SQL: -

SQL stands for Structured Query Language. It is a programming language used to manage and manipulate relational databases. SQL is used to create, modify, and delete databases, tables, and data, as well as retrieve and manipulate data stored in those databases.

DDL: -

DDL stands for Data Definition Language. It is a set of SQL statements used to create, modify, and delete database objects, such as tables, indexes, constraints, and views.

DML: -

DML stands for Data Manipulation Language. It is a set of SQL statements used to manipulate data stored in a database.

DQL: -

DQL stands for Data Query Language. It is a subset of SQL that is used to retrieve and display data from a database.

Some common data types in SQL include

INT: used to store whole numbers, such as 1, 2, 3, and so on.

FLOAT: used to store floating-point numbers, which can have decimal places, such as 1.23 or 4.56.

CHAR and VARCHAR: used to store strings of characters, such as names, addresses, and descriptions.

CHAR is used for fixed-length strings, while VARCHAR is used for variable-length strings.