Critique of Database

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The MySQL database application is meant to perform various query commands, which include ***Select, Update, Insert,*** and ***delete***. In every query command executed, there is an implication in the database. Tools such as MySQL WorkBench, Navicat, etc. are widely used to provide an environment that can run or execute database queries. In this paper, the idea is to critique different queries provided by looking critically and evaluating the information provided. Additionally, this paper also challenges various aspects as provided in the queries.

When running different queries in the database, it is crucial to understand different types of queries, such as DDL DML, DCL, etc. According to Sharma and Bhardwaj (2014), data manipulation queries are meant to manipulate data using insert, update, and delete operations. Such queries will affect the database in one way or the other. Simplest queries will only extract, insert, update, or delete records in one table, while complex queries will capture records from different tables using joins. In creating data and destruction of data, create, insert, and drop commands are applied. It is essential to be careful when executing different queries in the database to prevent destroying or interfering with the existing data.

The first query is meant to create database schema, namely ***create schema BuildingGo;*** The database schema comprises of DDL commands for creating three tables, namely, ***create table Building; create table Owner, and create table Apartment;*** Based on a critical analysis of the first query, it provides different attributes and key that are used to define and map different associations. Based on the queries provided in ***task 2***, they are in DML (Data Manipulation Language). The queries in this task are meant to insert records in 2 tables, i.e., five records are inserted in the table by name ***Building*;** for example, the first query in task 2 is ***inserted into Building values (1001, "Lilli Pilli," 1995, 5000, "Wakefield Street");*** The second query is meant to insert ten different records in ***Apartment table,*** for example, ***insert into Owners values (2001, 'Hazel Alex,' 'hazel@gmail.com,' 04323466));*** These queries inserts the records incrementally; however, the ***select \* from the owner*** should not be integrated with insert command as that is a different type of query and may amount to an SQL syntax error. Queries in task 4 are also meant to insert the records but in table Apartment.

In task 4, the query ***select \* from Building*** is meant to select all the records from table Building. He only challenges this kind of query to use a lot of servers and resources allocated to SQL if there are so many records to be fetched from the database. This query does not have any specific criteria or limits for retrieving the records. Task 5 selects only the building names from table Building, i.e., using the following query, ***select building\_name from Building.*** Other queries for retrieving data from the database include the ones on task 10, task 11, task 12, task 13, task 14, task 15, task 16, task 17, task 18, all the way to task 23. Query 6 selects building names and capacity from building the table. Query 7 is meant to update building capacity based on a specific criterion of the Building, as shown below***, update Building set building\_capacity=2000where building\_name=” Lilli Pilli."*** The query update from the previous value of the Building to the new value. An update query is very sensitive; hence there is a need to set limits; for instance, you can set ***limit 1;*** meaning that it is only one record that will be affected just in case a mistake is made that would have updated all the records in this table.

In conclusion, this paper has critically evaluated, analyzed, and reflected on different queries provided in this assignment. The evaluation of these queries is based on DDL, DML, and other types of queries. The paper also challenges some aspects of the queries, as presented in this paper.

References

Sharma, K., & Bhardwaj, A. (2014). Types of Queries in Database System. *International Journal of Computer Applications and Information Technology*, *7*(2), 149-152.