1.

DDL - Specification notation for defining the database schema

```
CREATE TABLE students(
    id int,
    name varchar(50),
    age int,
    address varchar(255),
    phone_number varchar(20)
)

ALTER TABLE
students
ADD PRIMARY KEY (id);

TRUNCATE TABLE students;

DROP TABLE students;
```

DML - Language for accessing and updating the data organized by the appropriate data model

```
INSERT INTO students VALUES ('12345','Yerlan','19','Tole bi
59','7014595588');

UPDATE students SET id = '54321' WHERE id = '12345';

DELETE FROM students WHERE name = 'Yerlan';

SELECT name FROM students WHERE id = '12345';
```

2.

```
CREATE TABLE customers (
    id int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    full_name varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    timestamp timestamp NOT NULL,
    delivery_address text NOT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE orders (
    code int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    customer_id int REFERENCES customers(id),
    total_sum double precision NOT NULL CHECK(total_sum>0),
    is_paid boolean NOT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE products (
    id varchar NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    name varchar NOT NULL UNIQUE ,
    description text  ,
    price double precision NOT NULL CHECK (price > 0)
);
CREATE TABLE order_items(
    order_code int REFERENCES orders(code),
    product_id varchar references products(id),
    quantity int NOT NULL CHECK ( quantity>0 ),
```

```
    PRIMARY KEY (order_code,product_id)
)
```