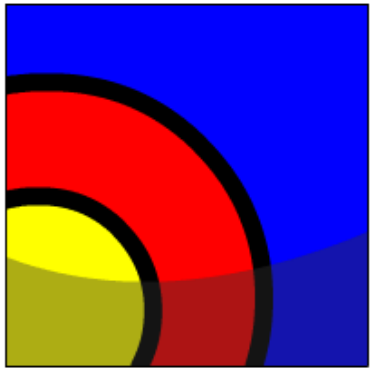
Creating Views

What Will I Learn?



In this lesson, you will learn to:

- List three uses for views from the standpoint of database administrator
- Explain, from a business perspective, why it is important to be able to create and use logical subsets of data derived from one or more tables
- Create a view with and without column aliases in the subquery using a single base table
- Create a complex view that contains group functions to display values from two tables
- Retrieve data from a view

Why Learn It?

Take a minute to look back at what you've learned so far as an Oracle Academy student. How easy would it be to explain what you know to someone who hadn't taken this class?

You should pat yourself on the back!

The level of knowledge you have acquired is understood by only a select few.

Now, imagine yourself as the Database Administrator of a business.

What do you do when a manager asks you to make it possible for him/her to be able to retrieve and input data using the company's database?

"Don't make it too complicated; I just want to be able to prepare reports about all our operations."

Why Learn It?

Should these employees have access to all of the company's data?

How will they execute commands that require join conditions?

Is it wise to allow data input from anyone?

These are questions that you, as DBA, need to know how to answer.

In this section, you will learn how to create "views" -- virtual representations of tables customized to meet specific user requirements.

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VIEW

A view, like a table, is a database object. However, views are not “real" tables. They are logical representations of existing tables or of another view. Views contain no data of their own. They function as a window through which data from tables can be viewed or changed. The tables on which a view is based are called "base" tables. The view is a query stored as a SELECT statement in the data dictionary.

```
CREATE VIEW view_employees
AS SELECT first_name, last_name, email
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id BETWEEN 100 and 124;
```

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL
Steven	King	SKING
Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR
Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN
Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD
Bruce	Ernst	BERNST
Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ
Kevin	Mourgos	KMOURGOS

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WHY USE VIEWS?

- Views restrict access to base table data because the view can display selective columns from the table.
- Views can be used to reduce the complexity of executing queries based on more complicated SELECT statements. For example, the creator of the view can construct join statements that retrieve data from multiple tables. The user of the view neither sees the underlying code nor how to create it. The user, through the view, interacts with the database using simple queries.
- Views can be used to retrieve data from several tables, providing data independence for users. Users can view the same data in different ways.
- Views provide groups of users with access to data according to their particular permissions or criteria.

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CREATING A VIEW

To create a view, embed a subquery within the CREATE VIEW statement. The syntax of a view statement is as follows:

CREATE [OR REPLACE] [FORCE| NOFORCE] VIEW view [(alias [, alias]...)] AS subquery

[WITH CHECK OPTION [CONSTRAINT constraint]]

[WITH READ ONLY [CONSTRAINT constraint]];

Example

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_of_animals

AS SELECT animal_name…;

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CREATING A VIEW (continued)

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

OR REPLACE	re-creates the view if it already exists
FORCE	creates the view regardless of whether or not the base tables exists
NOFORCE	creates the view only if the base table exists (default)
view_name	name of view
alias	specifies a name for each expression selected by the view's query
subquery	is a complete SELECT statement (you can use aliases for the columns in the SELECT list). The subquery can contain complex SELECT syntax
WITH CHECK OPTION	specifies that only rows accessible to the view can be inserted or updated
constraint	is the name assigned to the CHECK OPTION constraint
WITH READ ONLY	ensures that no DML operations can be performed on this view

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GUIDELINES FOR CREATING A VIEW

- The subquery that defines the view can contain complex SELECT syntax.
- The subquery that defines the view cannot contain an ORDER BY clause. The ORDER BY clause is specified when you retrieve data from the view.
- You can use the OR REPLACE option to change the definition of the view without having to drop it or regrant object privileges previously granted on it.
- Aliases can be used for the column names in the subquery.

