**Practical No 18: Create and manipulate Views in database.**

1. **Query:**

Create table if4i (roll number(2), name character(30), address varchar2(50), phone\_no number(10));

Select \* from if4i;

Insert into if4i values (1, ‘Trupti’, ‘Solapur’, 9874563210);

Insert into if4i values (2, ‘Chaitanya’, ‘Tembhurni’, 0123654789);

Insert into if4i values (3, ‘Aditya’, ‘Kallam’, 1234567890);

Insert into if4i values (4, ‘Vaishnavi’, ‘Solapur’, 5987451360);

Select \* from if4i;

Create view Student as select \* from if4i;

1. **Output of Query:**
2. **Practical Related Questions:**
3. List advantages of views.

* Security
* Query Simplicity
* Structural simplicity
* Consistency
* Data Integrity
* Logical data independence.

1. Give the table name where the definition of view is stored.

A view is nothing more than a SQL statement that is stored in the database with an associated name. A view is actually a composition of a table in the form of a predefined SQL query. A view can contain all rows of a table or select rows from a table

1. State the types of views that can be updated.

* SQL updatable views using IN operator.
* SQL updatable views with aggregate function.
* SQL update views with arithmetic expression.
* SQL update views using sub queries.

1. Give the way in which view is different from the base table.

A view consists of rows and columns just like a table. The difference between a view and a table is that views are definitions built on top of other tables (or views), and do not hold data themselves. If data is changing in the underlying table, the same change is reflected in the view

1. **Exercise:**
2. Create a view called Stud\_DBM of computer course students.
3. Display the contents of this view.
4. Modify the data using view Stu\_DBM i.e modify phone number of Ramesh.
5. Remove the view Stud\_DBM.