**Data Definition Language (DDL)** statements are used to define the database structure or schema. Some examples:

1. CREATE - to create objects in the database

2. ALTER - alters the structure of the database

3. DROP - delete objects from the database

4. TRUNCATE - remove all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records are removed

5. COMMENT - add comments to the data dictionary

6. RENAME - rename an object

**Data Manipulation Language (DML)** statements are used for managing data within schema objects. Some examples:

1. SELECT - retrieve data from the a database

2. INSERT - insert data into a table UPDATE - updates existing data within a table

3. DELETE - deletes all records from a table, the space for the records remain

4. MERGE - UPSERT operation (insert or update)

5. CALL - call a PL/SQL or Java subprogram

6. EXPLAIN PLAN - explain access path to data

7. LOCK TABLE - control concurrency