Susan Lee

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IT Foundations of Database Management

Assignment06

<https://github.com/SusanblUW/DBFoundations>

**SQL Views, Functions, and Stored Procedures**

**Introduction**

**In this paper I will discuss what SQL View is and how it differs from Functions and Stored Procedures. I hope this will help future SQL developers understand the similarities and differences between them so it can be used appropriately.**

**SQL View**

**SQL Views are saved SELECT statements whose code is stored in a database. These SQL Views are mostly used to save complex SQL statements that include WHERE and JOIN functions.**

**Some benefits of having Views include being able to present data in a way that it appears it’s coming from one single table. In addition, it saves time and effort from recreating them in the future. Furthermore, SQL Views act as Abstract Layer making changes to the table design easier as they help maintain the way applications access the data. Finally, permissions can be applied on a View so that data can be protected. Through usage of Schemabinding you can also ensure source tables from changing so much the Views don’t work anymore as Foreign Keys alone will not protect a Parent table from being dropped.**

**Views, Functions, and Stored Procedures**

**Views, Functions, and Procedures all can be used to save your SELECT statements. As mentioned above, this can be especially useful when SQL SELECT statements get complex. Although the 3 seem similar, there are notable differences between them. Views return table of values. Unlike Views, Functions can return either table of values or a single result. In addition, Functions can use parameters as well as return a single value as an expression. It can also be used to check constraints. Stored Procedures are the most versatile of the three as it isn’t restricted to just SELECT statements. It can be used to perform other actions such as INSERT statements.**

**Summary**

**In this paper I discussed SQL Views, Function, and Store Procedures and the similarities and differences between them. I hope this will help future SQL developers in understanding them so that each can be applied appropriately to provide optimal results.**