What is SQL?

SQL, which stands for **S**tructured **Q**uery **L**anguage, is a programming language used to manage and manipulate relational databases. It is a standard language for accessing and manipulating data stored in databases and is used by a wide range of applications, including web-based systems, financial systems, and CRM systems.
SQL allows users to create and modify database structures, insert and retrieve data, and perform a variety of data manipulation operations such as filtering, sorting, and grouping.
SQL can be divided into three parts: DML, DDL & DQL

What is DDL?

DDL stands for **D**ata **D**efinition **L**anguage. It is a subset of SQL that is used to define the structure and layout of a database, including tables, columns, constraints, and indexes. DDL commands are used to **create**, **alter**, and **drop** database objects. For example, the **CREATE TABLE** statement is used to create a new table, the **ALTER TABLE** statement is used to modify an existing table, and the **DROP TABLE** statement is used to delete a table.

What is DML?

DML stands for **D**ata **M**anipulation **L**anguage. It is another subset of SQL that is used to manipulate the data stored in a database.
DML commands are used to insert, update and delete data from tables in a database. For example, the **INSERT** statement is used to add new data to a table, the **UPDATE** statement is used to modify existing data in a table & the **DELETE** statement is used to delete existing data.

What is DQL?

DQL stands for **D**ata **Q**uery **L**anguage. It is another subset of SQL that is used to retrieve data from a database.

DQL commands are used to query data from tables in a database, using the **SELECT** statement. The **SELECT** statement allows users to specify which columns and rows of data they want to retrieve, and can be used to filter, sort, and group the data based on specific criteria.