DDL

It stands for Data Definition Language.

It is used to create database schema and can be used to define some constraints as well.

It basically defines the column (Attributes) of the table.

It doesn’t have any further classification.

Basic command present in DDL are CREATE, DROP, RENAME, ALTER etc.

DDL does not use WHERE clause in its statement.

DDL is used to define the structure of a database.

DDL is used to create and modify database objects like tables, indexes, views, and constraints.

DDL statements are typically executed less frequently than DML statements.

DDL statements are typically executed by database administrators.

DDL statements are not used to manipulate data directly.

DDL statements do not change the contents of the database.

Examples of DDL commands: CREATE TABLE, ALTER TABLE, DROP TABLE, TRUNCATE TABLE, and RENAME TABLE.

DML

It stands for Data Manipulation Language.

It is used to add, retrieve or update the data.

It add or updates the row of the table. These rows are called tuple.

It is further classified into Procedural and Non-Procedural DML.

BASIC command present in DML are UPDATE, INSERT, MERGE etc.

While DML uses WHERE clause in its statement.

DML is used to manipulate the data within the database.

DML is used to perform operations on the data within those database objects.

DML statements are frequently executed to manipulate and query data.

DML statements are typically executed by application developers or end-users.

DML statements are used to manipulate data directly.

DML statements change the contents of the database.

Examples of DML commands: SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and MERGE.