

27.5.1 View Syntax

The `CREATE VIEW` statement creates a new view (see Section 15.1.23, “CREATE VIEW Statement”). To alter the definition of a view or drop a view, use `ALTER VIEW` (see Section 15.1.11, “ALTER VIEW Statement”), or `DROP VIEW` (see Section 15.1.35, “DROP VIEW Statement”).

A view can be created from many kinds of `SELECT` statements. It can refer to base tables or other views. It can use joins, `UNION`, and subqueries. The `SELECT` need not even refer to any tables. The following example defines a view that selects two columns from another table, as well as an expression calculated from those columns:

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE t (qty INT, price INT);
mysql> INSERT INTO t VALUES(3, 50), (5, 60);
mysql> CREATE VIEW v AS SELECT qty, price, qty*price AS value FROM t;
mysql> SELECT * FROM v;
+-----+-----+-----+
| qty  | price | value |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 3    | 50    | 150   |
| 5    | 60    | 300   |
+-----+-----+-----+
mysql> SELECT * FROM v WHERE qty = 5;
+-----+-----+-----+
| qty  | price | value |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 5    | 60    | 300   |
+-----+-----+-----+
```