Views in SQL

* Views in SQL are considered as a virtual table. A view also contains rows and columns.
* To create the view, we can select the fields from one or more tables present in the database.
* A view can either have specific rows based on certain condition or all the rows of a table.
* **Student\_Detail**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **STU\_ID** | **NAME** | **ADDRESS** |
| 1 | Stephan | Delhi |
| 2 | Kathrin | Noida |
| 3 | David | Ghaziabad |
| 4 | Alina | Gurugram |

* **Student\_Marks**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **STU\_ID** | **NAME** | **MARKS** | **AGE** |
| 1 | Stephan | 97 | 19 |
| 2 | Kathrin | 86 | 21 |
| 3 | David | 74 | 18 |
| 4 | Alina | 90 | 20 |
| 5 | John | 96 | 18 |

## Creating view

A view can be created using the **CREATE VIEW** statement. We can create a view from a single table or multiple tables.

CREATE VIEW view\_name AS

SELECT column1, column2.....

FROM table\_name

WHERE condition;

Example:

CREATE VIEW DetailsView AS

SELECT NAME, ADDRESS

FROM Student\_Details

WHERE STU\_ID < 4;

Just like table query, we can query the view to view the data.

1. SELECT \* FROM DetailsView;

**Output:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **NAME** | **ADDRESS** |
| Stephan | Delhi |
| Kathrin | Noida |
| David | Ghaziabad |