1. **What is RDBMS ?**

Ans : The software used to store, manage, query, and retrieve data stored in a relational database is called a relational database management system (RDBMS). The RDBMS provides an interface between users and applications and the database, as well as administrative functions for managing data storage, access, and performance.

RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. It is an information management system that is oriented on a data model. Here all the information is properly stored as tables. RDBMS Example systems are SQL Server, Oracle, MySQL, MariaDB, and SQLite

2. what is SQL ?

Ans : Structured query language (SQL) is a programming language for storing and processing information in a relational database. A relational database stores information in tabular form, with rows and columns representing different data attributes and the various relationships between the data values. You can use SQL statements to store, update, remove, search, and retrieve information from the database. You can also use SQL to maintain and optimize database performance.
a relational database to retrieve data that is represented in a table format (rows and columns)

3.write SQL commands ?

Ans : **Some of The Most Important SQL Commands**

- SELECT - extracts data from a database.
- UPDATE - updates data in a database.
- DELETE - deletes data from a database.
- INSERT INTO - inserts new data into a database.
- CREATE DATABASE - creates a new database.
- ALTER DATABASE - modifies a database.
- CREATE TABLE - creates a new tabl

the instructions used to communicate with a database to perform tasks, functions, and queries with data.

4.what is join ?

Ans : a command clause that combines records from two or more tables in a database.

There are four different types of join operations: (INNER) JOIN: Returns dataset that have matching values in both tables. LEFT (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all records from the left table and matched records

from the right. RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all records from the right table and the matched records from the left.

5.write type of joins.

Ans : Joins are used in queries to explain how different tables are related. Joins also let you select data from a table depending upon data from another table. Types of joins: INNER JOINs, OUTER JOINs, CROSS JOINs.
Inner join, Outer join, and Cross join. We use any of these three JOINS to join a table to itself.
INNER JOIN, OUTER JOIN, CROSS JOIN, and SELF JOIN.

6.how many constraint and describes it self.

- Ans : **NOT NULL constraints**
  NOT NULL constraints prevent null values from being entered into a column.
- **Unique 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.
- **Primary key constraints**
  You can use primary key and foreign key constraints to define relationships between tables.
- **(Table) Check constraints**
  A *check constraint* (also referred to as a *table 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.
- **Foreign key (referential) constraints**
  Foreign key constraints (also known as *referential constraints* or *referential integrity constraints*) enable definition of required relationships between and within tables.
- **Informational constraints**
  An *informational constraint* is a constraint attribute that can be used by the SQL compiler to improve the access to data. Informational constraints are not enforced by the database manager, and are not used for additional verification of data; rather, they are used to improve query performance.
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- **7.difference between RDBMS vs DBMS.**
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Ans : In DBMS, the data is stored as a file, whereas in RDBMS, data is stored in the form of tables. DBMS supports single users, whereas RDBMS supports multiple users. DBMS does not support client-server architecture but RDBMS does. DBMS has lower

software and hardware requirements than RDBMS.

DBMS	**RDBMS**

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.
No relationship between data.	Data is stored in the form of tables which are related to each other.
Normalization is not present.	Normalization is present.
DBMS does not support distributed database.	RDBMS supports distributed database.
It stores data in either a navigational or hierarchical form.	It uses a tabular structure where the headers are the column names, and the rows contain corresponding values.
It deals with small quantity of data.	It deals with large amount of data.
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.
Not all Codd rules are satisfied.	All 12 Codd rules are satisfied.
Security is less	More security measures provided.
It supports single user.	It supports multiple users.
Data fetching is slower for the large amount of data.	Data fetching is fast because of relational approach.

DBMS	RDBMS
The data in a DBMS is subject to low security levels with regards to data manipulation.	There exists multiple levels of data security in a RDBMS.
Low software and hardware necessities.	Higher software and hardware necessities.
Examples: XML, Window Registry, Forxpro, dbaseIIIplus etc.	Examples: MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQL Server, Oracle, Microsoft Access etc.

8.what is API testing ?

Ans : API testing is a type of software testing that analyzes an application program interface (API) to verify that it fulfills its expected functionality, security, performance and reliability. The tests are performed either directly on the API or as part of integration testing.
An API is code that enables the communication exchange of data between two software programs. An application typically consists of multiple layers, including an API layer. API layers focus on the business logic in applications, defining requests such as how to make them and the data formats used.
API testing is frequently automated and used by DevOps, quality assurance and development teams for continuous testing practices. API testing is generally performed by using software to send calls to API endpoints to validate the system's response.

9 . what is responsive testing ?

Ans : 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.

Responsive website testing ensures that users have the best experience with your site, regardless of their device. The goal of testing responsive websites is to ensure a seamless experience across different digital devices. In this day and age, we live in a world where technology has enabled convenience, and we are now dependent on our devices to function.

Because of the growing market for mobile devices, businesses are developing strategies to create user-friendly websites. They use mobile-first design, progressive web apps, single-page applications, and more. However, for a unified.

user experience across devices and platforms, we need to consider screen resolutions and device capabilities.

To create highly responsive websites, you must understand the importance of testing your websites' responsiveness and develop a strategy to implement website responsive testing. This guide will teach you how to create responsive websites, and understand their significance, best practices, and more.

9.type of API testing ?

- Ans : Security testing
- Load testing
- Fuzz testing
- Unit testing
- Penetration test
- Integration testing
- Software performance testing
- Runtime error detection
- Interoperability

10.which types of tools are available for responsive testing ?

Ans : **7 Responsive Web Design Testing Tools**

Feature	testsigma	Responsinator	Screen
Platform	Cloud-based, Open Source	Website	Website
Cost	Freemium	Free	Free
Mobile Testing	✓	✓	✓
Real Device Testing	✓	✗	✗
Cross Browser Testing	✓	✓	✓
Automated Testing	✓	✗	✗
CI/CD	✓	✗	✗
Integrations	IRA, Trello, Bitbucket, Github, jenkins and much more	None	None
Support	24/7 support available	Limited support	Limited support

11. what is the full form of ipa, .apk ?

Ans : APK = (Android Application Package)

IPA = (iOS App Store Package)

12.how to create step for to open the developer option mode ON ?

ANS : Tap the Build Number option seven times until you see the message You are now a developer! This enables developer options on your device. Return to the previous screen to find Developer options at the bottom.

1. Go to Settings > System.
2. Touch About phone.
3. Touch the Build number field 7 times. You will begin seeing a message as you approach the 7 touches.
4. Touch the back arrow once complete, and Developer options will now appear under Settings.

- **in Android.**

Enable Developer options

1. On your device, find the Build number option. The following table shows the settings location of the Build number on various devices: ...
2. Tap the Build Number option seven times until you see the message You are now a developer! ...
3. Return to the previous screen to find Developer options at the bottom.