**21/03/23**

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**Task 03**

**SQL**

SQL stands for Structured Query Language, which is a programming language used to manage and manipulate relational databases. SQL is used to create, modify, and query databases. For example, you can use SQL to create a new table, add data to a table, or retrieve information from a table.

**DDL**

DDL stands for Data Definition Language, which is a subset of SQL used to create and modify the structure of databases, tables, and other database objects. Examples of DDL statements include CREATE, ALTER, and DROP. For instance, you can use DDL to create a new table or alter an existing table's structure by adding or removing columns.

**DML**

DML stands for Data Manipulation Language, which is another subset of SQL used to insert, update, and delete data in tables. Examples of DML statements include INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE. For example, you can use DML to insert new data into an existing table or update existing data.

**DQL**

DQL stands for Data Query Language, which is a subset of SQL used to retrieve data from tables. Examples of DQL statements include SELECT, FROM, and WHERE. For instance, you can use DQL to retrieve specific data from a table based on certain criteria.