VIEWS IN SQL: View is database object which is like table but logical.

We can call it as a logical or virtual table because it does not has a physical

existence.

 It is a logical table use to get the required information from the table. View

will be created by using select statement and table used for the creation of

the view is called as base table.

 View will not store records in it and will not occupy memory space with

help of structure existing in it and records will be displayed from table.

 View is logical representation or virtual representation .it is a dependent

where as table an independent is because view is extracted from the table.

 If we want to access the data from the table it’s not necessary to change the

data direct to the table but we can access by having a view.

 Views are used for security purpose in databases, views restricts the user

from viewing certain column and rows means by using view we can apply

the restriction on accessing the particular rows and columns for specific

user.

 Views display only those data which are mentioned in the query, so it shows

only data which is returned by the query that is defined at the time of

creation of the View.

 To protect the data. If you have a table containing sensitive data in certain

columns, you might wish to hide those columns from certain groups of

users. For instance, customer names, addresses and their social security

numbers might all be stored in the same table; however, for lower level

employees like shipping clerks, you can create a view that only displays

customer name and address. You can grant permissions to a view without

allowing users to query the original tables.

 A view is a logical table but what it stores internally is a select statement that

is used for creating the view. So that whenever a user performs any

operation on the view like select, insert, update or delete internally the view

performs those operations on a table.

 Simply we can say that view will act as an interface between the data

provider (Table) and the User.

View is created based on a table any changes that are performed on the table

reflects into the view any changes performed on the view reflect into the table also.

View is classified into two types. These are

 Simple view(Updatable view)

 Complex view(Non-Updatable view)

Simple view: we create a view based on one table is called simple view or

Updatable view.

Complex view: we create a view based on more than one table is called complex

view or Non-Updatable view.

Syntax: create view <view name> as select \* from <table name>

Ex1: create view simpleview as select \* from emp;

Ex2: CREATE VIEW COMPLEXVIEW AS SELECT

E.EID,E.ENAME,D.DNO,D.DNAME FROM EMP E INNER JOIN DEPT

D ON E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO