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Foundations Of Databases & SQL Programming

Assignment 06

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Fun With Functions, Views, and Stored Procedures

I am going to describe some similarities and differences between SQL Views, Functions, and Stored Procedures. All three allow users to retrieve table data in different ways and they each have their place in SQL coding and data management.

An SQL View is similar to a virtual table meaning that it does not hold any data and does not exist physically in the database. SQL Views can be used to protect your code from intentional or accidental modification by limiting user access to data in the database tables. Views also allow users, without permission, access to certain database data.

A Function is a built-in predefined formula that takes one or more arguments as input then processes the arguments and returns an output. SQL Functions come in two types: Aggregate and Non-Aggregate. Non-Aggregate functions act on individual records separately . Aggregate functions act on more than one record and return a summary result (https://www.w3resource.com/sql/sql-functions)

A Stored Procedure is what the name implies SQL code that you can save. Stored procedures reduce valuable coding time by allowing you to execute a saved SQL query multiple times instead of having to write it repeatedly.

Incorporating Views in your code can offer security and flexibility by limiting user’s access to table data. Utilizing Functions and Stored Procedures, users can reduce the time spent coding by eliminating some of the redundancy in the coding process. Hopefully, some of the question you may have had about the differences and similarities between Functions, Views and Stored Procedures were answered.