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BYTEWISE TASK4

SQL (Structured Query Language) is a programming language used to manage and manipulate relational databases. SQL is used to create, modify, and delete databases, tables, and records, and to retrieve and manipulate data stored in them.

DDL (Data Definition Language) is a set of SQL commands used to define the structure of a database schema, including creating and modifying database objects such as tables, indexes, views, and constraints. Examples of DDL commands include CREATE TABLE, ALTER TABLE, DROP TABLE, CREATE INDEX, and DROP INDEX.

DML (Data Manipulation Language) is a set of SQL commands used to manipulate the data stored in a database. DML commands include INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and MERGE. These commands allow users to add, update, and delete records in tables, as well as to perform more complex operations such as combining data from multiple tables.

DQL (Data Query Language) is a subset of SQL used to retrieve data from a database. DQL commands include SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, ORDER BY, and HAVING. These commands allow users to retrieve specific data from one or more tables in a database, as well as to filter, sort, and aggregate the data.