

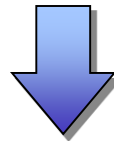
SQL Views

SQL Views can contain data from a single or multiple database tables or views. The advantages of using views and how to create a simple view are introduced here.

Views

Products
PR_ProductID
PR_ProductDescription
PR_ProductReorderQty
PR_ProductSalesPrice
PR_ProductManufactureDate
PR_ProductExpiryDate
PR_ProductQOH
PR_Reorder Level
DT_Departments_DepartmentID

Suppliers
SU_SupplierID
SU_SupplierFirstName
SU_SupplierLastName
SU_SupplierAddress1
SU_SupplierAddress2
SU_SupplierCity
SU_SupplierContactNumber
SU_SupplierStatus



**View containing some
fields from the Products
and Suppliers tables**

SU_SupplierID
SU_SupplierLastName
PR_ProductID
PR_ProductDescription

Advantages of Views

- Focus the data for a user
- Mask database complexity
- Simplify management of user permissions
- Organize data for export to other applications
- Provide backward compatibility
- Structure data for reporting applications

Creating Views

- Use the **CREATE VIEW** Transact-SQL

```
CREATE VIEW HumanResources.EmployeeList  
AS  
SELECT EmployeeID, LastName, FirstName  
FROM HumanResources.Employee;
```

- **Restrictions on creating views:**
 - Cannot nest more than 32 levels deep
 - Cannot use ORDER BY without TOP