# Views Lab Manual + Northwind



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#### **Views**

In SQL, a view is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement. A view contains rows and columns, just like a real table. The fields in a view are fields from one or more real tables in the database. You can add SQL functions, WHERE, and JOIN statements to a view and present the data as if the data were coming from one single table.

# Types of views in SQL Server:

There are the following two types of views:

- 1. User-Defined Views
- 2. System-Defined Views

First, we discuss User-Defined Views.

I will use Database Northwind to illustrate the concept of Views in DBMS.

#### **Create SQL VIEW in SQL Server**

- 1. CREATE VIEW view name AS
- 2. SELECT columns
- 3. FROM tables
- 4. WHERE conditions; Let us create some views.

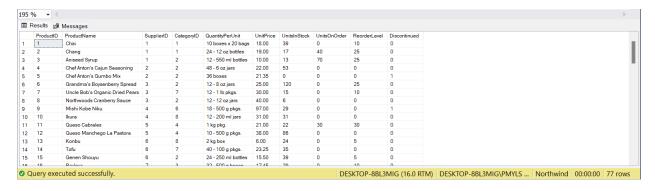
**Method 1:** We can select all columns of a table. The following example demonstrates that:

```
Create View Products_View AS
SELECT * FROM Products
GO
```

#### To Execute this View:

SELECT \* FROM Products View

#### **Output:**



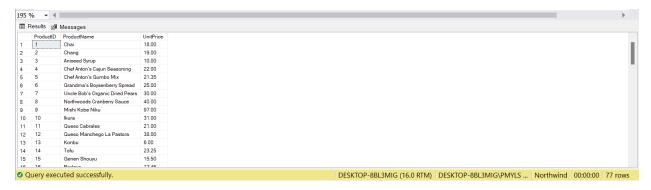
**Method 2:** We can select specific columns of a table. The following example demonstrates that:

```
Create View Products_View_1 AS
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, UnitPrice FROM Products
GO
```

#### To Execute this View:

```
SELECT * FROM Products_View_1
```

#### **Output:**



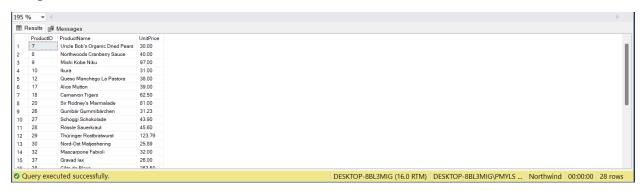
**Method 3:** We can select columns from a table with specific conditions. The following example demonstrates that:

```
Create View Products_View_2 AS
SELECT ProductID,ProductName,UnitPrice
FROM Products
WHERE UnitPrice > 25
GO
```

#### To Execute this View:

```
SELECT * FROM Products_View_2
```

#### **Output:**



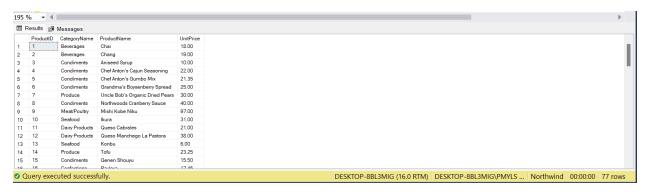
**Method 4:** We can create a view that will hold the columns of different tables. The following example demonstrates that:

```
Create View Products_View_3 AS
SELECT ProductID,CategoryName,ProductName,UnitPrice
FROM Products
JOIN Categories ON Categories.CategoryID = Products.CategoryID
GO
```

#### **To Execute this View:**

```
SELECT * FROM Products_View_3
```

# **Output:**



#### Retrieve Data from View in SQL Server

This SQL CREATE VIEW example would create a virtual table based on the result set of the select statement. Now we can retrieve data from a view as follows:

- 1. Select \* from Products View
- 2. Select ProductId, ProductName, UnitPrice from Products View



Figure: Example of selecting specific columns from a View

The preceding query shows that we can select all the columns or some specific columns from a view.

