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# SQL VIEWS

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A view is nothing more than a SQL statement that is stored in the database with an associated ID.

A view can contain all rows of a table or select rows from a table. A view can be created from one or many tables which depends on the written SQL query to create a view.

Views which are kind of virtual tables, allow users to do the following:

- Structure data in a way that users or classes of users find natural or intuitive.
- Restrict access to the data such that a user can see and (sometimes) modify exactly what they need and no more.
- Summarize data from various tables which can be used to generate reports.

# VIEWS

```
CREATE VIEW view_EID AS  
(SELECT column1, column2.....  
FROM table_EID  
WHERE [condition]  
);
```

## The WITH CHECK OPTION:

The WITH CHECK OPTION is a CREATE VIEW statement option. The purpose of the WITH CHECK OPTION is to ensure that all UPDATE and INSERTs satisfy the condition(s) in the view definition.

```
CREATE VIEW view_EID AS  
SELECT column1, column2.....  
FROM table_EID  
WHERE [condition]  
WITH CHECK OPTION  
;
```

# Updating a Views

A view can be updated under certain conditions:

Inorder to update the view

- 1) view must only have statement for one table
- 2) and that table must be exist physically.

- The SELECT clause may not contain the keyword DISTINCT.
- The SELECT clause may not contain summary functions.
- The SELECT clause may not contain set operators. union,union all,except
- The FROM clause may not contain multiple tables.
- The query may not contain GROUP BY or HAVING.
- Calculated columns may not be updated. only that column wont get updated
- All NOT NULL columns from the base table must be included in the view in order for the INSERT query to function.
- The SELECT clause may not contain an ORDER BY clause. if there is order by we can't even create a view



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# Dropping Views

```
DROP VIEW view_EID;
```



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# SQL HAVING CLAUSE

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The HAVING clause enables we to specify conditions that filter which group results appear in the final results

The WHERE clause places conditions on the selected columns, whereas the HAVING clause places conditions on groups created by the GROUP BY clause

The following is the position of the HAVING clause in a query

```
SELECT  
FROM  
WHERE  
GROUP BY  
HAVING  
ORDER BY
```

# SQL HAVING CLAUSE

The HAVING clause must follow the GROUP BY clause in a query and must also precede the ORDER BY clause if used.

The following is the syntax of the SELECT statement, including the HAVING clause:

```
SELECT column1, column2  
FROM table1, table2  
WHERE [ conditions ]  
GROUP BY column1, column2  
HAVING [ conditions ]  
ORDER BY column1, column2
```





# What to Think!!

Create a View for the below queries:

From the employee salary table, we need to see the total salary as “TOTAL COST” for each department arranged in the **descending order** of total salary .

so we cant create a view due to order by clause

Also just show only those departments where “TOTAL COST” is greater than 50000.

# ASSIGNMENT



## ASSIGNMENT – 6

- 1 ) CREATE A VIEW EMP\_SAL\_DETAILS TO GET EID NAME DOJ DEPT DESI SALARY AS BASIC. ALSO CALCULATE HRA (15% OF BASIC), PF (9% OF BASIC), NET(BASIC+HRA+PF), GROSS(NET-PF).
- 2) CREATE A VIEW TO DISPLAY EID,NAME, DOJ, DESI, DEPT OF ALL THE MANAGERS JOINED IN 2019.
- 3) CREATE A VIEW TO HOW MANY TEAM MEMBERS ARE THERE IN EACH DEPARTMENTS IN EACH CITY, ALONG WITH THERE TOTAL & AVERAGE SALARY.
- 4) IN THE INVENTORY STRUCTURE GENERATE A VIEW BILL. IT SHOULD DISPLAY OID,ODATE,CNAME,ADDRESS,PHONE,PDESC, PRICE, OQTY, AMOUNT



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# SQL FUNCTIONS

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•**COUNT** Function - The SQL Server COUNT aggregate function is used to count the number of rows in a database table. **count not null**

•**MAX** Function - The SQL Server MAX aggregate function allows to select the highest (maximum) value for a certain column.

•**MIN** Function - The SQL Server MIN aggregate function allows to select the lowest (minimum) value for a certain column.

•**AVG** Function - The SQL Server AVG aggregate function selects the average value for certain table column.

•**SUM** Function - The SQL Server SUM aggregate function allows selecting the total for a numeric column.

