**SQL:** A programming language used to manage and manipulate data in relational databases.

Example: SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE City = 'New York';

**DDL:** A subset of SQL used to define and modify the structure of a database. Commands include CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE, RENAME etc.

Example: CREATE TABLE Employees (id INT, name VARCHAR(50), age INT);

**DML:** A subset of SQL used to manipulate data in a database. Commands include SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE etc.

Example: UPDATE Employees SET age = 30 WHERE name = 'John';

**DQL:** A subset of SQL used to retrieve data from a database. Commands include SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, ORDER BY etc.

Example: SELECT name, age FROM Employees WHERE age > 25;