1. What is RDBMS

RDBMS- its store data in the form of tables (row and colomns), with most commercial relational database management systems using structured query language (SQL) to access the database

1. What is SQL

SQL – Structured Query Language (MySQL, SQL server, Oracle, Postgray SQL)

Structured Query Language – is a domain – specific language used in programming and design for managing data held in a relational database management system (RDBMS)

1. Write SQL Commands

1 DDL – data definition language – create table, create database, use, truncate etc.

2 DML- data manipulation language – insert, update, delete

3 DQL – data query language – select

4 DCL/TCL- data /transactional control language – commit, rollback etc.

1. What is join?

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

1. Write type of joins.

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.

1. How Many constraint and describes it self

SQL constraints are used to specify rules for the data in a table.

Constraints are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data in the table. If there is any violation between the constraint and the data action, the action is aborted.

Constraints can be column level or table level. Column level constraints apply to a column, and table level constraints apply to the whole table.

The following constraints are commonly used in SQL:

* [NOT NULL](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_notnull.asp) - Ensures that a column cannot have a NULL value
* [UNIQUE](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_unique.asp) - Ensures that all values in a column are different
* [PRIMARY KEY](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_primarykey.asp) - A combination of a NOT NULL and UNIQUE. Uniquely identifies each row in a table
* [FOREIGN KEY](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_foreignkey.asp) - Prevents actions that would destroy links between tables
* [CHECK](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_check.asp) - Ensures that the values in a column satisfies a specific condition
* [DEFAULT](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_default.asp) - Sets a default value for a column if no value is specified
* [CREATE INDEX](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_create_index.asp) - Used to create and retrieve data from the database very quickly

1. Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameters** | **DBMS** | **RDBMS** |
| **Storage** | Stores data in the form of a file | Stores data in the form of tables |
| **Database Structure** | Hierarchical arrangement of data | Stores data in the form of rows and columns within tables |
| **Number of Users** | Allows one user at a time | Allows more than one user at a time |
| **ACID** | Does not use the ACID form of data storage | Uses the ACID model |
| **Type of Program** | Manages the data in a computer | Maintains the relationships of tables in a database |
| **Hardware and Software Needs** | Not many hardware and software requirements | Needs a good set of hardware and software requirements |
| **Integrity Constraints** | Does not support integrity constraints | Supports integrity constraints |
| **Normalization** | Cannot be normalized | Supports normalization |
| **Distributed Databases** | No support for distributed databases | Allows distributed databases |
| **Data Handling Capacity** | Cannot handle large amounts of data | Able to handle high amounts of data |
| **Data Access** | Individual data access | Easy and straightforward data access |
| **Data Relationship** | No relationships defined for the data | Defines relationships using foreign keys |
| **Data Security** | Lack of data security | Good data security due to several log files |

1. 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

1. 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.

1. 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.

1. Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing

LT Browser

Lembda Testing

Google Resizer

I am responsive

Pixel tuner

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

The full form of APK is an Android Application Package.

The full form of IPA app iOS package App Store (IPA)

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

Redmi note 5 (android 8.1.0) > setting > about phone > MIUI version (tap 5 times) then promt a message like: you are now a developers > additional setting > developers options