Digital Career Institute

Python Course - Database - Basic Usage





Views



Views

- In SQL, a **view** is a statement that has been given a name.
- It works like a function. It can be executed later.
- Only **SELECT** statements are used in Views.
- Every time a view is called/executed, the underlying statement is executed.

Define a View

```
CREATE VIEW <name> AS <statement>;
```

CREATE VIEW friend messages AS

SELECT friends.name, message.text

FROM friends, message

WHERE friends.id = message.friend_id;



The view returns a temporary table. This table can be used to perform additional queries.

Rename and Remove a View

```
ALTER VIEW [IF EXISTS] friend_messages
RENAME TO full_name_messages;
```

```
DROP VIEW [IF EXISTS] full_name_messages;
```

Change a View

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW <name> AS <statement>;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW friend_messages AS

SELECT friends.name, friends.age, message.text

FROM friends, message

WHERE friends.id = message.friend_id;

Updatable Views

```
INSERT INTO teenage_friends(name, age)
VALUES('Amina', 30);
```

INSERT, **UPDATE** and **DELETE** can be used on a view, only if the view is defined with one single table and the columns modified are present in the view.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW teenage_friends AS

SELECT friends.name, friends.age

FROM friends

WHERE friends.age BETWEEN 13 AND 19;
```

The new record will be added to the **friends** table. The values inserted do not need to match the query's conditions.

Updatable Views

```
INSERT INTO teenage_friends(name, age)
VALUES('Amina', 30);
```

The values inserted do not need to match the conditions in the view.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW teenage_friends AS
SELECT friends.name, friends.age
FROM friends
WHERE friends.age BETWEEN 13 AND 19;
```



Updatable Views

Adding **WITH CHECK OPTION** will require the inserted values to match the conditions in the query defined in the view.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW teenage_friends AS

SELECT friends.name, friends.age

FROM friends

WHERE friends.age BETWEEN 13 AND 19

WITH CHECK OPTION;
```

```
personal=# INSERT INTO teenage_friends(name, age) VALUES('Amina', 30);
ERROR: new row violates WITH CHECK OPTION for view "teenage_friends"
DETAIL: Failing row contains (null, null, null, 30, null, null, 7, Amina).
```

Materialized Views

- A materialized view is a view that has been made persistent by storing its results in a temporary table.
- Subsequent calls to the view, will not process the underlying query, but will return the previously stored data.
- The query will not be executed unless the materialized view is refreshed (re-evaluated).

Define a Materialized View

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW friend messages AS
```

```
SELECT friends.name, message.text
FROM friends, message
WHERE friends.id = message.friend id;
```

The usage of a materialized view is the same as a standard view.



Refresh a Materialized View

```
REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW friend_messages;
```

Refreshing the materialized view will execute again the query and store the results.

We learned ...

- That a query can be given a name.
- That named queries are called views and can be reused many times.
- That calling a view executes the underlying query.
- That there are special views, who store the results of the query and do not get executed again every time.
- That these views are called materialized views and can be refreshed when required.
- That materialized views can be used to cache complex queries and improve the user experience.



