

Name: Olga Carpenter
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Assignment 6 – VIEW, Function and Stored Procedure

Introduction

SQL is a language used to work with databases. Three important tools in SQL are views, functions, and stored procedures. Knowing when to use these tools can help make database tasks easier and more efficient.

Using a SQL VIEW Command

A SQL view is like a virtual table created by a query that selects data from one or more tables. Views are useful when you have complex queries that you need to run often. Instead of writing the same query every time, you can create a view and refer to it like a regular table. Views also help protect complex code and queries by hiding them from users, making it easier to work with the data.

Difference and Similarities Between Views, Functions, and Stored Procedures

Views, functions, and stored procedures all help manage database tasks, but they are used in different ways:

- Views simplify data retrieval. They don't take input or change data. They are only used to read data.
- Functions perform specific tasks and return a value. They can take input, like parameters, and give back results. However, they can't change data in the database.
- Stored procedures are the most flexible. They can run multiple SQL commands, including adding, changing, or deleting data. They can take input and return results, and they can do more complex tasks than views or functions.

Summary

In summary, views, functions, and stored procedures each have specific uses. Views make it easier to read data and protect complex queries. Functions are used to calculate and return values, while stored procedures can do many tasks, including modifying data. Understanding the differences between these tools helps you choose the right one for your task, making your database work faster and more efficiently.