LAB04: View

Submission:

Submit a lab file named "int205_lab04_xxxxxxxxxxxx.docx/.pdf" into the LEB2 system. xxxxxxxxxx = your student id

Due Date & Time:

- Lecturer will inform the LABO4 due date and time in lab class.

What is a View?

A view is a logical table based on a table or another view. A view contains no data of its own but is like a window through which data from tables can be viewed or changed. The tables on which a view is based are called **base tables**. The view is stored as a SELECT statement in the data dictionary.

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALA
100	Steven	Kirg	SKING	515.123.4567	17-JUN-87	AD_FRES	240
101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	21-SEP-89	AD_VP	170
102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-JAN-93	AD_VP	170
103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNO_D	590.423.4567	03-JAN-90	IT_PROG	901
104	Eruce	Emot	EERNST	590 423 4666	21 MAY 91	IT_PRIDIS	60
107	Diana	Lorent z	DLORENTZ	590 423 5567	07-FEB-99	IT_PROG	42
124	Keynr	Mourges	IMOURGOS	650, 123, 5234	16-NOV-99	ST_MAN	581
141	Trenna	Ras	TRAUS	650.121.8009	17-00T-95	ST CLERY	351
142	Curtis	Davies	COAVIES	650 121 2994	29-JAN-97	ST_CLERK	311
140	Randall	Matro	RMATCIS	600.121.0074	15-MAR-90	ST_CLÉRK	26
EMPLOYEE_ID 149 174		LAST	NAME	SALARY	JUL-96	ST_CLERK	251
		Zlotk∋y Abel		1050	OCHANGO OC	SA_MAN	105
				1100	0 MAY-96	SA_REP	110
176		Taylor		ocoo MAR-98		SA_REP	861
17.0	Kimberery	Giani	NORAINI	011.44.1044.425200	∠4-MAY-99	SA_REP	70
200	Jennifer	Whalen	JWHALEN	515.123.4444	17-SEP-87	AD_ASST	441
201	Michael	Hatstein	MHARTSTE	515.123.5555	17-FEB-96	MK_MAN	130
202	Pat	Fay	PFAY	603.123.6666	17-AUG-97	MK_REP	60
205	Shelley	Higgins	SHIGGINS	515.123.8080	07-JUN-94	AC_MGR	120
206	William	Gietz	WGIETZ	515.123.8181	07-JUN-94	AC ACCOUNT	831

Syntax for creating a view

```
CREATE [OR REPLACE]
   VIEW view_name [(column_list)]
   AS select statement ;
```

Updatable Views:

- A simple view is one that:
 - Derives data from only one table
 - Contains no functions or groups of data
 - Can perform DML operations through the view

Non-updatable Views:

- A complex view is one that:
 - Derives data from many tables
 - · Contains functions or groups of data
 - Does not always allow DML operations through the view

The Syntax of CREATE VIEW statement:

Documentation: https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/create-view.html

<u>Note:</u> The MySQL error code 1064 is a syntax error. This means the reason there's a problem is because MySQL doesn't understand what you're asking it to do.

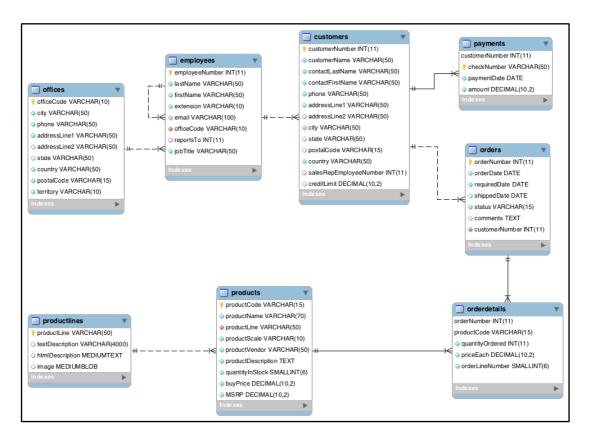
Switch to SQL Editor

- You should specify the classicmodels database before writing SQL statements using the following command:

USE db name;

The USE statement tells MySQL to use the named database as the default (current) database for subsequent statements. This statement requires some privilege for the database or some object within it.

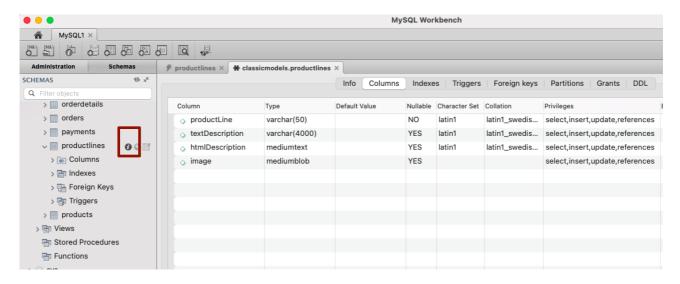
The ER diagram for the classic models.



