1. What is SQL? What is DML? What is DDL? Recite the most important SQL commands.

* SQL (Structured Query Language) is a special-purpose programming language designed for managing data held in a relational database management system (RDBMS).
* A data manipulation language (DML) is a family of syntax elements similar to a computer programming language used for selecting, inserting, deleting and updating data in a database. Performing read-only queries of data is sometimes also considered a component of DML.
* Data Definition Language (DDL) statements are used to define the database structure or schema. Some examples:
* CREATE - to create objects in the database
* ALTER - alters the structure of the database
* DROP - delete objects from the database
* TRUNCATE - remove all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records are removed
* COMMENT - add comments to the data dictionary
* RENAME - rename an object

1. What is Transact-SQL (T-SQL)?

* T-SQL expands on the SQL standard to include procedural programming, local variables, various support functions for string processing, data processing, mathematics, etc. and changes to the DELETE and UPDATE statements. These additional features make Transact-SQL Turing complete