Data Definition Language (DDL) Commands		
Command	Explanation	Syntax
CREATE TABLE:	Creates a new table in the database with specified columns and constraints.	CREATE TABLE table_name (column1 datatype [constraint], column2 datatype [constraint], ...);
ALTER TABLE:	Modifies an existing table structure by adding, modifying, or dropping columns or constraints.	Syntax given below:
ALTER TABLE table_name ADD column_name datatype [constraint];	ALTER TABLE table_name MODIFY column_name datatype [constraint];	ALTER TABLE table_name DROP COLUMN column_name;
DROP TABLE:	Deletes a table from the database.	DROP TABLE table_name;
TRUNCATE TABLE:	Removes all records from a table, but keeps the table structure intact.	TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;
CREATE INDEX:	Creates an index on one or more columns of a table, which speeds up data retrieval operations.	CREATE INDEX index_name ON table_name (column1, column2, ...);
DROP INDEX:	Removes an index from the database.	DROP INDEX index_name;
CREATE VIEW:	Creates a virtual table based on the result set of a SELECT query, which can simplify complex queries and provide data security.	CREATE VIEW view_name AS SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name WHERE condition;
DROP VIEW:	Deletes a view from the database.	DROP VIEW view_name;
CREATE SCHEMA:	Creates a new schema in the database, which is a logical container for database objects.	CREATE SCHEMA schema_name;
DROP SCHEMA:	Deletes a schema from the database, along with all its contained objects.	DROP SCHEMA schema_name;

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Data Manipulation Language (DML) Commands

INSERT INTO:	Adds new records into a table.	INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, ...) VALUES (value1, value2, ...);
UPDATE:	Modifies existing records in a table.	UPDATE table_name SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ... WHERE condition;
DELETE FROM:	Removes records from a table.	DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;

Data Query Language (DQL) Commands

SELECT:	Retrieves data from one or more tables in a database.	SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name WHERE condition;
FROM:	Specifies the tables from which data is retrieved in a SELECT statement.	SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name WHERE condition;
WHERE:	Filters rows based on specified conditions in a SELECT statement.	SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name WHERE condition;
GROUP BY:	Explanation: Groups rows that have the same values into summary rows, typically used with aggregate functions like COUNT, SUM, AVG, etc.	SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name GROUP BY column1, column2, ...;
HAVING:	Filters groups based on specified conditions in a GROUP BY query.	SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name GROUP BY column1 HAVING condition;
ORDER BY:	Sorts the result set in ascending or descending order based on one or more columns.	SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name ORDER BY column1 [ASC|DESC];
DISTINCT:	Retrieves unique values from a specific column or combination of columns in a SELECT query.	SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name;
LIMIT:	Limits the number of rows returned by a SELECT query.	SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name LIMIT n;

Data Control Language (DCL) Commands

GRANT:	The GRANT command is used to assign specific privileges to database users or roles, allowing them to perform certain actions on database objects.	GRANT privileges ON object TO user;
REVOKE:	The REVOKE command is used to withdraw previously granted privileges from database users or roles, restricting their access to specific database objects.	REVOKE privileges ON object FROM user;

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Transaction Control Language (TCL) Commands		
COMMIT:	Saves the changes made during the current transaction permanently to the database.	COMMIT;
ROLLBACK:	Rolls back the changes made during the current transaction to the last savepoint or the beginning of the transaction.	ROLLBACK;
SAVEPOINT:	Sets a named savepoint within the current transaction, allowing partial rollback to that point.	SAVEPOINT savepoint_name;
RELEASE SAVEPOINT:	Removes a previously defined savepoint, releasing the transaction's resources.	RELEASE SAVEPOINT savepoint-_name;
SET TRANSA-CTION:	Sets characteristics for the transaction, such as isolation level or read/write mode.	SET TRANSACTION [transaction-_characteristics];
BEGIN TRANSA-CTION:	Begins a new transaction explicitly.	BEGIN TRANSACTION;
ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT:	Rolls back the transaction to a specific savepoint.	ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT savepoint_name;

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