**Documentation and final thoughts**

**First-draft**

As I started working with the LLM, it was clear that the LLM could do most of the tasks of the project by itself. Designing the database was quick and easy; I just had to tell it what kind of database I wanted to create, and it made a first draft of the database. Afterwards, I just had to edit some of the decisions made by the LLM using the built-in editor to change some of the columns and tables I didn’t want to include or didn’t see as useful for my case.then I asked LLM to categorize the entities and relationships for the ERD and all I had to do is to create the ERD its self.

**Creating the tables and normalization**

As I started working with the LLM, it was clear that the LLM could perform most of the tasks for the project independently. Designing the database was quick and easy; I just had to specify the type of database I wanted to create, and it produced a preliminary draft. Afterwards, I edited some of the decisions made by the LLM using the built-in editor to modify or exclude certain columns and tables that I did not want or found unnecessary for my case. Then, I asked the LLM to categorize the entities and relationships for the ERD, and all I had to do was create the ERD itself.

**Inserting the data into the database and writing the triggers**

Once I finished with the tables, I needed to insert data into the database. This was where the LLM was most useful. However, I encountered some issues because the LLM did not realize I had changed the tables, even though I provided the necessary information. I had to ensureAfter I inserted the data, I asked the LLM which triggers were the most useful for the type of LLM I created. The LLM produced a few options, and I chose to update the number of books available. it had the correct details. After that, it gave me accurate inserts, but the book names were random and not real. I wanted to create a database with real book names and authors. After some troubleshooting, the LLM provided the results I wanted.

After I inserted the data, I asked the LLM which triggers were the most useful for the type of LLM I created. The LLM produced a few options, and I chose to go with updating the amount of books available.

**Questions and Queries**

This was by far the easiest task to accomplish with the LLM since the database was already completed. The LLM had no difficulty generating the questions and queries needed for the assignment.

**Final thoughts and conclusion**

While using LLMs simplifies the process of data population and query execution, and the LLM can create and design a functional database that will be satisfactory for most use cases, there is still a need for human input.The database is designed for human ease of use, which means that what is logical and correct for a computer is not always what users need from the database. That means that while the LLM is fast and can create a useful database, the design aspect of the database still needs to be curated and checked for correctness.