

5.Views in MS-SQL Server.

you will learn about views and how to manage views such as creating a new view, removing a view, and updating data of the underlying tables through a view.

When you use the [SELECT](#) statement to query data from one or more tables, you get a result set.

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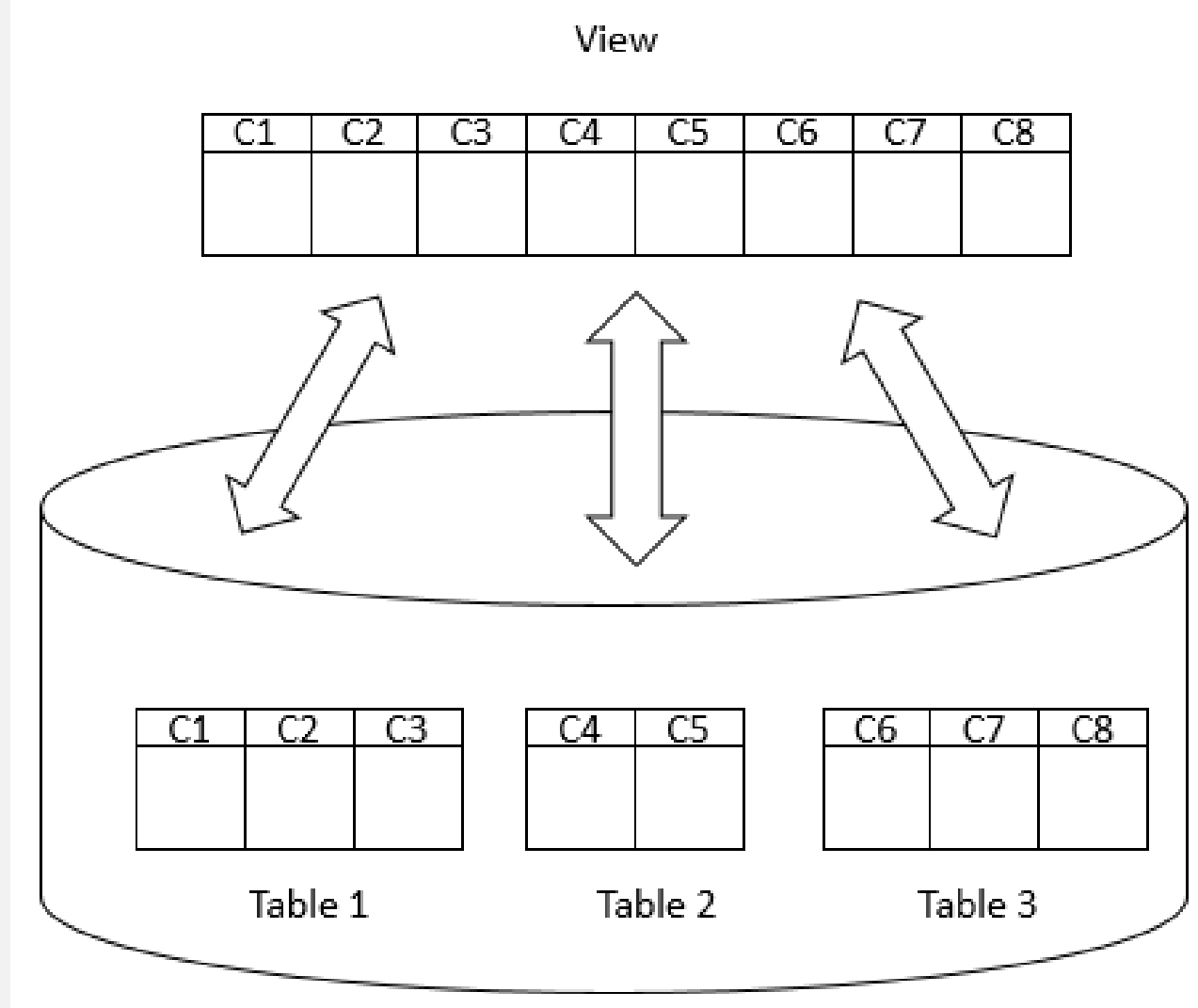
```
1 SELECT
2     product_name,
3     brand_name,
4     list_price
5 FROM
6     production.products p
7 INNER JOIN production.brands b
8     ON b.brand_id = p.brand_id;
```

5.1 Creating View

```
1 CREATE VIEW sales.product_info
2 AS
3 SELECT
4     product_name,
5     brand_name,
6     list_price
7 FROM
8     production.products p
9 INNER JOIN production.brands b
10      ON b.brand_id = p.brand_id;
```

```
1 SELECT * FROM sales.product_info;
```

A view may consist of columns from multiple tables using joins or just a subset of columns of a single table. This makes views useful for abstracting or hiding complex queries.



Advantages of views:

1.Security

You can restrict users to access directly to a table and allow them to access a subset of data via views.

For example, you can allow users to access customer name, phone, email via a view but restrict them to access the bank account and other sensitive information.

2.Simplicity

A relational database may have many tables with complex relationships e.g., one-to-one and one-to-many that make it difficult to navigate.

However, you can simplify the complex queries with joins and conditions using a set of views.

3.Consistency

Sometimes, you need to write a complex formula or logic in every query.

To make it consistent, you can hide the complex queries logic and calculations in views.

SQL Server rename view using Transact-SQL:

If you want to rename a view programmatically, you can use the `sp_rename` [stored procedure](#):

```
1 EXEC sp_rename
2     @objname = 'sales.product_catalog',
3     @newname = 'product_list';
```

SQL Server drop view using Transact-SQL:

To remove a [view](#) from a database, you use the DROP VIEW statement as follows:

```
1 DROP VIEW [IF EXISTS] schema_name.view_name;
```

```
1 DROP VIEW IF EXISTS sales.daily_sales;
```