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Assignment 06

**SQL Views**

**Introduction**

The purpose of this paper is to describe SQL views, functions and stored procedures.

Explain when you would use a SQL View.

A view is a named select statement stored in a database so that it can be used several times. This code is saved in the database thereby making is simpler for the user to view data from complex queries. Views do not save the data rather, are simply a select statement. A view is also considered an abstraction layer. Every data base table should have a base view with Schema Binding. Schema binding prevents changes to the data base which would impact the view or, orphan the view.

Explain are the differences and similarities between a View, Function, and Stored Procedure.

The simplest way to describe the differences is tabular(Figure 1).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | View | Function | Stored Procedure |
| Select Statement | X | X | X |
| Acts Like a Table | X | X |  |
| Naming Convention Required | Helpful |  | X |
| Can Use Begin/End | X |  | X |
| Can use Parameters |  | X | X |
| User defined Function |  | X |  |
| Must use dbo |  | X |  |
| Must use parenthesis () |  | X |  |
| Can be Used in a Select Statement as an expression (Scalar Function) |  | X |  |
| Must Use Returns Table and Return |  | X |  |
| Transaction Processing |  |  | X |
| Can Evaluate | X | X |  |
| Has the Most Options |  |  | X |
| Uses “GO” | X | X |  |
| Uses “Execute” |  |  | X |

***Figure 1: Table of Reference for Views, Functions, and Stored Procedures.***

**Summary**

This paper described, albeit briefly, views, functions, and stored procedures.