1. **What is RDBMS?**

**Ans. -** 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, My SQL, 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.

1. **What is SQL?**

**Ans.** - SQL is used to communicate with a database. According to American national Standards Institute it is the standard language for relational database management system. SQL statements are used to perform tasks such as update data on a database, or retrieve data from a database.

1. **Write SQL Command.**

**Ans. -** Following are the SQL command:-

* DDL (Data Definition language)
* DQL (Data Query Language)
* DML (Data Manipulation language)
* DCL (Data Control language)

1. **What is join?**

**Ans. -** The SQL join is a command clause that combines records from two or more tables in a database. It is a mean of combining data in fields from two tables by using values common to each table. If you are working with databases, at some point in your work you will likely need to use SQL joins.

1. **Write types of Joins.**

**Ans. –** There are four main types of JOINs in SQL:

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.**

**Ans. –** The available constraints in SQL are:

* NOT NULL – This constraints tells that we cannot store a null value in a column. That is, if a column is specified as not null then we will not be able to store null in this particular column any more.
* UNIQUE – This constraints when specified with a column, tells that all values in the column must be unique. That is, the values in any row of a column must not be repeated.
* PRIMARY KEY – A primary key is a field which can uniquely identify each row in a table. And this constraint is used to specify a field in a table as primary key.
* FOREIGN KEY – A Foreign key is a field which can uniquely identify each row in another table. And this constraint is used to specify a field as Foreign key.
* CHECK – This constraint helps to validate the values of a column to meet a particular condition. That is, it helps to ensure that the value stored in column meets a specific condition.
* DEFAULT – This constraint specifies a default value for the column when no value is specified by the user.

1. **Difference between RDBMS Vs DBMS.**

**Ans. -**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DBMS** | **RDBMS** |
| DBMS stores data as file. | RDBMS stores data in tabular form. |
| Data elements need to access individually. | Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time. |
| DBMS does not support distributed database. | RDBMS support distributed database. |
| It stores data in either a navigational or hierarchical form. | It uses a tabular structure where the headers are the column name, and the rows contain corresponding values. |
| Data redundancy is common in this model. | Keys and indexes do not allow data redundancy. |
| It is used for small organization and deal with small data. | It is used to handle large amount of data. |
| It supports single user. | It supports multiple users. |

1. **What is API testing?**

**Ans. -** API (Application Programming Interface) is a computing interface which enables communication and data exchange between two separate software systems. The purpose of API Testing is to check the functionality, reliability, performance, and security of the programming interfaces. In API Testing, instead of using standard user inputs(keyboard) and outputs, you use software to send calls to the API, get output, and note down the system’s response.

1. **Types of API testing?**

**Ans. -** 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?**

**Ans. -** Responsive testing involves how a website or web application looks and behave 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, tablets and smart phones.

1. **Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing?**

**Ans. -** Followingtools are using for responsive testing:

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

1. **What is the full form of IPA, APK?**

**Ans.** - A file IPA document is used to test iOS application even before it is fully functional app, whereas APK is stand for Android Application Package this is software installed on android devices.

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

**Ans.** - Here are the steps to open Developer options on android device:

1. Open the Settings app on android device.
2. Scroll down and tap on About phone or about device at the bottom of the list.
3. Look for the Build number entry. Tap on it multiple times quickly. You’ll see a message saying “you are now a developer”.
4. Go back to main settings menu. User will find a new option called ‘developer option’ or ‘system’ tap on it.
5. In the developer options menu, you can customize various settings and enable features tailored for developers.