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Assignment 06

## SQL View

SQL views are virtual tables created from the result of a query. They provide a simple way to view complex queries and a logical representation of data based on the underlying query. When you create a view, you define the structure of the view by specifying the columns and the query that retrieves the data for the view. The view is then stored in the database, and you can query it or perform other operations on it as if it were a physical table. Views can be used to simplify complex queries, provide controlled access to data, and provide a more intuitive and user-friendly interface to the data. Views are very useful in presenting a subset of data to different users, and you want to avoid exposing the underlying table structure or implement complex joins.

## View, Function, Stored Procedure

Views, functions, and stored procedures are all database objects used in database management systems to organize and manipulate data. Each of them serves a different purpose and has its own advantages. A view is a virtual table that is derived from the result of a query. It does not store any data on its own but rather represents the data stored in other tables or views. It provides a way to simplify complex queries by predefining them as a view, which can be used just like a table. Views are particularly useful when you frequently need to retrieve a specific subset of data from multiple tables or when you want to present a summarized or transformed version of the data. Functions are typically used to perform a specific task or logic and can be called within SQL queries. They are used to perform calculations, transformations, or other operations on data and return a result. Stored procedures are sets of precompiled SQL statements that are stored and executed on the database server. They are particularly useful for complex database operations that involve multiple steps, transactions, or conditional logic.