There are 2 Types of commands ib Mysql
1.DDL

DDL (Data Definition Language) is a category of SQL commands that define, modify, and manage the structure of database objects such as databases, tables, indexes, and constraints.

Key Features of DDL Commands:

Affect the structure of the database (not the data itself).
Automatically commit (save) changes—cannot be rolled back.
Used for creating and modifying schemas.

1. CREATE – Create a new database or table
2. ALTER – Modify an existing database or table
3. DROP – Delete a database or table
* Permanently removes an object from the database.
4. TRUNCATE – Delete all records from a table
* Removes all rows from a table without deleting its structure.
5. RENAME – Change the name of a table

2.DML

DML (Data Manipulation Language) consists of SQL commands used to insert, update, delete, and retrieve data in a database. Unlike DDL, which deals with structure, DML focuses on the data within tables.

Key Features of DML:
* Modifies table data (not structure).
* Can be rolled back if used within a transaction.
* Uses the SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE commands.

1. INSERT – Add new records to a table
 * Used to insert new rows into a table.
2. UPDATE – Modify existing records
 * Changes values in one or more rows based on conditions.
3. SELECT – Retrieve records from a table
 * Used to fetch data.
4. DELETE – Remove records from a table
Deletes rows based on a condition.

** Difference Between DELETE and TRUNCATE:

-DELETE can filter specific rows and can be rolled back.
-TRUNCATE removes all rows instantly and cannot be rolled back.

WHERE Command:
The WHERE clause in MySQL is used to filter records based on a specific condition in SELECT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements. It helps in retrieving or modifying only the required data instead of affecting the entire table.
SYNTAX:
SELECT column_names FROM table_name WHERE condition;
* The WHERE clause filters data before performing actions.
* Supports conditions like comparisons (=, >, <), logical (AND, OR), patterns (LIKE), ranges (BETWEEN), and NULL checks.
* Helps in selecting, updating, or deleting only required records instead of affecting the entire table.

ORDER BY command:
The ORDER BY clause in MySQL is used to sort query results in ascending (ASC) or descending (DESC) order.
SYNTAX:
SELECT column_names FROM table_name ORDER BY column_name [ASC | DESC];
* ORDER BY is used to sort query results.
* Works with one or multiple columns.
* Can be combined with WHERE, LIMIT, and DISTINCT.

LIMIT command:
The LIMIT clause in MySQL is used to restrict the number of rows returned in a query

result. It is commonly used with SELECT statements to fetch a specific number of records.
SYNTAX:
SELECT column_names FROM table_name LIMIT number_of_rows;
* LIMIT is used to restrict query results.
* Works well with ORDER BY for top N results.
* Supports pagination using LIMIT offset, count.

** MySQL provides aggregate functions to perform calculations on a set of values. These functions include MIN(), MAX(), SUM(), COUNT(), and AVG(). They are commonly used with the SELECT statement.
MIN() :-
Finds the smallest value in a column.
MAX() :-
Finds the largest value in a column.
SUM() :-
Calculates the total sum of a numeric column.
COUNT() :-
Counts the number of rows.
AVG() :-
Calculates the average of a numeric column.