- Select All Records from a Table:
    - SELECT * FROM table_name;

- Select Specific Columns from a Table:
    - SELECT column1, column2 FROM table_name;

- Filter Records with a WHERE Clause:
    - SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE condition;

- Sort Records with ORDER BY:
    - SELECT * FROM table_name ORDER BY column_name;

- Sort Records in Descending Order:
    - SELECT * FROM table_name ORDER BY column_name DESC;

- Limit Number of Records Returned:
    - SELECT * FROM table_name LIMIT 10;

- Join Two Tables:
    - SELECT * FROM table1 JOIN table2 ON table1.column = table2.column;

- Group Records with GROUP BY:
    - SELECT column_name, COUNT(*) FROM table_name GROUP BY column_name;

- Filter Grouped Records with HAVING:
  - SELECT column_name, COUNT(*) FROM table_name GROUP BY column_name HAVING   COUNT(*) > 1;

- Use Subqueries:
  - SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE column_name IN (SELECT column_name FROM another_table);

- Perform Calculations:
  - SELECT column1, column2 * 2 FROM table_name;

- Update Records:
  - UPDATE table_name SET column_name = value WHERE condition;

- Delete Records:
  - DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;

- Insert Records:
  - INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2) VALUES (value1, value2);

- Create Table:
  - CREATE TABLE new_table (
    column1 datatype,
    column2 datatype
    );

- Modify Table (Add Column):
  - ALTER TABLE table_name ADD column_name datatype;

- Drop Table:
  - DROP TABLE table_name;

- Create Index:
  - CREATE INDEX index_name ON table_name (column_name);

- Retrieve Unique Records:
  - SELECT DISTINCT column_name FROM table_name;