# **Dropping a View in SQL Server**

We can use the Drop command to drop a view. For example, to drop the view Products\_View\_3, we can use the following statement.

1. Drop View Products\_View\_3

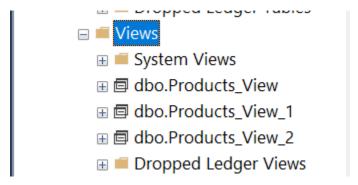


Figure: Drop View Products\_View\_3, after execution

For the moment we will create the view back.

# Renaming the View in SQL Server

We can use the sp\_rename system procedure to rename a view. The syntax of the sp\_rename command is given below:

Sp\_Rename OldViewName , NewViewName

#### **Example:**

We will rename the Products View

Sp\_Rename Products\_View, View\_Products

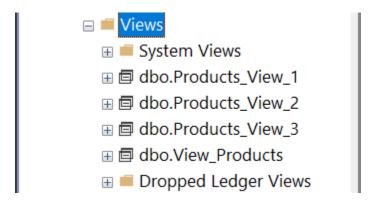


Figure: Products View after renaming

# Getting Information about a view:

We can retrieve all the information of a view using the Sp\_Helptext system Stored Procedure. Let us see an example.

Sp\_Helptext View\_Products

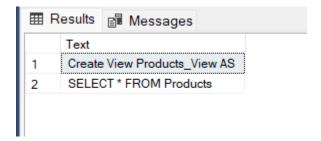


Figure: Output of the example.

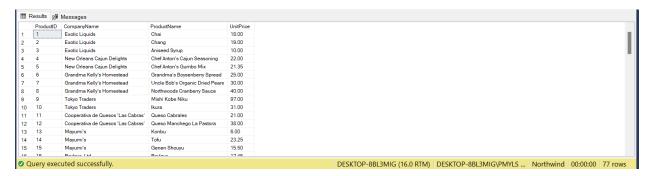
# **Alter View in SQL Server**

We can alter the schema or structure of a view. In other words, we can add or remove some columns or change some conditions that are applied in a predefined view. Let us see an example.

```
Alter View Products_View_3 AS
SELECT ProductID, CompanyName, ProductName, UnitPrice
FROM Products
JOIN Suppliers ON Suppliers.SupplierID = Products.SupplierID
GO
```

#### **Output:**

SELECT \* FROM Products View 3



#### Refreshing a View in SQL Server:

Let us consider the scenario now by adding a new column to the table Products and examine the effect.

```
Alter Table Products Add ItemsSold nvarchar(50)
Select * from Products
```

# Select \* from View\_Products

	ProductID	ProductName	SupplierID	CategorylE	QuantityPerUnit	UnitPrice	UnitsInStock	UnitsOnOrde	ReorderLevel	Discontinued	ItemsSold
1	1	Chai	1	1	10 boxes x 20 bags	18.00	39	0	10	0	NULL
2	2	Chang	1	1	24 - 12 oz bottles	19.00	17	40	25	0	NULL
3	3	Aniseed Syrup	1	2	12 - 550 ml bottles	10.00	13	70	25	0	NULL
4	4	Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	2	2	48 - 6 oz jars	22.00	53	0	0	0	NULL
5	5	Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	2	2	36 boxes	21.35	0	0	0	1	NULL
6	6	Grandma's Boysenberry Spread	3	2	12 - 8 oz jars	25.00	120	0	25	0	NULL
7	7	Uncle Bob's Organic Dried Pear	s 3	7	12 - 1 lb pkgs.	30.00	15	0	10	0	NULL
8	8	Northwoods Cranberry Sauce	3	2	12 - 12 oz jars	40.00	6	0	0	0	NULL
	ProductID	ProductName	SupplierID	CategorylD	QuantityPerUnit	UnitPrice	UnitsInStock	UnitsOnOrder	ReorderLevel	Discontinued	
1	1	Chai	1	1	10 boxes x 20 bags	18.00	39	0	10	0	
2	2	Chang	1	1	24 - 12 oz bottles	19.00	17	40	25	0	
3	3	Aniseed Syrup	1	2	12 - 550 ml bottles	10.00	13	70	25	0	
4	4	Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	2	2	48 - 6 oz jars	22.00	53	0	0	0	
5	5	Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	2	2	36 boxes	21.35	0	0	0	1	
6	6	Grandma's Boysenberry Spr	3	2	12 - 8 oz jars	25.00	120	0	25	0	

