## ASSIGNMENT07DB\_CANDICED

https://github.com/practice-stuff/DBFoundations

## ASSIGNMENT 07 WRITEUP

INTRO

Module 7 revisits and builds on the aggregate functions lessons learned so far – when combined with data partitioning and data reporting, we can also develop the very beginnings of performance metrics.

USER DEFINED FUNCTIONS

In this assignment, we learned custom functions can be used to return tables of values developed from taking data from previously made views, operate as a calculator (return single points of data), and check constraints.

SCALAR/INLINE/MULTI-STATEMENT FUNCTIONS

Scalar functions return a single value at a time – this can also be applied to an entire row at once when called in a SELECT statement. Inline queries are queries in the FROM clause (AKA a form of subquery) – it is not as limited as scalar functions when parsing data, and allows us to search from a view/table that may not exist. Multi-statement functions are UDFs which can return organized tables from the parsed data; These are much larger than the previous two and are used with the BEGIN/END blocks to define table structure.

SUMMARY

UDFs (user-defined functions) can be a very powerful tool for reviewing relationships in available data, improve readability, and even help us try to track trends.