Task 7: Creating Views (SQL Views and Data Abstraction)

Views simplify access, enhance security, and hide complex joins.

E View: PassengerBookingsView

passenger_name
flight_name
booking_date
travel_date

CREATE VIEW PassengerBookingsView AS
SELECT p.passenger_name, f.flight_name, b.booking_date, b.travel_date
FROAssengers p
JOIN Bookings b ON p.passenger_id = b.passenger_id
JOIN Flights f ON b.flight_id = f.flight_id;

uses

uses

E Passengers

passenger_id: INT (PK)

passenger_name: VARCHAR(100)
phone_number: VARCHAR(15)

E Flights

flight_id: INT (PK)

flight_name: VARCHAR(255)
departure_year: INT
pilot_id: INT

uses

books

scheduled_for

Update through view (if allowed):
UPDATE PassengerBookingsView
SET travel_date = '2025-10-15'
WHERE passenger_name = 'Atharva';

E Bookings

booking_id: INT (PK)

booking_date: DATE
travel_date: DATE
flight_id: INT (FK)
passenger_id: INT (FK)

Example Query:
SELECT * FROM PassengerBookingsView
WHERE flight_name LIKE '%IndiGo%';