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**Course**: IT Foundations of Database Management

**Assignment:** 06

**Github:** [**https://github.com/dlynchUW/DBFoundations**](https://github.com/dlynchUW/DBFoundations)

Often times within your database, there are commonly used SQL SELECT statements that you use frequently. But having to type them out over and over again can be annoying and time consuming, especially if they are very complex. That’s where a SQL View comes in. You can save these SELECT statements in a SQL View , which creates a virtual table, so that you can refer back to it and run it at a later time as you continue to add, alter, update, or remove other code within your database. You can also use a SQL View to restrict access to only certain rows or columns in your table, as opposed to letting someone access all of the data in your tables.

There are also two other types of these saved SELECT statements that you can use as well: Functions and Stored Procedures. Functions act similarly to Views, but they can accept parameters, perform computations, and return a single value. Since Functions accept different values & parameters, these can be used to change the results of a query. Stored procedures also perform the same as Views and Functions, but can result results or modify data, and are mainly used for frequently executed operations. Additionally, they can be stored in the database and be called on from various applications or other SQL scripts.

While all three of these saved SQL SELECT statements function differently, ultimately, they can all be customized, used to encapsulate logic and perform operations on data, and utilized within SQL queries to achieve specific tasks efficiently.