**IT FDN 130 A Wi 22: Foundations Of Databases & SQL Programming**

Valerie Pettit

3/8/2022

**Assignment 06 – Views: Using a SQL View; and the differences and similarities between a View, Function, and Stored Procedure.**

.

**Introduction**

**Analyst can save time re-writing a script by using SQL features: views, functions, and stored procedures. A SQL script can be stored as a file in a common area but separating work products can create confusion. Script files can be lost among numerous shared drive folders or the most recent version is confused due to the organizational system. The simplest way to avoid confusion is to store the script logic in the built-in SQL features of the database.**

**Using a SQL View**

**A SQL view is similar to a select query. The query itself does not store the results of the query. If an analyst uses the view, the SQL script is re-run with whatever data is currently holds. This can be helpful for scripts that are run frequently with the data source consistently changing its results.  There are Reporting Views that are intended to display results for extract and Base Views that are intended to limit access to the data. “Views are used as a guard to provide only specific columns/rows to users.”**[[1]](#footnote-1) **The SQL developer can deny and grant access accordingly when they create the views.**

**View, Function, and Stored Procedure**

**View, functions, and stored procedures operate similarly. One must under the differences that make them distinct and similarities that allow for them to be interchangeable. Permissions and Schema-Binding can be applied to views, unlike the function and stored procedures. Permissions limit access of the views. Schema-binding prevents parent tables from being dropped for orphan tables. Both Views and Functions can filter data with different features. Functions have parameters, while Views have the Where Clause. Functions can either generate a table or single field result. Stored procedures can produce similar results as the views and functions, but the intention of a stored procedure is to execute a procedure. A stored procedure uses parameters to do a function... whether it is updating and inserting data or returning single values or data sets.**[[2]](#footnote-2)

**Conclusion**

**As a developer decides between creating a view, function or store procedure, the developer should be aware of the advantages and limitations of each feature for the business need of their work product. In some scenarios, it does not make a difference which feature is used.**

1. https://www.sqlservercentral.com/blogs/evaluating-performance-of-view-and-stored-procedure [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5194995/what-is-the-difference-between-a-stored-procedure-and-a-view#:~:text=View%20is%20simple%20showcasing%20data,store%20procedure%20executes%20sql%20statements. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)