

### (1) What is RDBMS?

- ~ 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.
- ~ 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.

### (2) What is SQL?

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

### (3) Write SQL Commands?

- ~ **DDL** – Data Definition Language
- ~ DDL changes the structure of the table like creating a table, deleting a table, altering a table, etc.
- ~ Here are some commands that come under DDL:
  - ~ CREATE
  - ~ ALTER
  - ~ DROP
  - ~ TRUNCATE
- ~ **DML** – Data Manipulation Language
- ~ DML commands are used to modify the database. It is responsible for all forms of changes in the database.
- ~ Here are some commands that come under DML:
  - ~ INSERT
  - ~ UPDATE
  - ~ DELETE
- ~ **DCL** – Data Control Language
- ~ DCL commands are used to grant and take back authority from any database user.
- ~ Here are some commands that come under DCL:
  - ~ Grant
  - ~ Revoke
- ~ **DQL** – Data Query Language
- ~ DQL is used to fetch the data from the database.
- ~ Here are some commands that come under DQL:
  - ~ SELECT

### (4) What is join?

- ~ The SQL JOIN is a command clause that combines records from two or more tables in a database.

### (5) Write the type of Joins?

- ~ SQL joins are 4 types as follows:
  - ~ **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.

### (6) How many constraints and describes itself?

- ~ The following constraints are commonly used in SQL:
  - ~ **NOT NULL** - Ensures that a column cannot have a NULL value.
  - ~ **UNIQUE** - Ensures that all values in a column are different.
  - ~ **PRIMARY KEY** - A combination of NOT NULL and UNIQUE. Uniquely identifies each row in a table.
  - ~ **FOREIGN KEY** - Prevents actions that would destroy links between tables.
  - ~ **CHECK** - Ensures that the values in a column satisfies a specific condition.
  - ~ **DEFAULT** - Sets a default value for a column if no value is specified.
  - ~ **CREATE INDEX** - Used to create and retrieve data from the database very quickly.

### (7) Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS?

S.N.	RDBMS	DBMS
1.	RDBMS stores data in tabular form.	DBMS stores data as a file.
2.	Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time.	Data elements need to be accessed individually.
3.	Data is stored in the form of tables which are related to each other.	No relationship between data.
4.	Normalisation is present.	Normalisation is not present.
5.	RDBMS supports distributed databases.	DBMS does not support distributed databases.
6.	It deals with large amounts of data.	It deals with a small quantity of data.
7.	More security measures provided.	Security is less
8.	Data fetching is fast because of the relational approach.	Data fetching is slower for the large amount of data.
9.	It supports multiple users.	It supports single users.
10.	Examples: MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQL Server, Oracle, Microsoft Access etc.	Examples: XML, Window Registry, Foxpro, dBaseIIIplus etc.

### (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.
- ~ The purpose of API Testing is to check the functionality, reliability, performance, and security of the programming interfaces.

### (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.

### (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.
- ~ Furthermore, a responsive web design improves users' browsing experience.
- ~ Some points to be understood 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

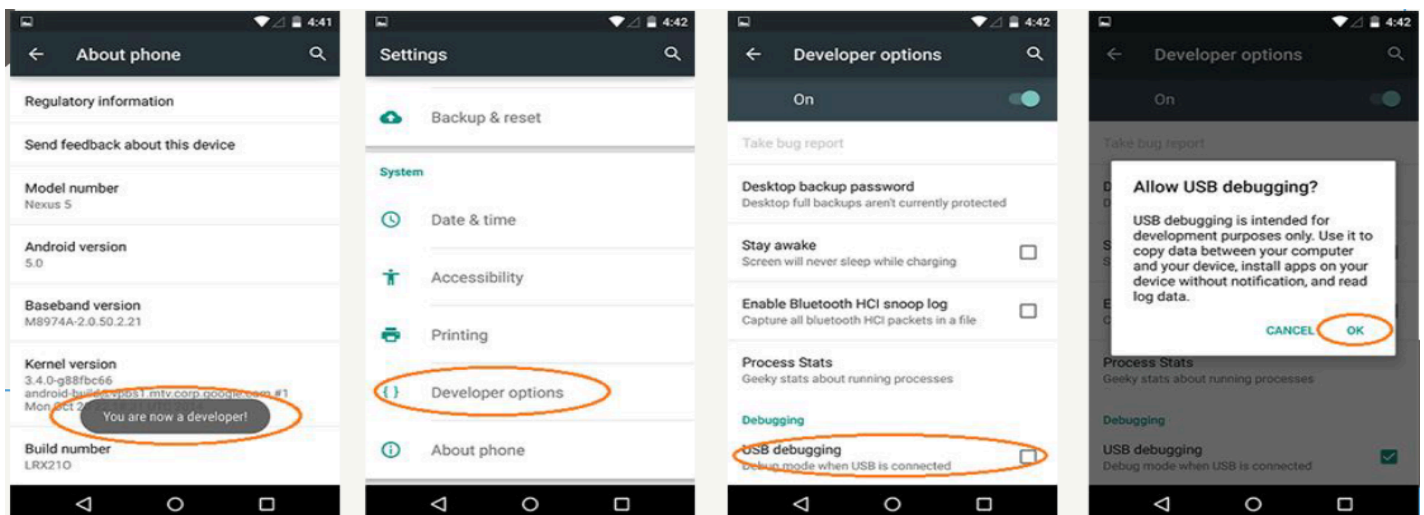
### (11) Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing?

- ~ Following types of tools are available for Responsive Testing:
  - ~ LT Browser
  - ~ Lambda Testing
  - ~ Google Resizer
  - ~ I am responsive
  - ~ Pixel tuner

### (12) What is the full form of .ipa, .apk?

- ~ IPA stands for iOS AppStore Package. And it is the format used by Apple for its applications.
- ~ APK stands for Android Application Package. And it is the format used by Android for its applications.

### (13) How to create a step to open the developer option mode ON?



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

**Step 2:** Scroll down to Build number.

**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.