In SQL, commands are used to interact with the database and perform different tasks.

There are four main types of SQL commands:

1. **Data Definition Language (DDL)**: These commands are used to create, modify, or delete tables or schemas in the database. Examples include CREATE, DROP, ALTER, TRUNCATE, and RENAME.
2. **Data Query Language (DQL)**: DQL commands are used to retrieve data from the database. The most common DQL command is SELECT, which fetches data based on specified criteria.
3. **Data Manipulation Language (DML)**: DML commands allow you to manipulate existing data in the database, such as inserting, updating, deleting, or locking data. Examples include INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and LOCK.
4. **Data Control Language (DCL)**: DCL commands are used for managing permissions and controlling access to the database system. Common DCL commands include GRANT and REVOKE.
5. Additionally, there is a fifth category called Transaction Control Language (TCL), which includes commands for managing changes made to the data by DML commands. TCL commands include COMMIT, ROLLBACK, and SAVEPOINT.

These commands cover most of the actions you can perform when working with data and databases in SQL. Understanding these commands is essential for effectively managing and querying data.