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IT FDN 130 A

Assignment 06

## **Views, Functions, and Stored Procedures**

### Introduction

This week, I focused and learned about the various ways to report data. With a focus on reporting out data, I utilized various types of saves such as views, functions, and stored procedures, using each one respectively to certain situations.

### SQL View

A SQL View is “used to extract data for reporting purposes. They can save simple, or complex Select statements, but more complex ones are typical.” (Module06Notes). As stated, SQL Views are typically to save complex Select statements, emphasis on complex, because the purpose of SQL View is to make the Select statement simple. Rather than creating a complex Select statement repeatedly, you save the select statement as a View so that when the user wants that specific data all they must do is select the view name rather than creating a complex select statement repeatedly.

### Differences and Similarities between a View, Function, and Stored Procedure

User Defined Functions (UDFs) can “return a table of values or return a single value” (Module06Notes). Although similar to a View, Functions can use parameters to change the results of the query while Views have to apply a Where clause. UDFs can also return a single value as an expression with consideration to use schema name in coding. Stored Procedure are similar to Views and Functions but “are not restricted to just Select statements” (Module06Notes).

### Summary

In conclusion, the way you report data is very situational depending on what you would like to present. These Named set of SQL Statements, View, Function, and Stored Procedure are used in a multitude of ways depending on the situation to match and compare sets of data that will be used to report out on.