



ممم جداً

هذا الملف للمراجعة السريعة واخذ الملاحظات عليه فقط ،لانه يحتوي على اقل من 20٪ مما يتم شرحه في الفيديوهات الاستعجال والاعتماد عليه فقط سوف يجعلك تخسر كميه معلومات وخبرات كثيره

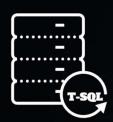
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لاتنسى عمل لايك ومشاركة القناة لتعم الفائدة للجميع لا تنسونا من دعائكم

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Database Level 2 Concepts & T-SQL

Table Variables



MBA, PMOC, PgMP®, PMP®, PMI-RMP®, CM, ITILF, MCPD, MCSD



Introduction to Table Variables

- Table variables in T-SQL are used to store a set of records temporarily, they have some distinct characteristics and are suitable for different scenarios.
- Table variables are declared using the DECLARE statement and are scoped to the batch, stored procedure, or function in which they are defined.



Advantages of Table Variables

- Performance: For small datasets, table variables can be faster since they are stored in memory and not written to disk.
- Transaction Log: Operations on table variables generate fewer log records. This can be beneficial in terms of performance.
- Scope: The scope of a table variable is limited to the batch, stored procedure, or function in which it is defined. This can simplify transaction management and error handling.



Limitations of Table Variables

- Indexing: By default, you can only create a primary key index at the time of declaration.
 Additional indexing options are limited.
- Statistics: Lack of statistics can lead to suboptimal query plans for large data sets.



Best Practices

- Data Size Consideration: Prefer table variables for small datasets or simple operations.
- Scope and Lifetime: Use table variables when you need a temporary storage mechanism within a single batch or stored procedure.



