**view vs stored procedure**

A view represents a **virtual** table. You can join multiple tables in a view and use the view to present the data as if the data were coming from a single table.

SELECT \*

A Stored Procedure is like a function, but is called Directly by its name. instead of Functions which are used inside a query itself.

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

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The upside of a view is that it will **always return the latest data to you**. The **downside of a view is that its performance** depends on how good a select statement the view is based on. If the select statement used by the view joins many tables, or uses joins based on non-indexed columns, the view could perform poorly.

Stored procedure: deals with complex logic, **precompiled,** one-time processing, one place processing

CREATE PROCESURE

**view vs materialized view**

**Graphical user interface, application

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 The **downside though is that the data you get back from the materialized view is only as up to date as the last time the materialized view has been refreshed**.

When to use view/materialized view: frequency to fetch certain data

**b v.s. b+ tree**

In a **b-tree** you can store both *keys and data in the internal and leaf nodes*, but in a **b+ tree** you must store the data in the *leaf nodes only*.

Because B trees contain data with each key, frequently accessed nodes can lie closer to the root, and therefore can be accessed more quickly

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