SQL stands for Structured Query Language, which is a programming language used to manage and manipulate relational databases. SQL allows users to create, modify, and retrieve data from databases.

DDL stands for Data Definition Language, which is a subset of SQL used to create, modify, and delete the structure of database objects like tables, indexes, and constraints. Examples of DDL statements are CREATE TABLE, ALTER TABLE, and DROP TABLE.

DML stands for Data Manipulation Language, which is also a subset of SQL used to insert, update, and delete data in a database. Examples of DML statements are INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE.

DQL stands for Data Query Language, which is used to retrieve data from a database. SELECT is the most commonly used DQL statement to retrieve data from a table. DQL is not a standard term in SQL and can refer to different things in different contexts, but generally refers to the subset of SQL used to retrieve data.