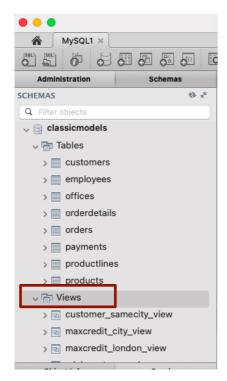
Note: The MSRP is "Manufacturer's suggested retail price" (ราคาขายปลีกแนะนำของผู้ผลิต).

MySQL Workbench:

- You can see details of a table by clicking i button below:



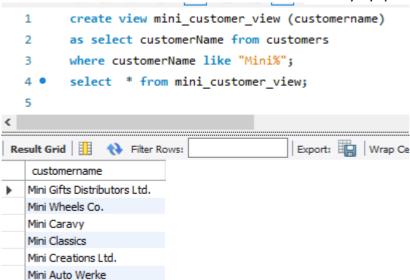
- You can see the existing view by clicking "Views" menu below:



Task 1: Using the "classicmodels" database and write SQL statements to answer the following questions.

use classicmodels;

1. Create a view named "mini_customer_view" to display the customer name of all customers whose names start with the word "Mini". Please verify by querying data from this view.

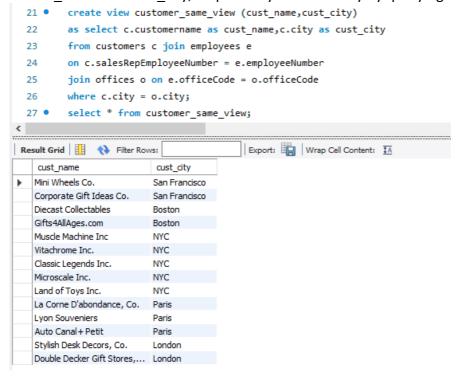


2. Create a view named "prod_stock_view" to display the product name and quantity in stock of the product that has the minimum quantities in stock. Please verify by querying data from this view.

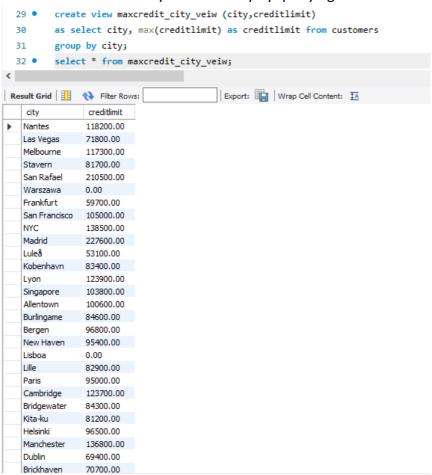
3. Create a view named "totalamount_orders_view" to display the order number, order date and the total amount of sales of all orders and sort the results in descending order by the total amount of sales. Name three columns of the view to orderno, orderdate and total_amount, respectively. Please verify by querying data from this view.

```
10 •
         create view totalamount_orders_view
 11
         (ordernumber ,orderdate,total amount)
 12
         as select o.orderNumber as orderno,
 13
         o.orderDate as orderdate.
         sum(od.quantityOrdered*priceEach) as total_amount
 14
         from orders o join orderdetails od
 15
 16
         on o.ordernumber = od.ordernumber
         group by o.orderNumber
 17
         order by total_amount desc;
 18
          select * from totalamount_orders_view;
 19 •
<
Result Grid Filter Rows:
                                            Export: Wrap Cell Content: $\frac{1}{4}
                          total_amount
    ordernumber orderdate
               2003-10-22 67392.85
   10165
   10287
               2004-08-30 61402.00
   10310
               2004-10-16 61234.67
   10212
               2004-01-16 59830.55
   10207
               2003-12-09 59265.14
   10127
               2003-06-03 58841.35
               2003-12-02 58793.53
   10204
   10126
               2003-05-28 57131.92
   10222
               2004-02-19 56822.65
   10142
             2003-08-08 56052.56
   10390
               2005-03-04 55902.50
   10312
               2004-10-21 55639.66
   10135
               2003-07-02 55601.84
   10192
               2003-11-20 55425.77
               2003-11-12 55069.55
```

4. Create a view named "customer_samecity_view" to display the customer name and city of all customers who live in the same city of their sales rep employee's office city. Name two view columns to cust name and cust city, respectively. Please verify by querying data from this view.