•**SQRT** Function - This is used to generate a square root of a given number.

•**RAND** Function - This is used to generate a random number using SQL command.

•**CONCAT** Function - This is used to concatenate multiple parameters to a single parameter.

•**RANK** Function - This is used to assign the rank to each row

•select RANK() over (ORDER BY MARKS DESC) 'POSITION', \* from STU\_MARKS;

•**DENSE\_RANK** Function - This is used to assign the rank to each row without skipping the rank

•select DENSE\_RANK() over (ORDER BY MARKS DESC) 'POSITION', \* from STU\_MARKS;

•**ROW\_NUMBER** Function - This is used to add the row no to each row.

•select row\_number() over (ORDER BY MARKS DESC) 'ROWNO', \* from STU\_MARKS;

# SQL STRING FUNCTIONS

- **ASCII()** Ascii code value will come as output for a character expression..
- **CHAR()** Character will come as output for given Ascii code or integer. oppo of ascii fn
- **CHARINDEX()** Starting position for given search expression will come as output in a given string expression. EX: Select CHARINDEX('G', 'KING')
- **LEFT()** Left part of the given string till the specified number of characters
- **RIGHT()** Right part of the given string till the specified number of characters.
- **LEN()** Number of characters will come as output for a given string expression
- **LOWER()** Lowercase string will come as output for a given string data.
- **UPPER()** Uppercase string will come as output for a given string data.

# SQL STRING FUNCTIONS

**SUBSTRING()** Part of a string based on the start position value and length value.

Ex: Select SUBSTRING ('WORLD', 1,3)

**REPLACE()** String expression will come as output for a given string data after replacing all occurrences of specified character with specified character.

Ex: Select REPLACE('INDIA', 'I', 'K')

**REVERSE()** Reverse string expression will come as output for a given string data

**STUFF()** String expression will come as output for a given string data after replacing from starting character till the specified length with specified character.

Ex Select STUFF('ABCDEFGH', 2,4,'IJK')

# SQL DATE FUNCTIONS

Below are the commonly used DATE Functions:

FUNCTION	SYNTAX
GETDATE	GETDATE()
DATEADD	DATEADD (datepart , number , date )
DATEDIFF	DATEDIFF ( datepart , startdate , enddate )
DAY	DAY(DATE)
MONTH	MONTH(DATE)
YEAR	YEAR(DATE)
DATEPART	DATEPART(datepart, datecolumnEID)
CONVERT	CONVERT(datatype, expression, style)
FORMAT	FORMAT ( getdate(), 'D') -> Wednesday, September 6, 2017

Select CONVERT (varchar(19),getdate()) -> Sep 6 2017 11:24PM

Select CONVERT (varchar(19),getdate(),10) -> 09-06-17

Select CONVERT (varchar(19),getdate(),110) -> 09-06-2017

# ASSIGNMENT



## ASSIGNMENT – 6

A-1: DEPARTMENT WISE TEAM SIZE AND AVERAGE SALARY OF ALL EMPLOYEES.

A-2 : COUNT OF MANAGERS IN THE COMPANY.

A-3: MAXIMUM & MINIMUM SALARY OF AN ASSOCIATE.

A-4: DEPARTMENT WISE TEAM SIZE AND AVERAGE SALARY OF DELHI EMPLOYEES.

A-5: GENERATE OFFICIAL EMAIL OF THE EMPLOYEE TAKING 1<sup>ST</sup> CHARACTER OF FIRST NAME , 1<sup>ST</sup> CHARACTER OF LAST NAME , LAST 3 DIGITS OF EID, FOLLOWED BY 'RCG.COM'. EMAIL SHOULD BE IN AN UPPER CASE.

A-6: NAME,CITY , PHNO & EMAIL OF THE EMPLOYEES WHOSE AGE  $\geq 40$ .

A-7 EID, NAME DOJ OF EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE COMPLETED 5 YEARS IN THE COMPANY

A-8: DETAILS OF THE MANAGERS HAVING BIRTHDAY IN THE CURRENT MONTH

A-9 : EID, DEPT , DESI , SALARY OF THE EMPLOYEE WHO IS GETTING THE MAXIMUM SALARY

A-10 : EID, NAME OF EMPLOYEE WHO HAS LONGEST NAME