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**Task#3 week2**

**What is SQL?**

SQL (Structured Query Language) is a standard programming language used for managing and manipulating data in relational databases. It is used to perform various operations on the database such as creating, modifying, and deleting data, as well as retrieving and querying data from tables. SQL is used by many relational database management systems (RDBMS) such as MySQL, Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, and PostgreSQL.

**What is DDL?**

DDL stands for Data Definition Language. It is a subset of SQL (Structured Query Language) used to define the database schema, including tables, views, indexes, and constraints. DDL commands are used to create, modify, and delete database objects such as tables, indexes, and constraints. Common DDL commands include CREATE, ALTER, and DROP.

**What is DML?**

DML stands for Data Manipulation Language. It is a subset of SQL (Structured Query Language) used to manipulate data stored in a database. DML commands are used to add, modify, and delete data in a table. Common DML commands include SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE.

**What is DQL?**

DQL stands for Data Query Language, and it is a subset of SQL (Structured Query Language) used to retrieve and display data stored in a database. DQL commands are used to query data from one or more tables based on specific criteria. The most commonly used DQL command is SELECT, which retrieves data from a database based on specified conditions. DQL is used to search for data in a database, filter it based on specific criteria, and sort it based on certain attributes.