

Views

Views

- 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. A view can be created from one or many tables which depends on the written SQL query to create a view.

Creating Views:

- Database views are created using the CREATE VIEW statement. Views can be created from a single table, multiple tables, or another view.
- CREATE VIEW syntax
 - ❖ CREATE VIEW view_name AS
 - ❖ SELECT column1, column2.....
 - ❖ FROM table_name
 - ❖ WHERE [condition];

Views Example

➤ Creating View

```
❑ CREATE VIEW STUDENTS_VIEW AS
```

```
    ❑ SELECT name, age
```

```
    ❑ FROM STUDENTS;
```

➤ Show data from view

```
❑ SELECT * FROM STUDENTS_VIEW;
```

CHECK OPTION:

- The WITH CHECK OPTION is a CREATE VIEW statement option. The purpose of the WITH CHECK OPTION is to ensure that all UPDATE and INSERT satisfy the conditions in the view definition.
- If they do not satisfy the conditions, the UPDATE or INSERT returns an error.

CHECK OPTION:

➤ Create view with check option

```
❑ CREATE VIEW Students AS
    ❑ SELECT name, age
    ❑ FROM Students
    ❑ WHERE age IS NOT NULL
    ❑ WITH CHECK OPTION;
```

Inserting Rows into a View:

➤ SQL Command for Insert into View

❑ `insert into view_name values(val1,val2);`

Deleting Rows into a View:

➤ SQL Command

- ❑ DELETE FROM VIEW_Name
- ❑ WHERE name = 'tata';

Dropping Views:

- Syntax

- DROP VIEW view_name;

- Example:-

- DROP VIEW Student_view

Thank

You