**1)DDL** - Data Definition Language: statements used to define the database structure or schema. Some examples:  
\* CREATE - to create objects in the database  
\* ALTER - alters the structure of the database  
\* DROP - delete objects from the database  
\* TRUNCATE - remove all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records are removed  
\* COMMENT - add comments to the data dictionary  
\* RENAME - rename an object  
  
**2)DML** - Data Manipulation Language: statements used for managing data within schema objects. Some examples:  
\* SELECT - retrieve data from the a database  
\* INSERT - insert data into a table  
\* UPDATE - updates existing data within a table  
\* DELETE - deletes all records from a table, the space for the records remain  
\* MERGE - UPSERT operation (insert or update)  
\* CALL - call a PL/SQL or Java subprogram  
\* EXPLAIN PLAN - explain access path to data  
\* LOCK TABLE - control concurrency  
  
**3)DCL** - Data Control Language. Some examples:  
\* GRANT - gives user's access privileges to database  
\* REVOKE - withdraw access privileges given with the GRANT command  
  
**4)TCL** - Transaction Control: statements used to manage the changes made by DML statements. It allows statements to be grouped together into logical transactions.  
\* COMMIT - save work done  
\* SAVEPOINT - identify a point in a transaction to which you can later roll back  
\* ROLLBACK - restore database to original since the last COMMIT  
\* SET TRANSACTION - Change transaction options like isolation level and what rollback segment to use