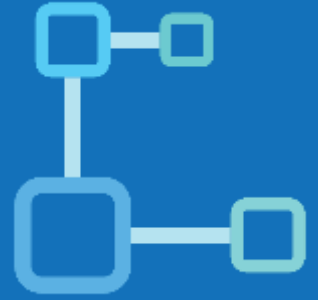




www.netlink.com

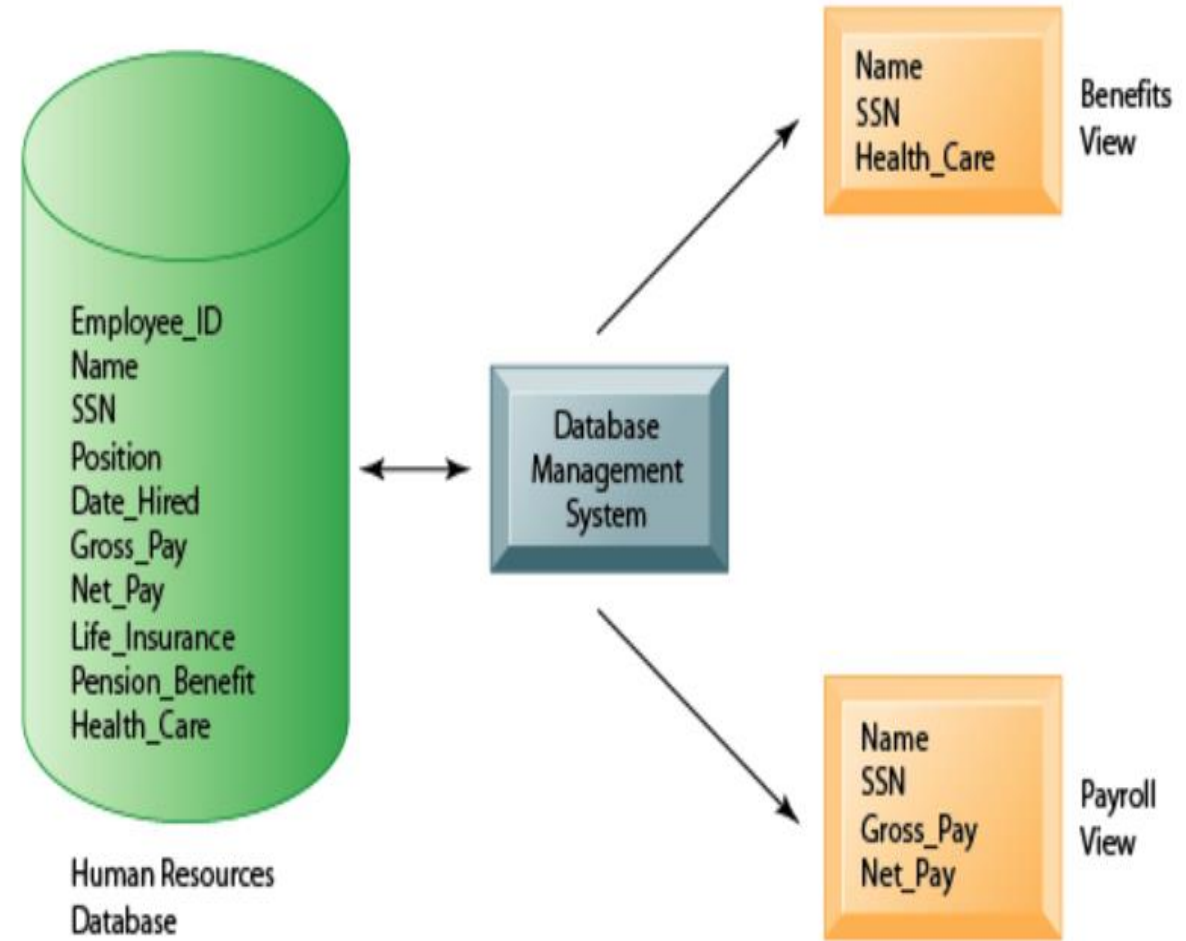


DATABASE



VIEW

- Views are a special version of tables in SQL.
- They provide a virtual table environment for various complex operations.
- You can select data from multiple tables, or you can select specific data based on certain criteria in views.
- It does not hold the actual data;
- It holds only the definition of the view in the data dictionary.



