1. What is an SQL statement?
SQL (Structured Query Language) statement is a command used to perform operations on a database. It can be used to retrieve, insert, update, or delete data from database tables.
Example: `SELECT * FROM Employees;` (This SQL statement retrieves all rows from the Employees table.)

2. What is a SELECT statement in SQL?
The SELECT statement is used to retrieve data from one or more tables in a database. It allows you to specify which columns to retrieve and apply conditions to filter the results.
Example: `SELECT FirstName, LastName FROM Employees WHERE Department = 'Sales';` (This SQL statement retrieves the first name and last name of employees who belong to the Sales department.)

3. How do you insert data into a table using SQL?
The INSERT statement is used to add new rows of data into a table in a database.
Example: `INSERT INTO Employees (FirstName, LastName, Department) VALUES ('John', 'Doe', 'Marketing');` (This SQL statement inserts a new employee record into the Employees table with specified first name, last name, and department.)

4. What is the UPDATE statement used for in SQL?
The UPDATE statement is used to modify existing records in a database table.
Example: `UPDATE Employees SET Department = 'HR' WHERE LastName = 'Smith';` (This SQL statement updates the department of an employee named Smith to 'HR'.)

5. How do you delete records from a table in SQL?
The DELETE statement is used to remove one or more rows from a table in a database.
Example: `DELETE FROM Employees WHERE LastName = 'Johnson';` (This SQL statement deletes all records of employees with the last name 'Johnson' from the Employees table.)