**SQL Statements:**

**DDL Statements (Data Definition Language):**

1. CREATE, DROP, ALTER, TRUNCATE, RENAME

**DML Statements (Data Manipulation Language):**

1. SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE

**TCL Statements (Transaction Control Language):**

1. COMMIT, ROLLBACK, SAVE TRANSACTION

**DCL Statements (Data Control Language):**

1. GRANT, REVOKE

* Database is the collection of Tables, Views and Triggers.
* WHERE Clause is generally used with three commands: “SELECT”, “UPDATE” and “DELETE”.
* General Aggregate functions or group functions used in SQL Server: SUM(), AVG(), MIN(), MAX(), COUNT()
* General Numeric functions are ABS(), CEILING(), FLOOR(), SIGN(), SQUARE(), SQRT()
* General String functions are LEN(), UPPER(), LOWER(), SUBSTRING(), LTRIM(), RTRIM().
* Difference between Where and Having clause is that Where clause can be used with DML statements independently while Having Clause is dependent on Group By clause and will always use with Group by Clause.
* TOP clause is always used with “Order By” Clause and it is used in the start right after SELECT statement.
* INTO Clause is used to copy the data (specific columns or complete Table) from another DB or from the same DB as well.
* While Altering the Table and changing the size of any column, do not decrease the size beyond the length of the data, which is already present in the Table.
* JOINS are used to retrieve data from multiple Tables.
* 3 Types of JOINS:
  + Inner Join / Simple Join / Natural Join (It returns all the rows from multiple tables where Join condition is satisfied).
  + Outer Join (Left Outer join, Right Outer join, Full Outer join)
  + Cross join
* In order to perform Join between Tables, they must have at least one column data similar in between them.
* In Left Outer JOIN, Right Outer Join and Full Outer Join records without matching values are replaced with NULLs in the respective columns.

**Subquery:**

* A query within another SQL query and embedded within Where clause.
* Subquery must be enclosed within parenthesis ().
* Subqueries can be used with SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT and DELETE statements along with the comparison operators.
* A subquery can have only one column in the Select Statement.