1. **Write the differences between Query Language and SQL**

**Ans:**

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| **Query Language** | **SQL** |
| Query Language is a broad term that refers to a language used to communicate with a database or information system to retrieve and manipulate data | SQL (Structured Query Language) is a specific type of query language commonly used to manage and interact with relational databases |
| It is a general term that encompasses various types of languages used to query databases, including SQL, NoSQL query languages (e.g., MongoDB's query language), and other specialized query languages for specific database systems | It is a specific query language designed for relational databases. It is the standard language for managing relational database systems |
| It is primarily used for retrieving, manipulating, and managing data stored in databases or information systems | It is specifically designed for managing relational databases, including tasks like creating and modifying database schemas, inserting, updating, and deleting data, as well as querying and retrieving data from the database |
| The syntax and structure can vary significantly depending on the specific query language being used. Different query languages have their own syntax rules and features | It has a standardized syntax and structure defined by ANSI/ISO standards. SQL queries generally consist of keywords, clauses, expressions, and operators, which are combined to form statements that interact with the database |
| Different query languages are used in various database systems, and their adoption and standardization vary | It is a widely adopted and standardized query language for relational databases |

1. **Write the differences between DML and DDL**

**Ans:**

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| **DML** | **DDL** |
| DML stands for Data Manipulation Language | DDL stands for Data Definition Language |
| It is used for manipulating and managing the data within a database | It is used for defining and managing the structure of the database |
| It focuses on data manipulation tasks and allows users to interact with the data stored in the database | It focuses on defining the database structure and managing database objects |
| It includes statements such as SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and MERGE | It includes statements such as CREATE, ALTER, and DROP |
| It directly affects the data stored in the database | It indirectly affects the data by modifying the structure of the database objects |

1. **Make a table named User which will have the following fields**
   1. Username
   2. Email
   3. First Name
   4. Last Name
   5. Phone No
   6. Address
   7. HSC Result
   8. Date of Birth
   9. Password

**Ans:**

create table User(

Username varchar(30),

Email varchar(30),

FirstName varchar(30),

LastName varchar(30),

PhoneNo INT,

address varchar(100),

HSCResult float(10),

DateOfBirth date,

password varchar(30)

);