The queries are increasingly more flexible and robust when updating style. A reason is that, the plain XPath query is the most straightforward way, as we query elements or attributes with their exactly type, name or position, which means when adding a new element in group, the query needs to know the type or name of new element. However, it is not necessary to know each element within a group, e.g. each type of class expressions, when using the “typed” style query. This feature makes query more convenient for querying complex datatypes, especially inherent and hierarchical data structures. Besides, this style of query can deal with new element that added in group without changing. In conclusion, the “typed” style of query is the most robust in the case of format changes, as it can handle a new added type of element.

Another advantage of updating queries is that the query is better in expressiveness and brevity. For instance, “get all class expression” can be processed by querying the group, rather than querying each element within the group of call expression.

One of the disadvantages of updating the queries is that they are more complex and stricter. XQuery file needs to validate with schema. Particularly, a plain XPath can query xml file without considering the schema. While, a “typed” query needs definition of namespace from schema, which make query simple file complex. So, in query xml file, XPath is much more compatible than a “type” query.

The queries are increasingly more flexible and robust when updating style. A reason is that, the plain XPath query is the most straightforward way, as we query elements or attributes with their exactly type, name or position, which means when adding a new element in group, the query needs change so that knowing the type or name of new element. However, it is not a matter of knowing each element within a group, e.g. each type of class expressions, when using the “typed” style query since querying by group that defined by schema. This feature makes query more convenient for complex datatypes, especially inherent and hierarchical data structures. In one word, this style of query can deal with new element that added in group without changing. In conclusion, the “typed” style of query is the most robust in the case of format changes, as it can handle a new added type of element.

Another advantage of updating queries is that the query is better in expressiveness and brevity. For instance, “get all class expression” can be processed by querying the group, rather than querying each element within the group of call expression. Query expression is briefer and related to question e.g. get elements in group of class expression.

One of the disadvantages of updating the queries is that they are more complex and stricter. XQuery file needs to validate with schema. Particularly, a plain XPath can query xml file without considering the schema. While, a “typed” query needs definition from schema, which makes query simple file complex. So, in query xml file, XPath is much more compatible than a “type” query.