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IT FDN 130 A

Assignment 06

SQL views can be used when you want to present the information in several tables as one table, as well as to save and reuse complex queries so you won’t have to type them out every time. Views can also be used to only present certain data that you would like the user to see, while restricting access to other rows/columns.

Views, functions, and stored procedures are all named statements that create virtual tables that are the result of a SQL “SELECT” statement. They do not physically exist in the database or actually hold any data, only manipulate it. The major difference between views and functions is that functions can take parameters, whereas views can’t. Stored procedures, on the other hand, are also able to take parameters, but are not just restricted to “SELECT” statements - unlike functions, which are computed values, stored procedures can perform permanent changes to the database. Also, functions must return a single value (like a table), whereas stored procedures can return zero, one, or multiple.