 



Homework

15-1: Creating Views

# Vocabulary

Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| VIEW | A subset of data from one or more tables that is generated from a query and stored as a virtual table |
| Database object | Name of view |
| FORCE | Creates a view regardless of whether or not the base tables exist |
| Simple view | Derives data from a table, no functions or groups, performs DML operations through the view |
| NOFORCE | Creates the view only if the base table exists |
| CREATE VIEW | Statement used to create a new view |
| alias | Specifies a name for each expression selected by the view’s query |
| subquery | A complete SELECT statement |
| Complex view | Derives data from more than one table, contains functions or groups of data, and does not always allow DML operations through the view |
| CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW | Re-creates the view if it already exists |

# Try It / Solve It

1. What are three uses for a view from a DBA’s perspective?

-reducerea complexitatii interogarii bazata pe un SELECT mai complicat

-user-ul viuew-ului nu va vedea codul cu care a fost creat view-ul

-user-ul interactoneaza cu baza de date prin interogari simple

1. Create a simple view called view\_d\_songs that contains the ID, title, and artist from the DJs on Demand table for each “New Age” type code. In the subquery, use the alias “Song Title” for the title column.

CREATE VIEW view\_d\_songs

AS SELECT id, title AS "Song Tile", artist

FROM d\_songs

WHERE type\_code = 77 🡪77 corespunde la New Age in tabelul d\_types

1. SELECT \*

FROM view\_d\_songs. What was returned?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Song Tile** | **ARTIST** |
| 47 | Hurrah for Today | The Jubilant Trio |
| 49 | Lets Celebrate | The Celebrants |

1. REPLACE view\_d\_songs. Add type\_code to the column list. Use aliases for all columns.

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view\_d\_songs

AS SELECT id "ID-ul piesei", title AS "Song Title", artist AS "Numele artistu;ui", type\_code AS "Cod tip"

FROM d\_songs

WHERE type\_code = 77

1. Jason Tsang, the disk jockey for DJs on Demand, needs a list of the past events and those planned for the coming months so he can make arrangements for each event’s equipment setup. As the company manager, you do not want him to have access to the price that clients paid for their events. Create a view for Jason to use that displays the name of the event, the event date, and the theme description. Use aliases for each column name.

CREATE VIEW evenimente

AS SELECT a.name, a.event\_date, b.description

FROM d\_events a JOIN d\_themes b

ON(theme\_code = code)

1. It is company policy that only upper-level management be allowed access to individual employee salaries. The department managers, however, need to know the minimum, maximum, and average salaries, grouped by department. Use the Oracle database to prepare a view that displays the needed information for department managers.

CREATE VIEW salariu

AS SELECT MIN(SALARY) AS "Salariu min", MAX(SALARY) AS "salariu max", AVG(SALARY) AS "Media salariilor", department\_id

FROM employees

GROUP BY(department\_id)

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