**Some basic SQL operations.**

SQL (Structured Query Language) is a programming language used for managing and manipulating relational databases. Here are some fundamental SQL operations:

1. SELECT: The SELECT statement is used to retrieve data from one or more tables. It is the most commonly used SQL command and is used to query data from the database. Syntax:

**```sql**

**SELECT column1, column2, ...**

**FROM table\_name;**

**```**

**Example:**

**```sql**

**SELECT first\_name, last\_name**

**FROM employees;**

**```**

2. INSERT: The INSERT statement is used to insert new records (rows) into a table. Syntax:

**```sql**

**INSERT INTO table\_name (column1, column2, ...)**

**VALUES (value1, value2, ...);**

**```**

**Example:**

**```sql**

**INSERT INTO customers (name, email)**

**VALUES ('John Doe', 'john@example.com');**

**```**

3. UPDATE: The UPDATE statement is used to modify existing records in a table. Syntax:

**```sql**

**UPDATE table\_name**

**SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ...**

**WHERE condition;**

**```**

**Example:**

**```sql**

**UPDATE employees**

**SET salary = 50000**

**WHERE department = 'Sales';**

**```**

4. DELETE: The DELETE statement is used to delete records from a table. Syntax:

**```sql**

**DELETE FROM table\_name**

**WHERE condition;**

**```**

**Example:**

**```sql**

**DELETE FROM customers**

**WHERE id = 5;**

**```**

5. JOIN: The JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them. There are several types of JOINs including INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN, and FULL JOIN. Syntax:

**```sql**

**SELECT columns**

**FROM table1**

**INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.column = table2.column;**

**```**

**Example:**

**```sql**

**SELECT orders.order\_id, customers.name**

**FROM orders**

**INNER JOIN customers ON orders.customer\_id = customers.customer\_id;**

**```**

These are some of the basic SQL operations used for querying, modifying, and managing data in a relational database.