**What is SQL?**

**What is DDL?**

**What is DML?**

**What us DQL?**

**SQL**, which stands for Structured Query Language, is a programming language used for managing and manipulating relational databases. It is widely used for tasks such as creating, modifying, and querying databases.

**DDL (Data Definition Language)** is a subset of SQL used to define and manage database objects such as tables, views, indexes, etc.

Common DDL commands and their respective examples:

CREATE: used to create a new database object, such as a table.

Example:

CREATE TABLE students (

id INT PRIMARY KEY,

name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,

age INT

);

ALTER: used to modify the structure of an existing database object.

Example:

ALTER TABLE students

ADD COLUMN gender CHAR(1);

DROP: used to delete an existing database object.

Example:

DROP TABLE students;

**DML (Data Manipulation Language)** is another subset of SQL used to insert, update, and delete data from database objects.

Common DML commands and their respective examples:

INSERT: used to insert new data into a table.

Example:

INSERT INTO students (id, name, age, gender)

VALUES (1, 'John Doe', 25, 'M');

UPDATE: used to modify existing data in a table.

Example:

UPDATE students

SET age = 26

WHERE id = 1;

DELETE: used to delete existing data from a table.

Example:

DELETE FROM students

WHERE id = 1;

**DQL (Data Query Language)** is used to retrieve data from a database. It includes the SELECT statement, which is used to query one or more tables and return the results.

Example:

SELECT name, age

FROM students

WHERE gender = 'M';

The SELECT statement is the most commonly used DQL statement and is used to retrieve data from one or more tables based on specific conditions. Other DQL statements include GROUP BY, ORDER BY, and HAVING, which are used for sorting, grouping, and filtering data.