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Assignment 06: View

## Introduction

In this write-up, I will discuss my process for this sixth assignment and my understanding of a View clause and how it operates in the query. This was a challenging yet engaging assignment that was built on the knowledge given throughout the course. While I ran into minor technical difficulties, the emphasis on utilizing the View clause helps provide a more visual representation of the data.

## View Clause and Differences Across Other SQL Clauses/Uses

As previously mentioned, the View clause was introduced in this assignment. The View clause lets the user view multiple information points across different tables. Pulling information from other tables or subqueries draws similarities to the Select statement from the previous statement. However, one defining, different feature is that a user could pull views from multiple tables or even multiple views.

            Across the SQL foundations, the View clause shares similarities to Function statements. They both store and display information that can be accessed by users. However, the View clause, with its unique feature of storing data from one or more tables without creating a specific table, stands out. Additionally, the View clause can organize the data in the user’s format choice but cannot add new data and does not allow information editing. A Function differs in that when executed, the deliverables come in forms of a table or requested data. Typically, these Functions are utilized to compute and are more variable in terms of data and processing versus what a View can provide.

            The View clause also differs from Stored Procedures.  As mentioned, the View clause creates a visualized data pull or a virtual table. Additionally, the View clause seems limited to when Select is preceding it. However, stored procedures are slightly different because they are a set of orders for the data to follow. This can be some form of updating, adding, or manipulating the data, whereas the View clause isn’t able to adjust any of the data.

## Conclusion

While consequential, the View clause is limited to providing a display of data. Its functionality differs from Function statements and Stored Procedures, but each is unique in its own way. Function statements provide computational data tables, and Stored Procedures are orders or instructions for the data to be construed for the user’s needs. With each new unit and module, we learn and build on each previous teaching to create more succinct and efficient databases.