

EXERCISE 13

Creating Views

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

1. Data Security
2. Simplifying Complex Queries
3. Data Independence

2. 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 Title",
artist FROM djs-on-demand WHERE type_code = 'New Age';
```

3. SELECT * FROM view_d_songs. What was returned?

- All rows from the djs-on-demand table
- Where type_code = 'New Age'
- With the columns: ID, Song Title, and Artist

4. 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 AS "Song ID", title AS "Song Title", artist AS
    "Artist Name", type_code AS "Type Code" FROM djs-on-demand
    WHERE type_code = 'New Age';
```

Or use alias after the CREATE statement as shown.

5. 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.

```
SELECT event-name AS "Event Name", event-date AS "Event Date"  
      theme-description AS "Theme", client-fee AS "Client Fee"  
   FROM events WHERE event-date <= SYSDATE  
    OR event-date > SYSDATE;
```

6. 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 dept_salary_summary AS  
SELECT department-id AS "Department ID",  
       MIN(salary) AS "Minimum Salary",  
       MAX(salary) AS "Maximum Salary",  
       AVG(salary) AS "Average Salary".  
  FROM employees  
 GROUP BY department-id;
```

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Practice Evaluation (5)	5
Viva(5)	5
Total (10)	10
Faculty Signature	BPL 8/9/25