

Task 3

What is SQL?

A relational database management system's relational database is managed and manipulated using a computer language called SQL, which stands for Structured Query Language (RDBMS). The data can be subjected to a variety of processes, including database creation, modification, and querying.

Examples of SQL queries include:

`SELECT * FROM customers WHERE age > 25;` This query retrieves all records from the "customers" table where the age is greater than 25.

What is DDL?

A subset of SQL called DDL, which stands for Data Definition Language, is used to specify the database schema or structure. It includes commands that are used to construct and alter tables, indexes, and other database objects, such as CREATE, ALTER, and DROP, Truncate, etc.

Examples of DDL statements include:

`CREATE TABLE customers (id INT PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(50), email VARCHAR(100));` This statement creates a new table called "customers" with three columns: "id", "name", and "email".

What is DML?

Data Manipulation Language, or DML for short, is another SQL subset used to manipulate the data kept in the database. It covers instructions that are used to add, alter, and remove data from tables, like INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE.

Examples of DML statements include:

`INSERT INTO orders (customer_id, product_name, quantity) VALUES (123, 'Widget', 2);` This statement adds a new order record to the "orders" table, with a customer ID of 123, product name of "Widget", and quantity of 2.

What is DQL?

Data is retrieved from databases using a subset of SQL called DQL, which stands for Data Query Language. It contains instructions like SELECT, which are employed to get data from one or more tables in accordance with predetermined standards.

A DQL query that returns all customers from the "Customers" table who are situated in the United States is:

`SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Country='USA'.`