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ITFDN 130  
14Feb24

## Assignment 6

I will be discussing how to use a SQL view and explaining the differences and similarities between a View, Function, and Stored Procedure in this assignment.

In SQL, “a view is a virtual table based on the result-set of a SQL statement. A view contains rows and columns, just like a real table. The fields in a view are fields from one or more real tables in the database. You can add SQL statements and functions to a view and present the data as if the data were coming from one single table. A view is created with the `CREATE VIEW` statement” (W3Schools, (n.d.)).

A stored procedure “is a prepared SQL code that you can save, so the code can be reused over and over again. So if you have an SQL query that you write over and over again, save it as a stored procedure, and then just call it to execute it” (W3Schools, (n.d.)).

You can also pass parameters to a stored procedure, so that the stored procedure can act based on the parameter value(s) that is passed. Views or Functions, Stored Procedures (Sprocs or Procs) are a Named Set of SQL Statements. “Creating Views, Functions, and Stored Procedures are all similar”, (Root, R., 2024).

In addition to SQL Server's built-in functions, you can create custom functions. These are often called User Defined Functions or just UDFs. There are two basic types of functions; functions that return a table of values and functions that return a single value. Functions and views are similar because they return a table's values (Root, R., 2024).

In this assignment, I described the differences and similarities of a View, Function, and Stored Procedure, as well as explained when to use a SQL View.

## References

Root, R. (2024). "Module05 – Joins and Subqueries". [Class handout]. Canvas.  
<https://canvas.uw.edu/>.

W3Schools. (n.d.) [https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql\\_views.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_views.asp)