

```
CREATE PROCEDURE procedure_name  
AS sql_statement  
GO;
```

## Execute a Stored Procedure

```
EXEC procedure_name;
```

- **EXPLAIN PLAN:** It describes the access path to data.

## DCL (Data Control Language):

DCL includes commands such as GRANT and REVOKE, which mainly deal with the database system's rights, permissions, and other controls.

### List of DCL commands:

- **GRANT:** This command gives users access privileges to the database.
- **REVOKE:** This command withdraws the user's access privileges given by using the GRANT command.

Though many resources claim there to be another category of SQL clauses TCL – Transaction Control Language, we will see in detail about TCL. TCL commands deal with the transaction within the database.

### List of TCL commands:

- **COMMIT:** Commits a Transaction.
- **ROLLBACK:** Rollbacks a transaction in case of any error occurs.
- **SAVEPOINT:** Sets a savepoint within a transaction.
- **SET TRANSACTION:** Specify characteristics for the transaction.