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IT FDN 130

Assignment06

# SQL Views

## Introduction

A SQL View is a save select statement. It contains rows and columns like a real table, and you can add statements and functions to present data as if the data were coming from one single table.

## When Would You Use a SQL View

You would use a SQL view when you want to secure data and “restrict access” so that a user can look at and possibly modify what they need. You can also use the view statement when you want to “structure data in a way that users [...] find natural or intuitive” (tutorialspoint, n.d.) as well as if you want to summarize data from multiple tables where you can use it to generate reports.

## Differences Between a View, Function, and Stored Procedure

With a stored procedure, you would run the code with an execute syntax instead of a select statement that you would use for View or Function. Functions are different from views in which you will be able to return a value for a function. Functions can also use parameters to change the results of the query. Views can keep data simpler as well.

## Similarities Between a View, Function, and Stored Procedure

View, Function, and Stored Procedures are similar because they are a named set of SQL statements in which the code is stored in a database. The syntax for all three is also similar as well.

## Summary

The view statement can be very helpful with keeping data secure and structured. If the view statement isn't exactly what is needed, there are also functions and stored procedures that you could use as well.

## References

tutorialspoint. (n.d.). *SQL - Using Views*. Retrieved from tutorialspoint:  
<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-using-views.htm>