EXERCISE 13
PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Creating Views

1. What are three uses for a view from a DBA's perspective?

· **Restrict access and display selective columns**
· **Reduce complexity of queries from other internal systems. So, providing a way to view same data in a different manner.**
· **Let the app code rely on views and allow the internal implementation of tables to be modified later.**

2. Create a simple view called view_d_songs that contains the ID, title and artist from the DJs on Demand table for each "New Age" type code. In the subquery, use the alias "Song Title" for the title column.

CREATE VIEW view_d_songs AS
SELECT d_songs.id, d_songs.title "Song Title", d_songs.artist
from d_songs INNER JOIN d_types ON d_songs.type_code = d_types.code
where d_types.description = 'New Age';

3. SELECT * FROM view_d_songs. What was returned?

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History

ID	Song Title	ARTIST
47	Hurrah for Today	The Jubilant Trio
49	Lets Celebrate	The Celebrants

2 rows returned in 0.00 seconds   Download

4. REPLACE view_d_songs. Add type_code to the column list. Use aliases for all columns.
Or use alias after the CREATE statement as shown.

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_d_songs AS
SELECT d_songs.id, d_songs.title "Song Title", d_songs.artist, d_songs.type_code
from d_songs INNER JOIN d_types ON d_songs.type_code = d_types.code
where d_types.description = 'New Age';

5. Jason Tsang, the disk jockey for DJs on Demand, needs a list of the past events and those planned for the coming months so he can make arrangements for each event's equipment setup. As the company manager, you do not want him to have access to the price that clients paid for their events. Create a view for Jason to use that displays the name of the event, the event date, and the theme description. Use aliases for each column name.

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_d_events_pkgs AS
SELECT evt.name "Name of Event", TO_CHAR(evt.event_date, 'dd-Month-yyyy') "Event date",
thm.description "Theme description"
FROM d_events evt INNER JOIN d_themes thm ON evt.theme_code = thm.code
WHERE evt.event_date <= ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,1);

