EXERCISE 13

Creating Views

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

To restrict data access - users can see only specific columns - rows
To simplify complex queries - that join is aggregated behind one view
To provide data independence - change in table structure doesn't affect end queries

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 OR replace view view_d_songs AS SELECT id, Title AS "song title", artist FROM d_songs where type_code = 'NEW AGE';

3. SELECT * FROM view_d_songs. What was returned?

Result: Returns ID, song TITLE, and Artist for all songs with the type code 'NEW AGE'.

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 "Performer",
typecode AS "TYPE" from d_songs
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.

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.