1. Explain the difference between DDL and DML, give the following examples:

a. **at least 3 DDL commands;**
b. **at least 4 DML commands.**

DDL is used to define the structure of database and how data is stored (create, change and delete tables, etc.), DML is used to manipulate data in database (add, delete, change, select, etc.)

a. DDL commands: CREATE, ALTER, DROP
b. DML commands: INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, SELECT

2. Write SQL statements to create tables in the figure below:

```
drop table customers;

create table customers
(
   id              serial primary key,
       full_name       varchar(100),
       timestamp       timestamp,
    delivery_addres text
);

delete from customers
where full_name = 'John';

alter table customers
    add column age integer;

insert into customers (full_name, age, timestamp, delivery_addres)
VALUES ('John', 44, current_timestamp , 'jbjs street, 55');

select *
from customers;

Create table products
(
   id              varchar primary key,
   name            varchar(100),
    description     text,
    price           double precision
);

create table orders
(
   code            serial primary key,
       customer_id     integer references customers (id),
       total_sum       double precision,
    is_paid         boolean

);

create table order_items
(
   order_code      integer references orders (code),
       product_id      varchar references products (id),
       quantity        integer
);
```

```sql
create table student
(
    full_name           varchar(100) primary key,
    age                 integer,
    birthdate           date,
    gender              varchar(100),
    av_grade            double precision,
    need_of_dormitory   boolean,
    info_about_ys       text,
    additional_info     text
);

create table instructor
(
    full_name           varchar(100) primary key,
    languages           varchar(100),
    work_experience     text,
    online_lessons      boolean
);

create table lesson_participants
(
    lesson_title        varchar(100),
    room_number         integer,
    lesson_student      varchar references student (full_name),
    lesson_instructor   varchar references instructor (full_name)
);
```