

SQL (Structured Query Language) is a programming language used for managing and manipulating relational databases. It is commonly used for tasks such as querying data, inserting data, updating data, and deleting data from a database.

DDL (Data Definition Language) is a subset of SQL that is used to define the structure of a database. DDL commands are used to create, alter, and drop tables, indexes, and other database objects. Examples of DDL commands include CREATE TABLE, ALTER TABLE, and DROP INDEX.

DML (Data Manipulation Language) is a subset of SQL that is used to manipulate data within a database. DML commands are used to insert, update, and delete data from tables. Examples of DML commands include INSERT INTO, UPDATE, and DELETE FROM.

DQL (Data Query Language) is a subset of SQL that is used to retrieve data from a database. DQL commands are used to specify what data should be retrieved from a database, and in what order it should be returned. Examples of DQL commands include SELECT, FROM, WHERE, and ORDER BY.