Oracle View

In Oracle, view is a virtual table that does not physically exist. It is stored in Oracle data dictionary and do not store any data. It can be executed when called.

A view is created by a query joining one or more tables.

1. **CREATE** **VIEW** view\_name **AS**
2. **SELECT** columns
3. **FROM** tables
4. **WHERE** conditions;

Let's take an example to create view. In this example, we are creating two tables suppliers and orders first.

**Suppliers table:**

2. **CREATE** **TABLE**  "SUPPLIERS"
3. (    "SUPPLIER\_ID" NUMBER,
4. "SUPPLIER\_NAME" VARCHAR2(4000),
5. "SUPPLIER\_ADDRESS" VARCHAR2(4000)
6. )
7. /

**Orders table:**

1. **CREATE** **TABLE**  "ORDERS"
2. (    "ORDER\_NO." NUMBER,
3. "QUANTITY" NUMBER,
4. "PRICE" NUMBER
5. )
6. /

Execute the following query to create a view name sup\_orders.

**Create View Query:**

1. **CREATE** **VIEW** sup\_orders **AS**
2. **SELECT** suppliers.supplier\_id, orders.quantity, orders.price
3. **FROM** suppliers
4. **INNER** JOIN orders
5. **ON** suppliers.supplier\_id = orders .supplier\_id
6. **WHERE** suppliers.supplier\_name = 'ABC';

**Output:**

View created.

0.21 seconds

You can now check the Oracle VIEW by this query:

1. **SELECT** \* **FROM** sup\_orders;

**Output:**

SUPPLIER\_ID QUANTITY PRICE

3 35 70

3 26 125

3 18 100

3 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

Oracle Update VIEW

In Oracle, the CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW statement is used to modify the definition of an Oracle VIEW without dropping it.

**Syntax:**

1. **CREATE** OR REPLACE **VIEW** view\_name **AS**
2. **SELECT** columns
3. **FROM** **table**
4. **WHERE** conditions;

**Example:**

Execute the following query to update the definition of Oracle VIEW called sup\_orders without dropping it.

1. **CREATE** or REPLACE **VIEW** sup\_orders **AS**
2. **SELECT** suppliers.supplier\_id, orders.quantity, orders.price
3. **FROM** suppliers
4. **INNER** JOIN orders
5. **ON** suppliers.supplier\_id = supplier\_id
6. **WHERE** suppliers.supplier\_name = 'HCL';

You can now check the Oracle VIEW by this query:

1. **SELECT** \* **FROM** sup\_orders;

Output:

SUPPLIER\_ID QUANTITY PRICE

1 35 70

1 26 125

1 18 100

row(s) 1 - 3 of 3

Oracle DROP VIEW

The DROP VIEW statement is used to remove or delete the VIEW completely.

1. **DROP** **VIEW** view\_name;

**Example:**

1. **DROP** **VIEW** sup\_orders;

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

mysql> **CREATE TABLE t (qty INT, price INT);**

mysql> **INSERT INTO t VALUES(3, 50);**

mysql> **CREATE VIEW v AS SELECT qty, price, qty\*price AS value FROM t;**

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM v;**

+------+-------+-------+

| qty | price | value |

+------+-------+-------+

| 3 | 50 | 150 |

+------+-------+-------+