

VIEWS

VIEWS ARE 'VIRTUAL TABLES'

LET'S SAY THERE IS A REALLY COMPLICATED
QUERY YOU USE AGAIN AND AGAIN

YOU COULD DEFINE A VIEW THAT
MAPS TO THAT QUERY

LET'S SAY THERE IS A REALLY COMPLICATED
QUERY YOU USE AGAIN AND AGAIN

YOU COULD DEFINE A **VIEW** THAT
MAPS TO THAT QUERY

YOU COULD THEN QUERY THAT VIEW
EXACTLY AS IF IT WERE A TABLE

RATHER THAN HAVE IT AS A COMPLICATED
SUB-QUERY IN YOUR OTHER QUERIES

LET'S SAY THERE IS A REALLY COMPLICATED
QUERY YOU USE AGAIN AND AGAIN

YOU COULD DEFINE A **VIEW** THAT
MAPS TO THAT QUERY

YOU COULD THEN QUERY THAT VIEW
EXACTLY AS IF IT WERE A TABLE

**YOU CAN'T UPDATE OR INSERT OR DELETE DATA IN A
VIEW** QUITE AS EASILY AS A REAL TABLE THOUGH

LET'S SAY THERE IS A REALLY COMPLICATED
QUERY YOU USE AGAIN AND AGAIN

YOU COULD DEFINE A **VIEW** THAT
MAPS TO THAT QUERY

YOU COULD THEN QUERY THAT VIEW
EXACTLY AS IF IT WERE A TABLE

**YOU CAN'T UPDATE OR INSERT OR DELETE DATA IN A
VIEW** QUITE AS EASILY AS A REAL TABLE THOUGH

WRITING TO A VIEW IS COMPLICATED AND WE
WON'T DISCUSS THIS IN A LOT OF DETAIL

WRITING TO A VIEW IS COMPLICATED AND
WE WON'T DISCUSS THIS IN A LOT OF DETAIL

A VIEW CAN BE UPDATED IF
4 CONDITIONS ARE MET:

- THE FROM CLAUSE HAS ONLY 1 RELATION
- THE SELECT CLAUSE CONTAINS ONLY COLUMN NAMES, NOT AGGREGATE OPERATORS, DISTINCT OR EXPRESSIONS
- ANY COLUMN NOT INCLUDED IN THE SELECT CLAUSE ACCEPTS NULLS, OR HAS A DEFAULT VALUE
- THE QUERY HAS NO GROUP BY OR HAVING CLAUSE

LET'S SAY THERE IS A REALLY COMPLICATED
QUERY YOU USE AGAIN AND AGAIN

YOU COULD DEFINE A **VIEW** THAT
MAPS TO THAT QUERY

```
CREATE VIEW Top_Selling_Products AS
SELECT
    P.PRODUCTNAME, YEAR (DATE) , SUM (REVENUE)
FROM
    (SELECT * FROM SALES_DATA WHERE PRODUCTID IN TOP_SELLERS)
INNER JOIN
    PRODUCTS P
ON
    S.PRODUCTID = P.PRODUCTID
WHERE
    (P.PRODUCTNAME IN (SELECT PRODUCTNAME FROM TOP_SELLERS) )
AND
    (YEAR (DATE) = (SELECT YEAR (MAX (DATE) ) FROM SALES_DATA)
```

DEFINE THEM EXACTLY AS YOU WOULD
TABLES - JUST SAY VIEW INSTEAD OF TABLE

TEMPORARY TABLES

TEMPORARY TABLES ARE TABLES THAT LAST ONLY FOR THE DURATION OF A USER SESSION

```
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE T_Selling_Products AS
SELECT
    P.PRODUCTNAME, YEAR (DATE) , SUM (REVENUE)
FROM
    (SELECT * FROM SALES_DATA WHERE PRODUCTID IN TOP_SELLERS)
INNER JOIN
    PRODUCTS P
    ON
    S.PRODUCTID = P.PRODUCTID
WHERE
    (P.PRODUCTNAME IN (SELECT PRODUCTNAME FROM TOP_SELLERS) )
AND
    (YEAR (DATE) = (SELECT YEAR (MAX (DATE) ) FROM SALES_DATA)
```

TEMPORARY TABLES ARE TABLES THAT LAST ONLY FOR THE DURATION OF A USER SESSION

TEMP TABLES ARE YOUR FRIENDS - USE THEM, PARTICULARLY IF YOU DELETE DATA OR DROP TABLES. BACK UP THE OLD TABLE FIRST

GRANT AND REVOKE

GRANT AND REVOKE ARE SQL COMMANDS TO CONTROL USER PRIVILEGES

GRANT SELECT, INSERT, DELETE ON Products TO Vitthal

REVOKE SELECT, INSERT, DELETE ON Products TO Vitthal

THERE IS RICH FUNCTIONALITY AROUND USER
PRIVILEGES IN SQL - READ FURTHER IF THIS IS
INTERESTING TO YOU