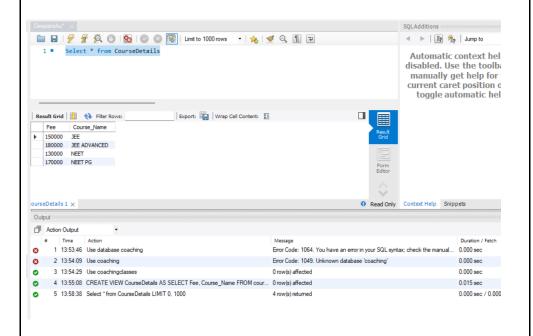| NAME: | Deepanshu Aggarwal, Vaishnavi Borkar, Utsav Avaiya |
|---|---|
| UID: | 2021300002, 2021300016, 2021300005 |
| SUBJECT | DBMS |
| EXPERIMENT NO : | 7 |
| DATE OF PERFORMANCE | 11/11/22 |
| DATE OF SUBMISSION | 13/11/22 |
| AIM: | **To study VIEW command in SQL** |
| THEORY | In SQL, a view is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement.<br><br>A view contains rows and columns, just like a real table. The fields in a view are fields from one or more real tables in the database.<br><br>You can add SQL statements and functions to a view and present the data as if the data were coming from one single table.<br><br>A view is created with the `CREATE VIEW` statement.<br><br><br>**Note:** A view always shows up-to-date data! The database engine recreates the view, every time a user queries it. |

| SQL QUERIES\ COMMANDS: | **Creating View in SQL:** |
|---|---|
| | CREATE VIEW CourseDetails AS |
| | SELECT Fee, Course_Name |
| | FROM courses |
| | WHERE Course_Code < 1015; |

**Printing view in SQL:**

Select * from CourseDetails;



**Updating view in SQL:**

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW CourseDetails AS
SELECT Course_Code, Course_Name
FROM courses
WHERE Course_Code < 1015;

## Printing view in SQL:

SELECT * FROM CourseDetails;



## Dropping a View:

Drop View CourseDetails;

| | |
|---|---|
| |  |
| **CONCLUSION:** | In this experiment, we learnt what is view in SQl and how we can use that to create a virtual table. |