1. If data is changing in the underlying table, the same change is reflected in the view.

2. A view hides the complexity of the database tables from end users.

Essentially we can think of views as a layer of abstraction on top of the database tables. Views are created to hide some columns from the **user for security reasons**, and to hide information exist in the column.

3. Some DBMS all you to create an index on a view,

4. **Space savings**: Views takes very little space to store (or its definitions), since they **do not store actual data.**

**Example:**

1. **CREATE VIEW** MarksView **AS**
2. **SELECT** Student\_Detail.NAME, Student\_Detail.ADDRESS, Student\_Marks.MARKS
3. **FROM** Student\_Detail, Student\_Mark
4. **WHERE** Student\_Detail.NAME = Student\_Marks.NAME;

To **display** data of View MarksView:

1. SELECT \* FROM MarksView;