

What is SQL?

Structured Query Language (SQL) is a database language designed for the retrieval and management of data in a relational database.

Example:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers;
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name;
```

What is DDL?

A data definition language (DDL) is a computer language used to create and modify the structure of database objects in a database. These database objects include views, schemas, tables, indexes, etc.

Syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE TABLE_NAME (COLUMN_NAME DATATYPES[,....]);
```

Example:

```
Create database university;  
Create table students;  
Create view for_students;
```

What is DML?

A data manipulation language (DML) is a family of computer languages including commands permitting users to manipulate data in a database. This manipulation involves inserting data into database tables, retrieving existing data, deleting data from existing tables and modifying existing data. DML is mostly incorporated in SQL databases.

Syntax:

```
INSERT INTO TABLE_NAME (col1, col2, col3,.... col N)  
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, .... valueN);  
Or  
INSERT INTO TABLE_NAME  
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, .... valueN);
```

Example:

```
INSERT INTO students (RollNo, FirstName, LastName) VALUES ('60', 'Tom',  
Erichsen');
```

What is DQL?

Data Query Language (DQL) is used to fetch the data from the database. It uses only one command: **SELECT**:

This command helps you to select the attribute based on the condition described by the WHERE clause.

Syntax:

```
SELECT expressions  
FROM TABLES  
WHERE conditions;
```

Example:

```
SELECT FirstName  
FROM Student  
WHERE RollNo > 15;
```