**DDL (Data Definition Language):**

DDL or Data Definition Language actually consists of the SQL commands that can be used to create, modify, and delete database structures but not data.

List of DDL commands:

* **CREATE**: This command is used to create the database or its objects (like table, index, function, views, store procedure, and triggers).
* **DROP**: This command is used to delete objects from the database.
* **ALTER:**This is used to alter the structure of the database.
* **TRUNCATE:**This is used to remove all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records are removed.
* **COMMENT**: This is used to add comments to the data dictionary.
* [**RENAME**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sql-alter-rename/)**:**This is used to rename an object existing in the database.

**DML(Data Manipulation Language):**

It is the component of the SQL statement that controls access to data and to the database.

List of DML commands:

* **INSERT** : It is used to insert data into a table.
* **UPDATE:** It is used to update existing data within a table.
* **DELETE** : It is used to delete records from a database table.
* **LOCK:** Table control concurrency.
* **CALL:**Call a PL/SQL or JAVA subprogram.
* **EXPLAIN PLAN:** It describes the access path to data.