

1. A subset of data from one or more tables that is generated from a query and stored as a virtual table: View
2. Name of view: View Name
3. Creates a view regardless of whether or not the base tables exist: Force View
4. Derives data from a table, no functions or groups, performs DML operations through the view: Simple View
5. Creates the view only if the base table exists: No Force View
6. Statement used to create a new view: CREATE VIEW
7. Specifies a name for each expression selected by the view's query: Alias
8. A complete SELECT statement: View Query
9. Derives data from more than one table, contains functions or groups of data, and does not always allow DML operations through the view: Complex View
10. Re-creates the view if it already exists: CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW

1. Three uses are security control, simplification, and data abstraction
2. CREATE VIEW view_d_songs AS
SELECT id, title AS "Song Title", artist
FROM djs_on_demand
WHERE type_code = 'New Age';
3. SELECT * FROM view_d_songs;
4. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_d_songs AS
SELECT id AS "Song ID", title AS "Song Title", artist AS "Performer", type_code AS
"Type"
FROM djs_on_demand
WHERE type_code = 'New Age';
5. CREATE VIEW view_events_for_jason AS
SELECT name AS "Event Name", event_date AS "Date", theme_description AS
"Theme"
FROM events;
6. CREATE VIEW view_dept_salaries AS
SELECT department_id,
MIN(salary) AS "Min Salary",
MAX(salary) AS "Max Salary",
AVG(salary) AS "Avg Salary"
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;