

***DATA ENGINEERING***

***WEEK-02***

***TASK-03***

*Submitted to*

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***SQL (Structured Query Language)***

SQL (Structured Query Language) is a programming language used for managing relational databases. It is used to manipulate and extract data from databases, as well as to create, modify, and delete tables, indexes, and other database structures. SQL is commonly used in web development, data analytics, and business intelligence applications.

***Example***

Select \* from employees;

This query selects all columns from the "employees” table.

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***DDL (Data Definition Language)***

DDL stands for Data Definition Language. It is a set of SQL commands used to define and manage the structure of a database and its objects.

DDL statements are used to create, alter, and drop database objects such as tables, views, indexes, and stored procedures. They can also be used to define constraints and permissions on database objects.

Some common examples of DDL statements include CREATE TABLE, ALTER TABLE, DROP TABLE, CREATE INDEX, and GRANT.

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***DML (Data Manipulation Language)***

DML stands for Data Manipulation Language. It is a category of computer programming language statements used to manage data stored in relational databases. DML statements are used to insert, update, delete, and query data in a database.

Some examples of DML statements in SQL (Structured Query Language) are:

INSERT: Adds new rows to a table.

UPDATE: Modifies existing rows in a table.

DELETE: Removes rows from a table.

SELECT: Retrieves data from one or more tables.

DML statements are essential for managing and maintaining the data stored in a database, and they are used extensively in applications that interact with databases, such as web applications, mobile apps, and enterprise software.

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***DQL (Data Query Language)***

DQL stands for "Data Query Language". It is a subset of SQL (Structured Query Language) used for retrieving data from a database. DQL commands are used to search and retrieve data from one or more tables in a database.

DQL commands are used to select specific columns from a table or multiple tables, filter data based on certain conditions, sort the result set in a specific order, and group data based on certain criteria.

Some examples of DQL commands include SELECT, FROM, WHERE, ORDER BY, and GROUP BY.

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