Module 3: Table-Valued Parameters (TVPs)

Introducing Table-Valued Parameters

Process a set of rows as a single entity

- Select or join against a TVP
- Similar to temp tables, table variables, and CTEs

Populate a TVP, and then pass it around

- It's a single parameter
- Pass from procedure to procedure on the server
- Pass from client to server across the network

Based on User-Defined Table Types

- Defines the schema, just like an ordinary table
- Simply declare a variable as the type to get a TVP

Stored in tempdb

- Created and destroyed automatically behind the scenes
- Can be indexed

Creating a User-Defined Table Type

```
CREATE TYPE CustomerUdt AS TABLE
(Id int,
  CustomerName nvarchar(50),
  PostalCode nvarchar(50))
```

DECLARE @BestCustomers AS CustomerUdt

Getting Started with TVPs

Passing TVPs Using ADO.NET

Marshal multiple rows of data from your client application to SQL Server

- All in a single round-trip
- No custom client or server -side logic required
- Use ordinary ADO.NET

Mark the ADO.NET parameter as a TVP

- Just set the SqlParameter object's SqlDbType property to SqlDbType.Structured
- Also set the type name to the user-defined table type in SQL Server,
 if invoking a parameterized T-SQL statement

Pass any sequence of rows

- Generic DataTable
- Strongly-typed DataTable
- Any DbDataReader (SqlDataReader, OracleDataReader, etc.)
- Any IEnumerable<SqlDataRecord> object

Passing TVPs from ADO.NET

Passing TVPs from collections of business objects

Using TVPs for Bulk Operations

TVP Limitations

- TVPs are read-only, once populated and passed
 - You must apply the READONLY keyword when declaring TVPs in stored procedure signatures
 - OUTPUT keyword cannot be used
 - You cannot update, insert or delete
- No ALTER TABLE...AS TYPE statement
 - To change the schema, it must be dropped and re-created
 - All dependent objects must also be dropped and re-created
- Statistics are not maintained on TVPs