5. Create a view named "maxcredit_city_view" to display the city and the maximum credit limit of all customers in each city. Please verify by querying data from this view.



6. Create a view named "maxcredit_london_view" to display the city and the maximum credit limit of all customers who live in London city. You should create this view from the "maxcredit_city_view" view in <u>Question 5</u>. Please verify by querying data from this view.

7. Create a table named "offices_copy" with copying the structure and data from the "offices" table using the following commands:

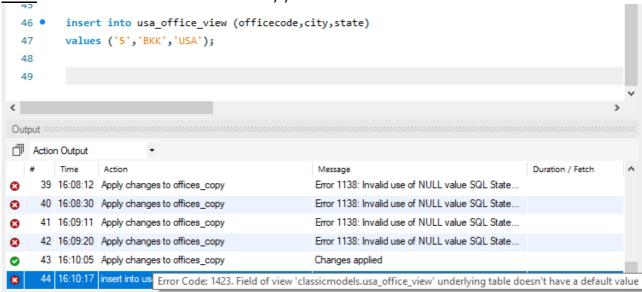
```
create table offices_copy
as select * from offices;
```

Create a view named "usa_office_view" to display office code, city and state of the country "USA" from the "offices_copy" table. Please verify by querying data from this view.

1/2564 39 • create table offices_copy as select * from offices; 40 create view usa office view (officecode,city,state) 41 • as select officecode, city, state from offices copy 42 where country = "USA"; 43 select * from usa_office view; 44 • 45 Result Grid Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content: IA officecode city state San Francisco CA 1 2 MA Boston 3 NYC NY

8. Try to insert a new row through the "usa_office_view" view created in <u>Question 7</u>. What happens about the data insertion into the "offices copy" table? Please explain.

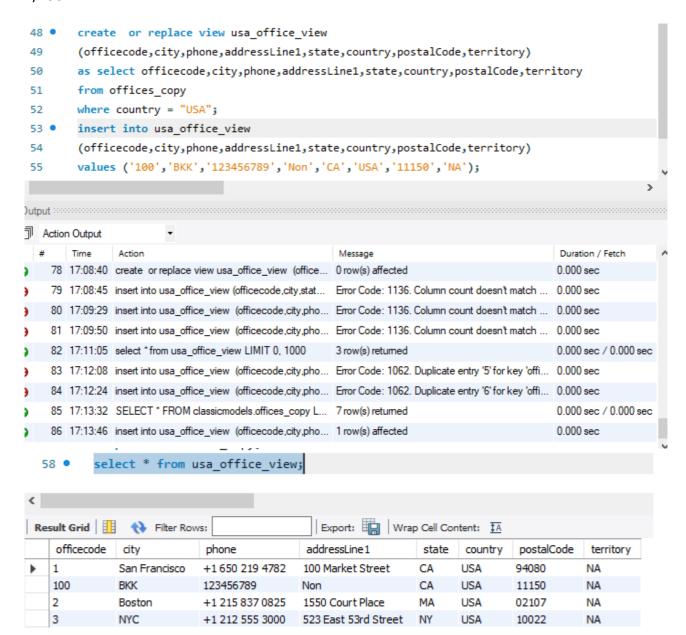
Hint: You can create data for a new row by yourself.



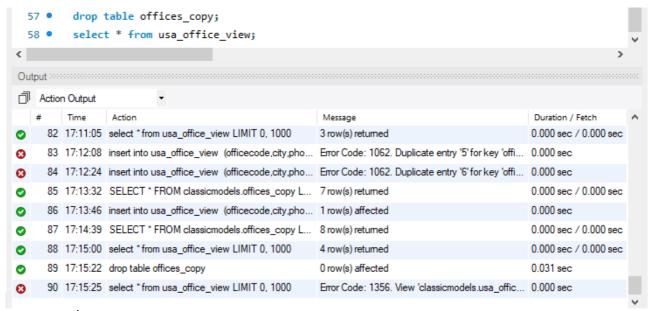
Insert ไม่ได้เพราะใน table offices_copy ไม่มีdefault valueของบางcolumn ที่ไม่ได้ใส่ value ที่เป็น not null

9. To resolve the problem found in <u>Question 8</u>, Please modify the "usa_office_view" view to ensure that you can insert a new row through this view (an updatable view). Please show the data insertion of the "offices copy" table.

Hint: You can create data for a new row by yourself.



10. Please delete both the structure and data of the "offices_copy" table. What happens to an existing view that references the "offices_copy" table? Please explain.



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