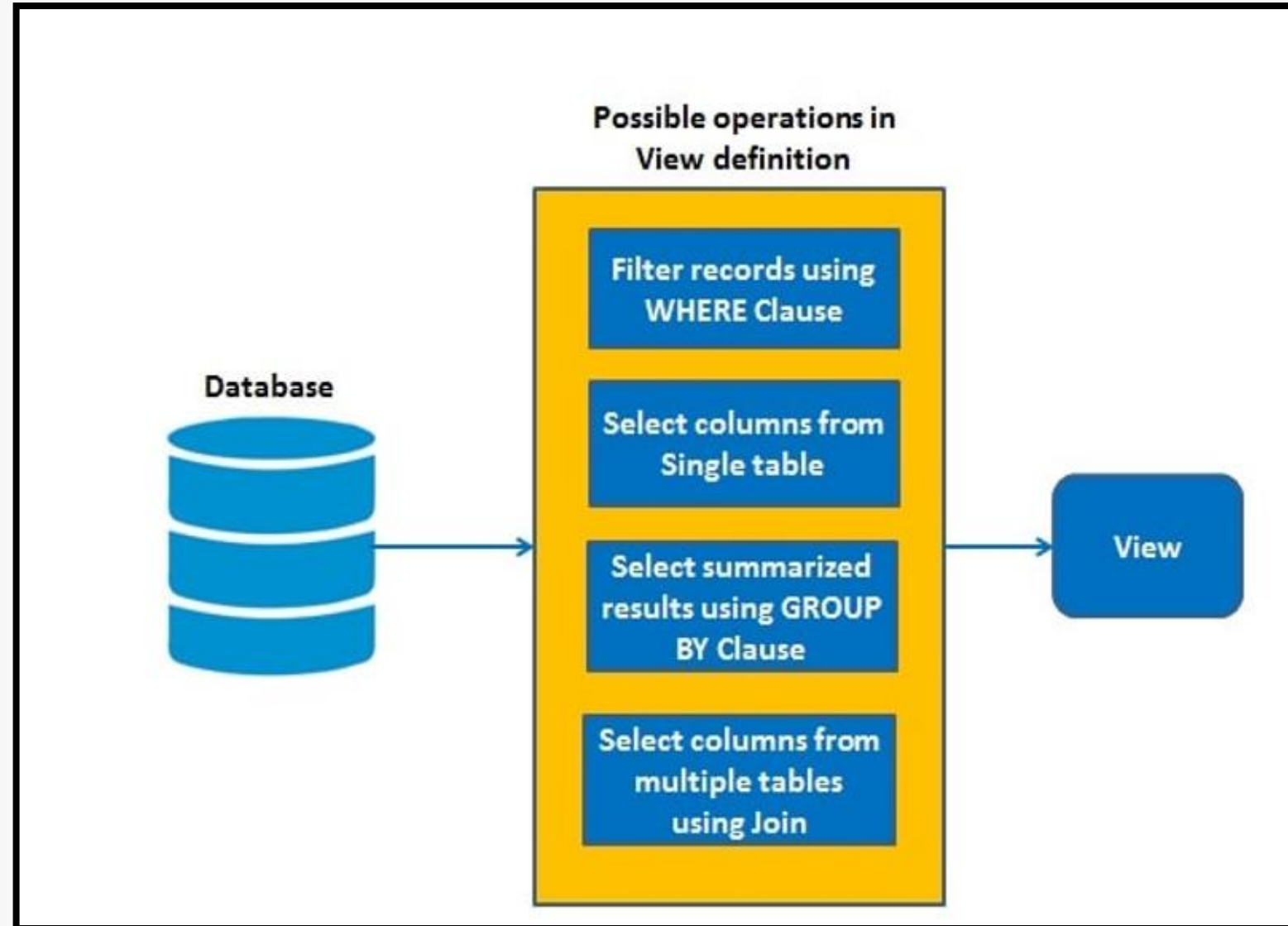
View

Syntax:

```
CREATE VIEW view_name AS  
SELECT column1, column2,  
column3.....  
FROM table_name  
WHERE [condition];
```

Example :-

```
CREATE VIEW Employee AS  
SELECT *  
FROM emp
```



Types of Views

Simple View

A view based on only a single table, which doesn't contain GROUP BY clause and any functions

Complex View

A view based on multiple tables, which contain GROUP BY and any other clause and functions

Inline View

A view based on a subquery in FROM Clause, that subquery creates a temporary table and simplifies the complex query

Materialized View

A view that stores the definition as well as data. It creates replicas of data by storing it physically

Comparison between View and Materialized View

View	Materialized View
View is a logical structure of the table which will be used to retrieve data from one or more table.	Materialized views are also logical structure but data is physically stored in database.
Data access is slower compared to materialized views	Data access is faster compared to simpler view because data is directly accessed from physical location
Views are generally used to restrict data from database	Materialized Views are used in Data Warehousing.



www.netlink.com

Thank you