VIEW

What is View ?

A View is a virtual table / imaginary table based on the result - set of an SQL statement.

* It is a database object.

* View act like a table but it is not a table.

* View will provide the data to user but view will not hold any data.

* A view contains rows and columns just like a real table.

→ SYNTAX :

CREATE VIEW <VIEW NAME> AS <SELECT STATEMENT>;

EX : CREATE VIEW EMP_V AS SELECT * FROM EMP;

→ Advantages of View

1> By using views we can reduce the coding part in the part of the application development.

2> By using views it's easy to maintain and manage the code in part of application development.

3> By using views we can provide more security on tables and data.

→ Sometimes our requirement changes then again we have to create table according to require- -ment which takes time so instead of recreat table we use 'VIEW', then we can add new requirements by replacing old query with new query.

Ex : CREATE VIEW PLACEMENTS_V AS SELECT SNAME, COMPANY FROM PLACEMENTS ;

* To replace or add column ;

→ CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW PLACEMENTS_V AS SELECT SNAME, COMP, SKILL FROM PLACEMENTS ;

PLACEMENTS

SID	SNAME	COMPANY	SKILL	
1	RAM	WIPRO	ETL	
2	REKHA	INFOSYS	ETL	
3	NEHA	COGNIZANT	ETL	
4	SNEHA	LNT	ETL	
5	RANI	TCS	ETL	

→ DROPPING VIEW

SYNTAX : DROP VIEW < VIEW NAME > ;

EX : DROP VIEW PLACEMENTS ;

× NOTE : When we DROP view, & view will be there but data has deleted and table remains same.

→ INSERTING data in table through VIEW

SQL > INSERT INTO < VIEW NAME > VALUES ('V₁', 'V₂', 'V₃'

→ UPDATE data in table through VIEW

SQL > UPDATE < VIEW NAME > SET < COL NAME > = 'NEW DATA' WHERE < COL NAME > = 'DATA' ;

NOTE :

1) To create view one Base table is required.

2) In View the query will execute from main table.

3) Whatever changes we do on view it affects on Main table or changes the data from Base table.

4) Through view we can INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE the data by including mandatory columns (NOT NULL, PK

5) A view in oracle is nothing but a stored sql m scripts.

6) Views itself contain no data.

7) View is good way to present data from one user to another user instead of accessing the table directly.

8) An output of query can be stored as view.

→ TYPES OF VIEW

1) Simple View : Simple view is created from one table.

2) Complex View : Complex view is created from more than one table.

→ Creating view on multiple tables.

CREATE VIEW <VIEW NAME> AS (SELECT * FROM <TABLE NAMED> UNION SELECT * FROM <TABLE NAME

→ Differences between

SIMPLE VIEW	COMPLEX VIEW
1) Simple view is created from only one table.	1) Complex view is creat from more than one table.
2) We can not use group functions.	2) We can use Group function.
3) Can perform DML opera-tions through the views.	3) Does not always allo DML operations throu the view.

VIEW	MATERIALIZED VIEW (M)
1) A view has a logical existence it does not contain data.	A MV has physical existence.
2 When we do "select * from view" it will fetch data from base table.	When we do "select * from M view" it will fetch data from MV.
3) When there is change in base table that will be displayed in view also.	When there is change in base table that doesn' affect the MV it will not be displayed in MV.