We don't get the results we expected because the schema of the view is already defined. So when we add a new column into the table it will not change the schema of the view and the view will contain the previous schema. For removing this problem, we use the system-defined Stored Procedure sp\_refreshview.

**sp\_refreshview** is a system-level Stored Procedure that refreshes the metadata of any view once you edit the schema of the table. Let's execute the following:

Exec sp\_Refreshview View\_Products
Select \* from Products
Select \* from View\_Products

	ProductID	ProductName	SupplierID	CategorylD	QuantityPerUnit	UnitPrice	UnitsInStock	UnitsOnOrder	ReorderLevel	Discontinued	ItemsSold
1	1	Chai	1	1	10 boxes x 20 bags	18.00	39	0	10	0	NULL
2	2	Chang	1	1	24 - 12 oz bottles	19.00	17	40	25	0	NULL
3	3	Aniseed Syrup	1	2	12 - 550 ml bottles	10.00	13	70	25	0	NULL
4	4	Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	2	2	48 - 6 oz jars	22.00	53	0	0	0	NULL
5	5	Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	2	2	36 boxes	21.35	0	0	0	1	NULL
6	6	Grandma's Boysenberry Spread	3	2	12 - 8 oz jars	25.00	120	0	25	0	NULL
7	7	Uncle Bob's Organic Dried Pear	s 3	7	12 - 1 lb pkgs.	30.00	15	0	10	0	NULL
8	8	Northwoods Cranberry Sauce	3	2	12 - 12 oz jars	40.00	6	0	0	0	NULL
	ProductID	ProductName	SupplierID	CategoryID	QuantityPerUnit	JnitPrice I	JnitsInStock	UnitsOnOrder	ReorderLevel	Discontinued	ItemsSold
1	1	Chai	1	1	10 boxes x 20 bags	18.00	39	0	10	0	NULL
2	2	Chang	1	1	24 - 12 oz bottles	19.00	17	40	25	0	NULL
3	3	Aniseed Syrup	1	2	12 - 550 ml bottles	10.00	13	70	25	0	NULL
4	4	Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	2	2	48 - 6 oz jars	22.00	53	0	0	0	NULL
5	5	Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	2	2	36 boxes	21.35	0	0	0	1	NULL
6	6	Grandma's Boysenberry Spr	3	2	12 - 8 oz jars	25.00	120	0	25	0	NULL

#### Schema Binding a VIEW

In the previous example, we saw that if we add a new column into the table then we must refresh the view.

Such a way if we change the data type of any column in a table then we should refresh the view. If we want to prevent any type of change in a base table then we can use the concept of SCHEMABINDING. It will lock the tables being referred to by the view and restrict all kinds of changes that may change the table schema (no Alter command).

```
Create View Products_View_4
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, UnitPrice
FROM dbo.Products
GO
```

In the preceding example, we create a view using Schema binding. Now we try to change the datatype of UnitPrice from money to int in the Base Table.

We find that we cannot change the data type because we used the SCHEMABINDING that prevents any type of change in the base table.

