e;	from a database.	
...olumn1, column2, ...FROM e WHERE condition;	**WHERE** clause is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified condition.	`SELECT * FROM placeofinterest WHERE city == 'Rome';`
...OUNT * FROM table_name ;	**COUNT** is a function that takes the name of a column as argument and counts the number of rows when the column is not NULL.	`SELECT COUNT(country) FROM placeofinterest WHERE country='Canada';`
...ISTINCT columnname FROM ...e;	**DISTINCT** function is used to specify that the statement is a query which returns unique values in specified columns.	`SELECT DISTINCT country FROM placeofinterest WHERE type='historical';`
... FROM table_name LIMIT number;	**LIMIT** is a clause to specify the maximum number of rows the result set must have.	`SELECT * FROM placeofinterest WHERE airport="pearson" LIMIT 5;`
...NTO table_name ...column2,column3...) ...lue1,value2,value3...);	**INSERT** is used to insert new rows in the table.	`INSERT INTO placeofinterest (name,type,city,country,airport) VALUES('Niagara Waterfalls','Nature','Toronto','Canada','Pearson');`
...able_name SET[[column1]= ... WHERE [condition];	**UPDATE** used to update the rows in the table.	`UPDATE placeofinterest SET name = 'Niagara Falls' WHERE name = "Niagara Waterfalls";`
...ROM table_name WHERE	**DELETE** statement is used to remove	`DELETE FROM placeofinterest WHERE city IN`