Q3)

Performance

INFERENCES:

• Create:

- Single inserts and writes perform nearly the same across both designs.
- Bulk operations show that the transaction-centric model is faster, especially for bulk writes.

Read:

- Looking up customer-related data is faster in the customer-centric design.
- Invoice lookups are significantly quicker in the **transaction-centric design**.
- General item searches and top-customer queries show almost identical performance in both designs.
- Counting transactions is faster in the transaction-centric design.

Update:

- Updating customer details is quicker in the customer-centric design.
- Updating invoice-specific fields (like status) is faster in the transaction-centric design.
- Country-based updates are slightly faster in the customer-centric model.

Delete:

- Customer deletions are more efficient in the customer-centric design.
- Deleting low-value entries is faster in the customer-centric design, while country-based deletes are quicker in the transaction-centric model.

Conclusion

- Use the **transaction-centric design** if your application frequently handles bulk operations, invoice lookups, or transaction counts.
- Use the **customer-centric design** if the main focus is on managing customer profiles, retrieving all customer data, or efficiently updating/deleting customer-level information.
- For workloads that mix both invoice-heavy and customer-heavy operations, a hybrid approach or careful indexing strategy may provide the best balance.

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Operation	Transaction-Centric	Customer-Centric	
CREATE - Single Insert	0.000337	0.000335	

0.000237	0.000317
0.003462	0.004345
0.004449	0.012009
0.000737	0.000347
0.000136	0.001277
0.003403	0.003401
0.000782	0.001959
0.000734	0.000736
0.000487	0.000301
0.000514	0.000389
0.002344	0.002152
0.000337	0.000261
0.000795	0.000568
0.000959	0.001434
	0.003462 0.004449 0.000737 0.000136 0.003403 0.000782 0.000734 0.000487 0.000514 0.002344 0.000337 0.000795

Q4)



