**SQL**

SQL is Structured Query Language s a special-purpose programming language designed for managing data held in a relational database management system (RDBMS), or for stream processing in a relational data stream management system (RDSMS).

**DML**

A data manipulation language (DML) is a family of syntax elements similar to a computer programming language used for selecting, inserting, deleting and updating data in a database. Performing read-only queries of data is sometimes also considered a component of DML.

A popular data manipulation language is that of Structured Query Language (SQL), which is used to retrieve and manipulate data in a relational database. Other forms of DML are those used by IMS/DLI, CODASYL databases, such as IDMS and others.

Data manipulation language comprises the SQL data change statements,[ which modify stored data but not the schema or database objects. Manipulation of persistent database objects, e.g., tables or stored procedures, via the SQL schema statements,[rather than the data stored within them, is considered to be part of a separate data definition language. In SQL these two categories are similar in their detailed syntax, data types, expressions etc., but distinct in their overall function.

Verbs in DML are: SELECT .. FROM…WHERE…, INSERT INTO …. VALUE, UPDATE...SET…WHERE…. DELETE FROM …. WHERE ….

**DDL**

A data definition language or data description language (DDL)is a syntax similar to a computer programming language for defining data structures, especially database schemas

Many data description languages use a declarative syntax to define fields and data types. SQL, however, uses a collection of imperative verbs whose effect is to modify the schema of the database by adding, changing, or deleting definitions of tables or other objects. These statements can be freely mixed with other SQL statements, so the DDL is not truly a separate language.

**Most Important SQL commands**

SELECT, INPUT, WHERE, UPDATE, SET, DELETE, INSERT INTO, DELETE FROM