Task 1

SQL:

1. SQL stands for structured query language.
2. It is a programming language which is used to communicate with a relational database to retrieve, add,modify,delete data from them and the tables they contain.
3. It can be used to aggregate data,filter data and join many tables together.
4. It is used by data analysts for extracting insights from large volume of data and by web developers for maintaining record of data they want to display on screen.

DDL:

1. DDL stands for Data Definition Language.
2. It is a subset of SQL which is used to define and manipulate database structures included in tables,views and other database objects.
3. Example of its are like create,alter,drop,truncate,rename etc.
4. They are mainly run by database adminstrators who have necessary privilges to carry out such commands.

DML:

1. DML stands for Data Manipulation Language.
2. It is also the subset of SQL. It is used to manage data inside database tables.
3. It is used to carry out commands such as insert,update,delete and retreive data from database tables.
4. It is mainly used by developers,data analysts who want to manage the data. Unlike DDL, you dont have full access to alter,drop,create new databases.
5. It also forms backbone of many database-driven applications.

DQL:

1. DQL stands for data query language.
2. It is also a subset of SQL but it is only used to query data from databse tables and not modify it.
3. For example select,group by, join are DQL commands as they only retrieve data and not manipulate the data.
4. It is used by developers and data analysts. It is mainly used in database-driven applications where data has to be rendered on web application from databases.