

Chris Schnoor

21FEB2023

IT Foundations of Database Management

Assignment 06

Introduction

In this assignment, I will discuss the use of SQL views and them to functions and stored procedures.

When to use a SQL View

Views are useful when trying to save a specific select statements for later reference. Views are efficient since the code is written once but can be used multiple times. Views are a database object that save code and can be useable in other software. The view syntax is the wrapper on the outside of a select statement (a view is effectively a select statement with an alias). The use of basic views can help keep data integrity in place by minimizing the likelihood that the database will be modified. Schemabinding can be used to prevent views from becoming orphaned by the parent objects. Views are typically housed within a specific database, but can be made global.

Differences and Similarities of Views, Functions, and Stored Procedures

Views, functions, and stored procedures are all database objects that save code. Views cannot use Try/Catch blocks; stored procedures should be used if catch block is required. In order for ORDER BY clauses to work in views and functions a TOP statement must be used with an integer value identified. Use of Begin and End statements within functions is recommended. Functions should be considered for more complex tasks, whereas a view will be fine for most simple situations. Functions can evaluate into something, whereas a Stored Procedure cannot.

Conclusion

Views provide a specific select statement that can be stored and called upon repeatedly. Views are an efficient way to store data that can be referenced and filtered while minimizing the potential for inadvertently altering the database. Stored procedures and functions also save code, but are typically saved for more complex tasks.