6.   It is company policy that only upper-level management be allowed access to individual employee salaries. The department managers, however, need to know the minimum, maximum, and average salaries, grouped by department. Use the Oracle database to prepare a view that displays the needed information for department managers.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_min_max_avg_dpt_salary ("Department Id", "Department Name", "Max Salary", "Min Salary", "Average Salary") AS
SELECT dpt.department_id, dpt.department_name, MAX(NVL(emp.salary,0)),
MIN(NVL(emp.salary,0)), ROUND(AVG(NVL(emp.salary,0)),2)
FROM departments dpt LEFT OUTER JOIN employees emp ON dpt.department_id =
emp.department_id
GROUP BY (dpt.department_id, dpt.department_name);
```

DML Operations and Views

Use the DESCRIBE statement to verify that you have tables named copy_d_songs, copy_d_events, copy_d_cds, and copy_d_clients in your schema. If you don't, write a query to create a copy of each.

1. Query the data dictionary USER_UPDATABLE_COLUMNS to make sure the columns in the base tables will allow UPDATE, INSERT, or DELETE. All table names in the data dictionary are stored in uppercase.

SELECT owner, table_name, column_name, updatable,insertable, deletable
FROM user_updatable_columns WHERE LOWER(table_name) = 'copy_d_songs';

SELECT owner, table_name, column_name, updatable,insertable, deletable
FROM user_updatable_columns WHERE LOWER(table_name) = 'copy_d_events';

SELECT owner, table_name, column_name, updatable,insertable, deletable
FROM user_updatable_columns WHERE LOWER(table_name) = 'copy_d_cds';

2. Use the CREATE or REPLACE option to create a view of *all* the columns in the copy_d_songs table called view_copy_d_songs.

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_copy_d_songs AS
SELECT *
FROM copy_d_songs;

SELECT * FROM view_copy_d_songs;

3. Use view_copy_d_songs to INSERT the following data into the underlying copy_d_songs table. Execute a SELECT * from copy_d_songs to verify your DML command. See the graphic.

ID	TITLE	DURATION	ARTIST	TYPE_CODE
88	Mello Jello	2	The What	4

INSERT INTO view_copy_d_songs(id,title,duration,artist,type_code)
VALUES(88,'Mello Jello','2 min','The What',4);

4. Create a view based on the DJs on Demand COPY_D_CDS table. Name the view read_copy_d_cds. Select all columns to be included in the view. Add a WHERE clause to restrict the year to 2000. Add the WITH READ ONLY option.

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW read_copy_d_cds AS
SELECT *
FROM copy_d_cds
WHERE year = '2000'
WITH READ ONLY ;

SELECT * FROM read_copy_d_cds;

5. Using the read_copy_d_cds view, execute a DELETE FROM read_copy_d_cds WHERE cd_number = 90;

ORA-42399: cannot perform a DML operation on a read-only view

6. Use REPLACE to modify read_copy_d_cds. Replace the READ ONLY option with WITH CHECK OPTION CONSTRAINT ck_read_copy_d_cds. Execute a SELECT * statement to verify that the view exists.

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW read_copy_d_cds AS
SELECT *
FROM copy_d_cds
WHERE year = '2000'
WITH CHECK OPTION CONSTRAINT ck_read_copy_d_cds;

7. Use the read_copy_d_cds view to delete any CD of year 2000 from the underlying copy_d_cds.

DELETE FROM read_copy_d_cds
WHERE year = '2000';

8. Use the read_copy_d_cds view to delete cd_number 90 from the underlying copy_d_cds table.

DELETE FROM read_copy_d_cds
WHERE cd_number = 90;

9. Use the read_copy_d_cds view to delete year 2001 records.

DELETE FROM read_copy_d_cds
WHERE year = '2001';

10. Execute a SELECT * statement for the base table copy_d_cds. What rows were deleted?

Only the one in problem 7 above, not the one in 8 and 9

11.What are the restrictions on modifying data through a view?

DELETE.INSERT,MODIFY restricted if it contains:

Group functions
GROUP BY CLAUSE
DISTINCT
pseudocolumn ROWNUM Keyword

12. What is Moore's Law? Do you consider that it will continue to apply indefinitely? Support your opinion with research from the internet.

It roughly predicted that computing power nearly doubles every year. But Moore also said in 2005 that as per nature of exponential functions, this trend may not continue forever.

13. What is the "singularity" in terms of computing?

Singularity is the hypothesis that the invention of artificial superintelligence will abruptly trigger runaway technological growth, resulting in unfathomable changes to human civilization

Managing Views

1. Create a view from the copy_d_songs table called view_copy_d_songs that includes only the title and artist. Execute a SELECT * statement to verify that the view exists.

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_copy_d_songs AS
SELECT title, artist
FROM copy_d_songs;

SELECT * FROM view_copy_d_songs;

2. Issue a DROP view_copy_d_songs. Execute a SELECT * statement to verify that the view has been deleted.

DROP VIEW view_copy_d_songs;
SELECT * FROM view_copy_d_songs;

ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

3. Create a query that selects the last name and salary from the Oracle database. Rank the salaries from highest to lowest for the top three employees.

SELECT * FROM
(SELECT last_name, salary FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 3;

4. Construct an inline view from the Oracle database that lists the last name, salary, department ID, and maximum salary for each department. Hint: One query will need to calculate maximum salary by department ID.

SELECT empm.last_name, empm.salary, dptmx.department_id
FROM
(SELECT dpt.department_id, MAX(NVL(emp.salary,0)) max_dpt_sal
FROM departments dpt LEFT OUTER JOIN employees emp ON dpt.department_id =
emp.department_id
GROUP BY dpt.department_id) dptmx LEFT OUTER JOIN employees empm ON
dptmx.department_id = empm.department_id
WHERE NVL(empm.salary,0) = dptmx.max_dpt_sal;

5. Create a query that will return the staff members of Global Fast Foods ranked by salary from lowest to highest.

SELECT ROWNUM,last_name, salary
FROM
(SELECT * FROM f_staffs ORDER BY SALARY);

Indexes and Synonyms

1. What is an index and what is it used for?

Definition: These are schema objects which make retrieval of rows from table faster.

Purpose: An index provides direct and fast access to row in table. They provide indexed path to locate data quickly, so hereby reduce necessity of heavy disk input/output operations.

2. What is a ROWID, and how is it used?

Indexes use ROWID's (base 64 string representation of the row address containing block identifier, row location in the block and the database file identifier) which is the fastest way to access any particular row.

3. When will an index be created automatically?

Primary key/unique key use already existing unique index but if index is not present already, it is created while applying unique/primary key constraint.

4. Create a nonunique index (foreign key) for the DJs on Demand column (cd_number) in the D_TRACK_LISTINGS table. Use the Oracle Application Express SQL Workshop Data Browser to confirm that the index was created.

CREATE INDEX d_tlg_cd_number_fk_i
on d_track_listings (cd_number);

5. Use the join statement to display the indexes and uniqueness that exist in the data dictionary for the DJs on Demand D_SONGS table.

SELECT ucm.index_name, ucm.column_name, ucm.column_position, uix.uniqueness
FROM user_indexes uix INNER JOIN user_ind_columns ucm ON uix.index_name = ucm.index_name
WHERE ucm.table_name = 'D_SONGS';

6. Use a SELECT statement to display the index_name, table_name, and uniqueness from the data dictionary USER_INDEXES for the DJs on Demand D_EVENTS table.

SELECT index_name, table_name,uniqueness FROM user_indexes where table_name = 'D_EVENTS';

7. Write a query to create a synonym called dj_tracks for the DJs on Demand d_track_listings table.

CREATE SYNONYM dj_tracks FOR d_track_listings;

8. Create a function-based index for the last_name column in DJs on Demand D_PARTNERS table that makes it possible not to have to capitalize the table name for searches. Write a SELECT statement that would use this index.

CREATE INDEX d_ptr_last_name_idx
ON d_partners(LOWER(last_name));

9.   Create a synonym for the D_TRACK_LISTINGS table. Confirm that it has been created by querying the data dictionary.

CREATE SYNONYM dj_tracks2 FOR d_track_listings;

SELECT * FROM user_synonyms WHERE table_NAME = UPPER('d_track_listings');

10.Drop the synonym that you created in question

DROP SYNONYM dj_tracks2;

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

RESULT: