## Creating View

- Use employees data from before -
    - **use demo_01;**
- Check employees data -
    - **select * from emp limit 1;**
- Create a view with only emp id and job details. -
    - **create view job_view as select emp_id, job from emp;**
- Can also create view with limited values from complex data types.
    - Creating a view with emp id and hire date and department id -
    - **create view job_view_2 as select emp_id, job.hire_date, job.dept_no from emp;**
- Query views the same way we do normal tables in Hive -
    - **select * from job_view_2 where year(hire_date)>=2000;**
- Check the view description -
    - **describe formatted job_view_2;**
    - Notice here that this is a VIRTUAL VIEW
    - Notice the View information at the bottom telling us about its create statement and its base table.
- Useful use case of view is to simplify the use of complex queries.
    - For example we want to find all employees who have salary more than the average salary of all the employees. This query would require a subquery -
    - **set hive.auto.convert.join=false;**
    - **select * from emp where job.salary > (select avg(job.salary) from emp);**
- Can simplify this query by first creating a view for the subquery. That will; make it easier to define any further queries on it-
    - **create view avg_sal_view as select * from emp where job.salary > (select avg(job.salary) from emp);**
    - Now we can easily run queries on it.
    - Count the total such employees -

        - **select count(*) from avg_sal_view;**
    - Count total such employees from Marketing department -
        - **select count(*) from avg_sal_view where job.dept_name='Marketing';**