**DDL (Data Definition Language)**

DDL or Data Definition Language actually consists of the SQL commands that can be used to define the database schema. It simply deals with descriptions of the database schema and is used to create and modify the structure of database objects in the database. DDL is a set of SQL commands used to create, modify,

List of DDL commands:

**CREATE:** This command is used to create the database or its objects (like table, index, function, views, store procedure, and triggers).

**DROP:** This command is used to delete objects from the database.

**ALTER:** This is used to alter the structure of the database.

**TRUNCATE:** This is used to remove all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records are removed.

**COMMENT:** This is used to add comments to the data dictionary.

**RENAME:** This is used to rename an object existing in the database.

**DQL (Data Query Language)**

DQL statements are used for performing queries on the data within schema objects. The purpose of the DQL Command is to get some schema relation based on the query passed to it. It includes the SELECT statement. This command allows getting the data out of the database to perform operations with it. When a SELECT is fired against a table or tables the result is compiled into a further temporary table, which is displayed or perhaps received by the program i.e. a front-end.

List of DQL:

**SELECT:** It is used to retrieve data from the database.

**DML (Data Manipulation Language)**

The SQL commands that deal with the manipulation of data present in the database belong to DML or Data Manipulation Language and this includes most of the SQL statements.

List of DML commands:

**INSERT:** It is used to insert data into a table.

**UPDATE:** It is used to update existing data within a table.

**DELETE:** It is used to delete records from a database table.

**LOCK:** Table control concurrency.

**DCL (Data Control Language)**

DCL includes commands such as GRANT and REVOKE which mainly deal with the rights, permissions, and other controls of the database system.

List of DCL commands:

**GRANT:** This command gives users access privileges to the database.

Syntax:

GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON MY\_TABLE TO SOME\_USER, ANOTHER\_USER;

**REVOKE:** This command withdraws the user’s access privileges given by using the GRANT command.

Syntax:

REVOKE SELECT, UPDATE ON MY\_TABLE FROM USER1, USER2;

Reference:-

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sql-ddl-dql-dml-dcl-tcl-commands/?ref=ml_lbp>