1. What is RDBMS ?

- 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.

2.What is SQL

- SQL stands for Structured Query Language and is a computer language that we use to interact with a relational database. SQL is a tool for *organizing*, *managing*, and *retrieving* archived data from a computer database.

3.Write 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 table.

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 type of joins

- There are main three join in sql (1) left join (2) right join (3) inner join

6.How Many constraint and describes it self

- **Relational Constraints**
  These are the restrictions or sets of rules imposed on the database contents. It validates the quality of the database. It validates the various operations like data insertion, updating, and other processes that have to be performed without affecting the integrity of the data.
- **Domain Constraints**
  Every domain must contain atomic values (smallest indivisible units) which means composite and multi-valued attributes are not allowed.
- **Key Constraints or Uniqueness Constraints**
  These are called uniqueness constraints since it ensures that every tuple in the relation should be unique.
- **Entity Integrity Constraints**
  Entity Integrity constraints say that no primary key can take a NULL value, since using the primary key we identify each tuple uniquely in a relation.

7.Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS

1)	DBMS applications store **data as file**.	RDBMS applications store **data in a tabular form**.
2)	In DBMS, data is generally stored in either a hierarchical form or a navigational form.	In RDBMS, the tables have an identifier called primary key and the data values are stored in the form of tables.
3)	**Normalization is not** present in DBMS.	**Normalization is** present in RDBMS.
4)	DBMS does **not apply any security** with regards to data manipulation.	RDBMS **defines the integrity constraint** for the purpose of ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation and Durability) property.
5)	DBMS uses file system to store data, so there will be **no relation between the tables**.	in RDBMS, data values are stored in the form of tables, so a **relationship** between these data values will be stored in the form of a table as well.
6)	DBMS has to provide some uniform methods to access the stored information.	RDBMS system supports a tabular structure of the data and a relationship between them to access the stored information.
7)	DBMS **does not support distributed database**.	RDBMS **supports distributed database**.
8)	DBMS is meant to be for small organization and **deal with small data**. it supports **single user**.	RDBMS is designed to **handle large amount of data**. it supports **multiple users**.
9)	Examples of DBMS are file systems, **xml** etc.	Example of RDBMS are **mysql**, **postgre**, **sql server**, **oracle** etc.

8.What is API Testing ?

- API testing, or application programming interface testing, is a type of software testing that focuses on the testing of individual API methods and the interactions between different APIs. This type of testing is typically performed at the integration level, after unit testing is completed, and before user interface testing begins. It is used to validate that the API behaves correctly and that it meets the requirements of the system.

9.Types of API Testing?

- Apidocumantiontesting,functionaltesting,integrationtesting,performance testing,regrationtesting,reliabilitytesting,runtimetesting,securitytesting ,unit testing.

10.What is Responsive Testing?

- Responsive testing is a process that renders web pages on viewports of multiple devices using CSS media queries based on the user device where the website is accessed. In simple terms, responsive testing ensures how responsive web design is optimized well for all types of screen sizes and resolutions.

11.Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing

- Test sigma, resopnstinator, screen fly, lambda test, Am I responsive, cross browser testing.

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

- Ios package application and application package application.