* **Explain the differences between DDL and DML commands.**

According to Coronel and Morris, DDL, or Data Definition Language, commands are used for handling database schemas and descriptions along with how they reside in the database. Some commands associated with DDL include CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE, COMMENT, and RENAME (Coronel & Morris, 2019).

DML, Data Manipulation Language, commands, as the name implies, are used to manipulate data in a database. Some DML commands include SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, MERGE, CALL, EXPLAIN PLAN, and LOCK TABLE (Coronel & Morris, 2019).

* **Provide practical examples of DDL and DML commands.**

A practical example for DDL, to create the table we will use in the interactive assignment and employee portal, we would use the following:

CREATE TABLE tblUser (id int(6), email varchar(100), password varchar(25), firstName varchar(25), lastName varchar(25), address varchar(255), phone varchar(12), salary varchar(15), SSN varchar(11));

That command creates the table, tblUser, with nine columns for id, email, password, first name, last name, address, phone, salary, and social security number (SSN).

A practical example for DML to select all of the columns in the tblUser table would be:

SELECT \* FROM tblUser;

Another example would be to add a new user to the database.

INSERT INTO tblUser (id, email, password, firstName, lastName, address, phone, salary, SSN) VALUES (1, [shaun.hoadley@ashford.edu](mailto:shaun.hoadley@ashford.edu), P@$$W0RD, Shaun, Hoadley, “1234 Mystreet Bedford TX 76021”, 817-555-1234, 52500, 378-XX-XXXX);

**References**

Coronel, C., & Morris, S. (2019). *Database systems: Design, implementation, and management* (13th ed.). Retrieved from https://www.vitalsource.com