I enjoyed reading Chapter five. It was extensive and conceptual. Starting with the history of the Structured Query Language (SQL) and the different types of versions of the language this chapter explains the features of SQL. I liked the “color-coded display” that offers in the GUI environment, which from my point of view gives a good feature of the IDEs when writing scripts because allows developers and database users to find mistakes very easily.

One command I find powerful is ROLLBACK, for undoing transactions if they are not finished or interrupted. Another one is WITH, which I thought it was for programming languages only like Python, Pascal, or Visual Basic.Net. It is a good feature that with SQL we can create variables and use them in queries. Clauses like ORDER BY, WHERE, and LIKE are very powerful when using a SELECT statement because they allow to get a result set of rows in a specific order, work with specific values of columns, or to bring up only rows that columns are like a value that matches the string LIKE clause tests. Aggregate Queries come handy at the time of calculating averages, counting records, finding the minimum or maximum value of a column, and the sum of values from columns.