SQL:-

- SQL stands for Structured Query Language.
- It is a language which is used to create, remove, alter the database.
- We can store, retrieve, update the data in a database using SQL.
- SQL works for all modern relational database management systems, like SQL Server, Oracle, MySQL, etc.

Different types of SQL commands are:

1. DDL – Data Definition Language
2. DQL – Data Query Language
3. DML – Data Manipulation Language
4. DCL – Data Control Language
5. TCL- Transaction Control Language

MySQL:-

is a relational database management system that is a RDBMS developed by Oracle based on structured query language (SQL).

Difference:-

SQL	MySQL
SQL is a Structured Query Language. It is useful to manage relational databases.	MySQL is an RDBMS to store, retrieve, modify and administrate a database using SQL.
SQL is a query **language**.	MYSQL is used as an **RDBMS** database.
To query and operate database systems.	Allows data handling, storing, modifying, deleting in a tabular format.