Andrew Hightower

2/19/22

Assignment06

IT FDN 130 A

**SQL Views**

**Introduction**

During this week’s assignment I learned more about using views, functions and stored procedures – abstraction layers. The primary focus of the SQL activity was using last week’s assignment and converting the created tables and SQL code into views.

**Explain when you would use a SQL View.**

A SQL View can be for a variety of reasons, but they allow many users including the ‘author’ to establish a shortcut for common blocks of code or maybe one that is quite lengthy. Instead of the user having to continue to write out the same code they instead would create the view to link to the previously written code. Views are a great way to optimize the database experience – accelerating data analysis.

**Explain the differences and similarities between a View, Function, and Stored Procedure.**

Views allow the user to centralize a query in an object that can be easily called from in other queries. We would use a view when we write complex select statements that might include joins and other renaming conventions. The view links to the created coded meaning that it does not return data before it runs the previously written complex code.

A stored procedure is a named set of SQL statements that can be saved. This allows the code to be reused repeatedly. Stored procedures also allow for parameters to be set so that the procedure can execute based on the parameter value that is passed.

A function is a set of SQL statements that perform a specific task. A function will accept inputs in the form of parameters and returns a value. Functions generally require more code than a stored procedure.

**Summary**

In review, this week’s activity mostly worked with views, however if a user was looking to expand on the abstraction layers they should consider both functions and stored procedures.