VIEWS

Subqueries and joins become complex. This is where views come to rescue.

SELECT C.CLIENT\_ID, C.NAME, SUM(INVOICE\_TOTAL) AS TOTAL\_SALES

FROM CLIENTS C

JOIN INVOICES I

USING(CLIENT\_ID)

GROUP BY C.CLIENT\_ID, C.NAME;

Instead of writing select query each time, we can save this query in a view and use that view in many places.

CREATE VIEW SALES\_BY\_CLIENT AS

SELECT C.CLIENT\_ID, C.NAME, SUM(INVOICE\_TOTAL) AS TOTAL\_SALES

FROM CLIENTS C

JOIN INVOICES I

USING(CLIENT\_ID)

GROUP BY C.CLIENT\_ID, C.NAME;

We can use this view just like table.

SELECT \* FROM SALES\_BY\_CLIENT;

SELECT \* FROM SALES\_BY\_CLIENT

ORDER BY TOTAL\_SALES DESC;

SELECT \* FROM SALES\_BY\_CLIENT

WHERE TOTAL\_SALES > 5000;

SELECT \* FROM SALES\_BY\_CLIENT

JOIN CLIENTS

USING(CLIENT\_ID);

Views act as virtual table. Views don’t store data. Data is stored in a table. A view just provides a view to a underlying table.