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CREATE VIEW

There are two classifications for views: simple and complex. The table summarizes the features of each view.

Feature	Simple Views	Complex Views
Number of tables used to derive data	One	One or more
Can contain functions	No	Yes
Can contain groups of data	No	Yes
Can perform DML operations (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE) through a view	Yes	Not always

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SIMPLE VIEW

The view shown below is an example of a simple view. The subquery derives data from only one table and it does not contain a join function or any group functions. Because it is a simple view, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE and MERGE operations affecting the base table could possibly be performed through the view.

```
CREATE VIEW view_copy_d_cds
AS SELECT cd_number, title, producer, year
FROM d_cds;
```

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SIMPLE VIEW (continued)

Column names in the SELECT statement can have aliases as shown below. Note that aliases can also be listed after the CREATE VIEW statement and before the SELECT subquery.

```
CREATE VIEW view_copy_d_cds
AS SELECT cd_number AS "Number", title AS "Title", year AS
“Year_Recorded"
FROM d_cds;
```

```
CREATE VIEW view_copy_d_cds(Number, Title, Year_Recorded)
AS SELECT cd_number,title, year
FROM d_cds;
```

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SIMPLE VIEW (continued)

It is possible to create a view regardless of whether or not the base tables exist. Adding the word FORCE to the CREATE VIEW statement creates the view.

As a DBA, this option could be useful during the development of a database, especially if you are waiting for the necessary privileges to the referenced object to be granted shortly. The FORCE option will create the view despite it being invalid.

The NOFORCE option is the default when creating a view.

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COMPLEX VIEW

Complex views are views that can contain group functions and joins. The following example creates a view that derives data from two tables.

```
CREATE  VIEW
view_dj_on_demand   (LAST_NAME, TELEPHONE,
EVENT, DATE_HELD)
AS SELECT  c.last_name, c.phone, e.name,
TO_CHAR(e.event_date, 'Month dd, YYYY')
  FROM      d_clients c, d_events e
  WHERE    c.client_number = e.client_number;
```

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COMPLEX VIEW (continued)

Group functions can also be added to complex-view statements.

```
CREATE VIEW view_dj_cds (TITLE, SONG,
MIN_YEAR, MAX_YEAR)
AS SELECT c.title, t.song_id, MIN(c.year),
MAX(c.year)
FROM d_cds c, d_track_listings t
WHERE c.cd_number = t.cd_number
GROUP BY c.cd_number, c.title, t.song_id;
```

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MODIFYING A VIEW

To modify an existing view without having to re-create it, use the OR REPLACE option in the CREATE VIEW statement. The old view is replaced by the new version. For example:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_copy_d_cds
AS SELECT cd_number, title, producer, year
FROM d_cds;
```

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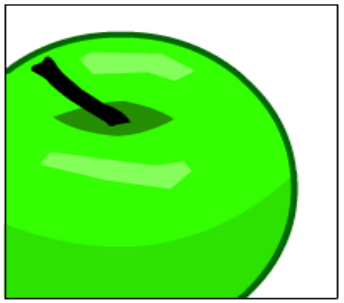
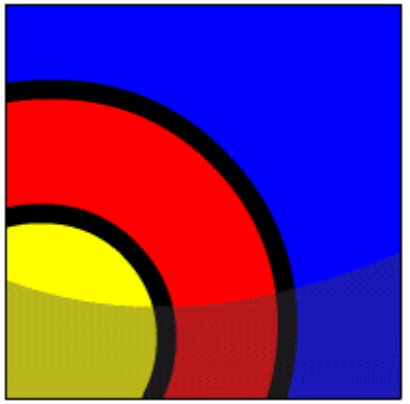
Terminology

Key terms used in this lesson include:



Alias
Complex review
CREATE VIEW
FORCE
NOFORCE
REPLACE
Simple view
Subquery
View
VIEW_NAME

Summary



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Summary

Practice Guide

The link for the lesson practice guide can be found in the course resources in Section 0.