1. DDL is a declarative method, and DML is an imperative method.
   Important DDL commands are: 1) CREATE, 2) DROP, 3) ALTER
   Important DML commands are: 1) INSERT, 2) DELETE, 3) UPDATE, 4) SELECT.
   The DDL defines a table column. DML adds or updates a row of tables. However, unlike DDL, DML can be used to insert, delete, restore and modify data, and not just to specify them. DDL and DML are two types of database languages. They are called sublanguages, because they have fewer features than full-fledged programming languages. Both belong to the family of syntax elements that are mainly used in relation to databases. Both use operators and commands of the Structured Query Language (SQL), which are used to extract and process data in a relational database.

2.

```
create table customers
(
    id               integer primary key,
    full_name        varchar(50) not null,
    timestamp        timestamp not null,
    delivery_address text not null
);

create table products
(
    id          varchar primary key,
    name        varchar unique not null,
    description text,
    price       double precision not null check (price > 0)
);

create table orders
(
    code        integer primary key,
    customer_id integer,
    total_sum   double precision not null check (total_sum > 0),
    is_paid     boolean not null,
    foreign key (customer_id) references customers
);

create table order_items
(
    order_code integer unique,
    product_id varchar unique,
    quantity   integer not null check (quantity > 0),
    primary key (order_code, product_id),
    foreign key (order_code) references orders,
    foreign key (product_id) references products
);
```

3.

```
create table students
(
    full_name           varchar primary key,
    age                 integer not null check(age > 0),
    birth_date          date not null,
    gender              varchar not null,
    average_grade       double precision not null,
    information text not null,
    need_dorm       boolean not null,
    additional_info     text
);

insert into students values ('Aray Temirkhan', 18, '29-09-2003',
'female', 4.00, 'she loves to walk in the rain', false);

create table instructor
(
    full_name                   varchar primary key,
    speaking_languages          varchar not null,
    work_experience             integer not null,
    possibility_of_having_remote_lessons   boolean not null
);

insert into instructor values ('Amira', 'rus, eng', 16, false);
insert into instructor values ('Miras', 'rus, eng, kz', 21,
true);

create table lessons
(
    lesson_name          varchar,
    full_name            varchar,
    room_number          integer not null check (room_number > 0
and room_number < 315),
    primary key (lesson_name, full_name),
);

insert into lessons values ('calculus', 'Marat N', 214);
insert into lessons values ('databases', 'Aibek K', 145);
```

4.

```
insert into customers(full_name, timestamp, delivery_address)
values('Aray Temirkhan','2021-09-23 12:22:35','mkrn.Kairat
177');
update customers set delivery_address = 'mkrn.Kairat 217' where
id = 2;
delete from customers where id = 2;
```