
* Pixel tuner

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

**.ipa:** ios Application

**.apk:** Android Application Package

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

Settings<<USB debugging<<click allow<<developer mode on.