Zeolites are central in many industrial and chemical engineering processes involving solid catalysts, which have attracted a great deal of attention from chemists, chemical engineers, and materials scientists. This family of nanoporous crystals was first discovered in 1756 and, since then, about 40 zeolites structures have been found in nature, and about 160 structures, to date, have been synthesized artificially in the lab. The regularly-arranged micropores within stable crystalline architectures afford useful functions to zeolite catalysts, such as size/shape selective catalytic ability and high thermal/hydrothermal/mechanical stabilities. In this regard, a great deal of research regarding the synthesis of zeolites, with better functions, as well as their catalytic applications, has been performed so far, and broad knowledge has been accumulated over the decades.