The main SQL data definition statements are:

CREATE: Used to create new tables in the database. For example, the statement "CREATE TABLE customers (int id, name varchar(255), address varchar(255))" would create a table called "customers" with three fields: "ID", "name", and "address".

ALTER: Used to modify an existing table in the database. For example, the statement "ALTER TABLE customers ADD phone varchar(255)" would add a new field called "phone" to the "customers" table.

DROP: Used to delete a table or field from the database. For example, the statement "DROP TABLE customers" would delete the "customers" table from the database, while the statement "ALTER TABLE customers DROP phone" would delete the "phone" field from the "customers" table.

TRUNCATE: used to delete all data from a table, but maintaining its structure. For example, the statement "TRUNCATE TABLE customers" would delete all data from the "customers" table, but leave the table structure intact.

RENAME: used to change the name of a table or field. For example, the statement "RENAME TABLE customers TO old\_customers" would rename the table "customers" to "old\_customers," while the statement "ALTER TABLE customers RENAME address TO customer\_address" would rename the "address" field to "customer\_address." ".

To create a user in SQL, you can use the CREATE USER statement. For example, the statement "CREATE USER user1 IDENTIFIED BY 'password'" would create a user named "user1" with the password "password."

Permissions can also be assigned to the newly created user, to allow them to access certain databases or perform certain operations. For example, the statement "GRANT ALL ON database1.\* TO user1" would grant all permissions on database "database1" to user "user1".

In summary, to create a user in SQL you can use the CREATE USER statement followed by the GRANT statement to assign permissions to the newly created user

Views in SQL are virtual objects that represent a query to the database. This means that views do not store data themselves, but instead display data from the database in a specific format. Views are created using the CREATE VIEW statement, and can be used to facilitate access to data in the database, as well as to limit the data that a user can see.

For example, the statement "CREATE VIEW active\_customers AS SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE status = 'ACTIVE'" would create a view called "active\_customers" that would display only the records in the "customers" table whose "status" field has the value "ACTIVE" .

Views can also be used in queries as if they were normal tables. For example, the statement "SELECT \* FROM active\_customers" would display all data from the "active\_customers" view.

In short, views in SQL are virtual objects that represent a database query, and can be used to facilitate access to database data and to limit the data that a user can see.