

Different views: t-sql
view is a table whose



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Different organization and individualshave various methods of protecting data and the information that they want tokeep safe. Views: T-SQL View is a table whose content isindicated and defined by a well-created query, and the subset table islogically stored. It appears like a table to the database user with many rowsand columns of data. The T-SQL view is not stored in the database, but it's aquery that has been stored as an object where SQL creates an illusion of theview (Anley, 2012).

The organization uses them for security purpose in theirdatabase system. Users are restricted from viewing particular columns. Thereforeby using this database system, one can only be allowed to access specified rowsor columns. Example: Lets us think that we have table calledvoters with data of voterid, votername , address, state, SSN Suppose auser want to retrieve the information of the voter but SSN should beconfidential and it should not be seen by others in this case we can create aview which contains all other coulms except SSN and give access to see theother data of the voter using a view. `CREATE VIEW vtest AS select voterid, votername, address from voterstable.` We canretrieve the data from the view using normal sql statements like `Select *from vtest where voterid='12344';` Stored Procedure: Stored procedure hasbeen characterized by users as a de facto standard for particular applicationsthat enable access and manipulation of the particular database through the useof codes. Developers are offered the opportunity to manipulate or couple theset-based SQL power with specific set control codes.

They are built andreferred to as method calls. They offer iterative loops and conditionals forthe developers. Stored procedures allow users to undertake

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modular programming and faster execution hence reducing network traffic. They provide improved performance because of the few calls that need to be made by the user. For example, in case the SQL statement has four statements, there will be only one call made for all the statements.

Stored procedure uses parameters. Example of creating simple stored procedure without using parameters: CREATE PROCEDURE

ShowNumberOfOrders SELECT C. cid, C. cname, COUNT(*) FROM Customers C, Orders a WHERE C. cid = O.

cid GROUP BY C. cid, C. cname We can call or execute the stored procedure by using EXECUTE ShowNumberOfOrders Benefits of using T-SQL View Many benefits are enjoyed when one is using T-SQL view system. It offers adequate security to the database. Users are only able to access data that they have been allowed to access hence restricting further access. This ensures that information is not manipulated or seen by unauthorized personnel. Secondly, the system query is simple to understand and use.

One can draw data from many different tables and form a single table. This means that it is possible to turn multiple table queries into a single table view. Another benefit is that the view is structured in a simple manner, where the user can get a set of virtual tables. Using visible tables make one's understanding easier and faster. Finally, the T-SQL view offers data integrity and consistency. Data is checked to ensure it complies with the required integrity minimums.

Benefits of using stored procedure In this modern society, many individuals have embraced the use of stored procedures due to its many benefits

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received. Some of these benefits include: maintainability, where scripts are located in one area and traceability, is made more accessible. The system can be tested as an independent part of the application. Another benefit received is that the stored procedures have a high speed and are optimized.

They are cached on the computer servers, and their execution plan is easily reviewable