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Assignment 07

Introduction

This week’s assignment focused on Functionss. We utilized SQL Functions to complete tasks such as format dates.

When you would use a SQL UDF

User defined functions allow own to create their own custom functions. There are a couple versions of UDFs a scalar version which returns a single value. Other custom functions return a table value using a select statement with multiple values. Other functions allow you to create a table and define the columns and data types (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XEiQ3M2LhU4&list=PLfycUyp06LG9wAGPKBZ7poKBcbDZrmXpi&index=2>). A UDF would be good to use for a case where unique logic is applied and the function will be utilized many times. This creates maintainability and readability rather than having to copy that same logic to every query where the function is needed.

Differences between Scalar, Inline, and Multi-Statement Functions

Scalar functions return a single value based on inputs. They are utilized to perform operations like calculations or data formatting. One can capitalize the first letter of a string or convert data to another type.

Inline functions return a table data type as output of a select statement. They can return multiple rows and columns. Utilized to filter data, simple joins,

Multi-Statement Functions also return a table data type but can contain multiple statements and queries. These can be utilized to perform complex operations or aggregated results.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nCAEgNxC7nU&list=PLfycUyp06LG9wAGPKBZ7poKBcbDZrmXpi&index=7

Summary

This week focused on how to create SQL Views. We also learned about functions and stored procedures and learned about their similarities and differences.