

View

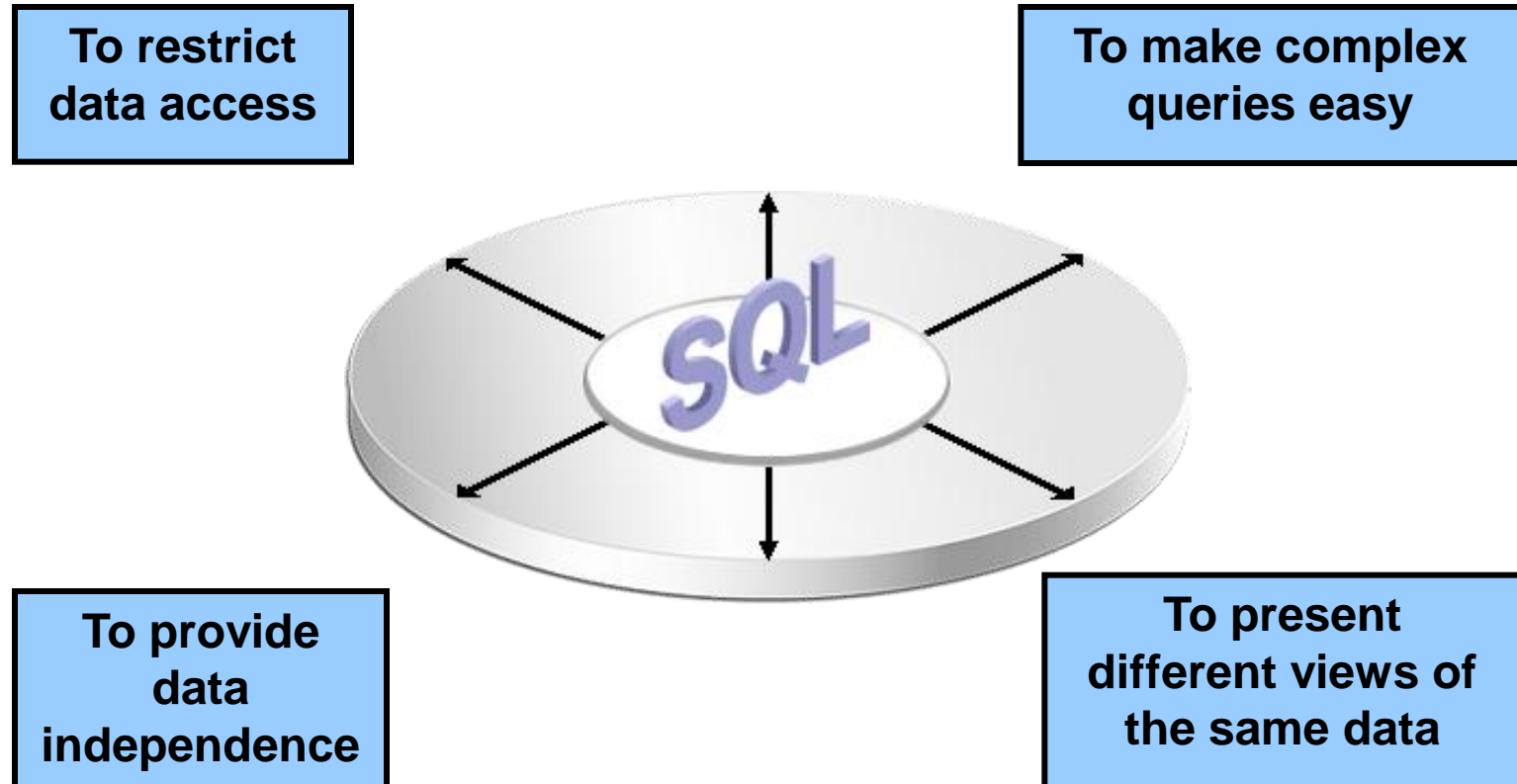
What Is a View?

EMPLOYEES table

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALA
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	17-JUN-87	AD_FRES	2401
101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	21-SEP-89	AD_VP	1701
102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-JAN-93	AD_VP	1701
103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-90	IT_PROG	901
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	21-MAY-91	IT_PROG	601
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	07-FEB-99	IT_PROG	421
124	Kevin	Mourgos	KMOURGOS	650.123.5234	16-NOV-99	ST_MAN	581
141	Trenna	Rae	TRAJS	650.121.8009	17-OCT-95	ST_CLERK	351
142	Curtis	Davies	CDAVIES	650.121.2994	29-JAN-97	ST_CLERK	311
143	Randall	Mates	RMATES	650.121.2074	10-MAR-90	ST_CLERK	261
149	Zlotkey			10500	JUL-96	ST_CLERK	251
174	Abel			11000	JAN-00	SA_MAN	1051
176	Taylcr			0600	MAY-96	SA_REP	1101
178	Grant				MAR-98	SA_REP	861
178	Kimberely	Grant	KGRANT	611.44.1044.429203	24-MAY-99	SA_REP	701
200	Jennifer	Whalen	JWHALEN	515.123.4444	17-SEP-87	AD_ASST	441
201	Michael	Hartstein	MHARTSTE	515.123.5555	17-FEB-96	MK_MAN	1301
202	Pat	Fay	PFAY	603.123.6666	17-AUG-97	MK_REP	601
205	Shelley	Higgins	SHIGGINS	515.123.8080	07-JUN-94	AC_MGR	1201
206	William	Gietz	WGIEZT	515.123.8181	07-JUN-94	AC_ACCOUNT	831

20 rows selected.

