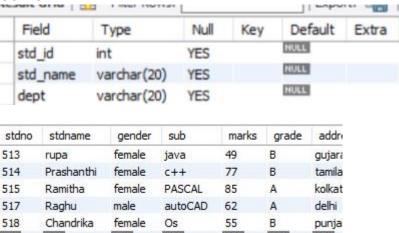# EXPERIMENT 9

VIEWS

Aim:

- Create table student with attributes id, name and department.
- Display
- Create view and select
- Insert values
- Create view with check option
- Insert values and alter table.

SCHEMA:

```
create table stu(studno integer, name varchar(20), dept varchar(20));
select *from stu;
create view stu_view as select stuno, name, dept from stu;
select *from stu_view;
insert into stu_view values(10,"rupa","MECH");
insert into stu_view values(20,"prashanthi","CSE");
insert into stu_view values(30,"ramitha","EEE");
insert into stu_view values(40,"raghu","EEE");
insert into stu_view values(50,"chandrika","ECE");

alter table stu_view modify name varchar(25);
create view stu_view as select stuno, name from stu with check option;
select *from stu_view;
alter view stu_view as select stuno,name where stuno=20;
delete from stu_view where stuno=50;
drop view stu_view;
```

OUTPUT:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
std_id	int	YES		NULL	
std_name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
dept	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	

stdno	stdname	gender	sub	marks	grade	addr
513	rupa	female	java	49	B	gujara
514	Prashanthi	female	c++	77	B	tamila
515	Ramitha	female	PASCAL	85	A	kolkat
517	Raghu	male	autoCAD	62	A	delhi
518	Chandrika	female	Os	55	B	punja
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Components:
• A view is a subset of a database that is generated from a
query and stored as a permanent object.
• Instance: It is the collection of information stored in a
database at a particular moment.
• Entity: Object that is relevant to given system.
Represented as rectangle.
• Attribute: Trait of an entity, relationship or other attribute. Represented by oval.