Advantages of Views



Simple Views and Complex Views

Feature	Simple Views	Complex Views
Number of tables	One	One or more
Contain functions	No	Yes
Contain groups of data	No	Yes
DML operations through a view	Yes	Not always

Creating a View

- You embed a subquery in the CREATE VIEW statement:

```
CREATE [OR REPLACE] [FORCE|NOFORCE] VIEW view  
    [(alias[, alias]...)]  
    AS subquery  
[WITH CHECK OPTION [CONSTRAINT constraint]]  
[WITH READ ONLY [CONSTRAINT constraint]];
```

- The subquery can contain complex SELECT syntax.

Creating a View

- Create the EMPVU80 view, which contains details of employees in department 80:

```
CREATE VIEW    empvu80
  AS SELECT    employee_id, last_name, salary
      FROM      employees
      WHERE     department_id = 80;
```

View created.

- Describe the structure of the view by using the *iSQL*Plus* DESCRIBE command:

```
DESCRIBE empvu80
```

Creating a View

- Create a view by using column aliases in the subquery:

```
CREATE VIEW    salvu50
  AS SELECT    employee_id ID_NUMBER, last_name NAME,
              salary*12 ANN_SALARY
  FROM         employees
  WHERE        department_id = 50;
```

View created.

- Select the columns from this view by the given alias names:

Retrieving Data from a View

```
SELECT *  
FROM salvu50;
```

ID_NUMBER	NAME	ANN_SALARY
124	Mourgos	69600
141	Rajs	42000
142	Davies	37200
143	Matos	31200
144	Vargas	30000

Modifying a View

- Modify the EMPVU80 view by using a CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW clause. Add an alias for each column name:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW empvu80
(id_number, name, sal, department_id)
AS SELECT  employee_id, first_name || ' '
           || last_name, salary, department_id
FROM      employees
WHERE     department_id = 80;
```

View created.

- Column aliases in the CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW clause are listed in the same order as the columns in the subquery.



Creating a Complex View

- Create a complex view that contains group functions to display values from two tables:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW dept_sum_vu
(name, minsal, maxsal, avgsal)
AS SELECT    d.department_name, MIN(e.salary),
             MAX(e.salary),AVG(e.salary)
FROM        employees e JOIN departments d
ON          (e.department_id = d.department_id)
GROUP BY d.department_name;
```

View created.

Rules for Performing DML Operations on a View

- You can usually perform DML operations on simple views. 
- You cannot remove a row if the view contains the following:
 - Group functions
 - A `GROUP BY` clause
 - The `DISTINCT` keyword
 - The pseudocolumn `ROWNUM` keyword

Rules for Performing DML Operations on a View

- You cannot modify data in a view if it contains:
 - Group functions
 - A GROUP BY clause
 - The DISTINCT keyword
 - The pseudocolumn ROWNUM keyword
 - Columns defined by expressions

Rules for Performing DML Operations on a View

- You cannot add data through a view if the view includes:
 - Group functions
 - A GROUP BY clause
 - The DISTINCT keyword
 - The pseudocolumn ROWNUM keyword
 - Columns defined by expressions
 - NOT NULL columns in the base tables that are not selected by the view

Using the WITH CHECK OPTION Clause

- You can ensure that DML operations performed on the view stay in the domain of the view by using the `WITH CHECK OPTION` clause:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW empvu20
AS SELECT      *
   FROM        employees
   WHERE       department_id = 20
   WITH CHECK OPTION CONSTRAINT empvu20_ck ;
```

View created.

- Any attempt to change the department number for any row in the view fails because it violates the `WITH CHECK OPTION` constraint.

Denying DML Operations

- You can ensure that no DML operations occur by adding the `WITH READ ONLY` option to your view definition.
- Any attempt to perform a DML operation on any row in the view results in an Oracle server error.



Denying DML Operations

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW empvu10
    (employee_number, employee_name, job_title)
AS SELECT      employee_id, last_name, job_id
    FROM        employees
    WHERE       department_id = 10
    WITH READ ONLY ;
```

View created.

Removing a View

- You can remove a view without losing data because a view is based on underlying tables in the database.

```
DROP VIEW view;
```

```
DROP VIEW empvu80;  
View dropped.
```