#### **Encrypt a view in SQL Server:**

The "WITH ENCRYPTION" option can encrypt any views. That means it will not be visible via SP\_HELPTEXT. This option encrypts the definition. This option encrypts the definition of the view. Users will not be able to see the definition of the view after it is created. This is the main advantage of the view where we can make it secure.

```
Create View Products_View_5
WITH Encryption
AS
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, UnitPrice
FROM Products
GO
```

Now we try to retrieve the definition of the view.

```
sp Helptext Products View 5
```

# **Output:**

```
The text for object 'Products_View_5' is encrypted.

Completion time: 2024-03-28T21:45:03.6963726+05:00
```

# **Check Option:**

The use of the Check Option in a view is to ensure that all the Update and Insert commands must satisfy the condition in the view definition.

Let us see with an example.

```
Create View Products_View_6 AS
SELECT ProductID,ProductName,UnitPrice
FROM Products
WHERE UnitPrice < 250
GO</pre>
```

In the preceding example, we create a view that contains all the data for which UnitPrice < 250 but we can insert the data for a product having Unit price more than 250 as follows.

```
Insert Into Products_View_6 values ('Caramel',270)
```

```
(1 row affected)

Completion time: 2024-03-29T05:28:53.0272715+05:00
```

Now we drop the View and create it using Check option to prevent this issue as:

```
Create View Products_View_6 AS
SELECT ProductID,ProductName,UnitPrice
FROM Products
WHERE UnitPrice < 250
WITH Check Option
GO</pre>
```

Now if we try to execute the preceding query then it will throw an error such as:

```
Insert Into Products_View_6 values ('Caramel',270)
```

# **Output:**

```
Messages
Msg 550, Level 16, State 1, Line 8
The attempted insert or update failed because the target view either specifies WITH CHECK OPTION or spans a view that spec The statement has been terminated.

Completion time: 2024-03-29T05:32:21.1073187+05:00
```

# **DML Query in View**

In a view we can implement many types of DML query like insert, update and delete. But for a successful implementation of a DML query we should use some conditions like:

- 1. View should not contain multiple tables.
- 2. View should not contain set function.
- 3. View should not use the Distinct keyword.
- 4. View should not contain Group By, having clauses.
- 5. View should not contain Sub query.
- 6. View should not use Set Operators.
- 7. All NOT NULL columns from the base table must be included in the view in order for the INSERT query to function.

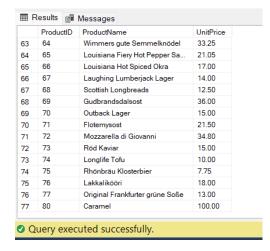
If we use the preceding conditions then we can implement a DML Query in the view without any problem. Let us see an example.

SELECT \* FROM Products\_View\_6

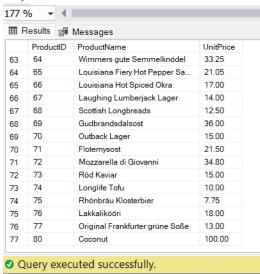
	ProductID	ProductName	UnitPrice
62	63	Vegie-spread	43.90
63	64	Wimmers gute Semmelknödel	33.25
64	65	Louisiana Fiery Hot Pepper Sa	21.05
65	66	Louisiana Hot Spiced Okra	17.00
66	67	Laughing Lumberjack Lager	14.00
67	68	Scottish Longbreads	12.50
68	69	Gudbrandsdalsost	36.00
69	70	Outback Lager	15.00
70	71	Flotemysost	21.50
71	72	Mozzarella di Giovanni	34.80
72	73	Röd Kaviar	15.00
73	74	Longlife Tofu	10.00
74	75	Rhönbräu Klosterbier	7.75
75	76	Lakkalikööri	18.00
76	77	Original Frankfurter grüne Soße	13.00

Now we implement a DML Query as in the following:

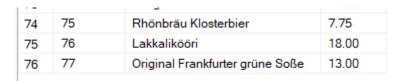
Insert Into Products\_View\_6 values ('Caramel', 270)



2. Update Products\_View\_6 SET ProductName = 'Coconut' WHERE ProductId =
 80;



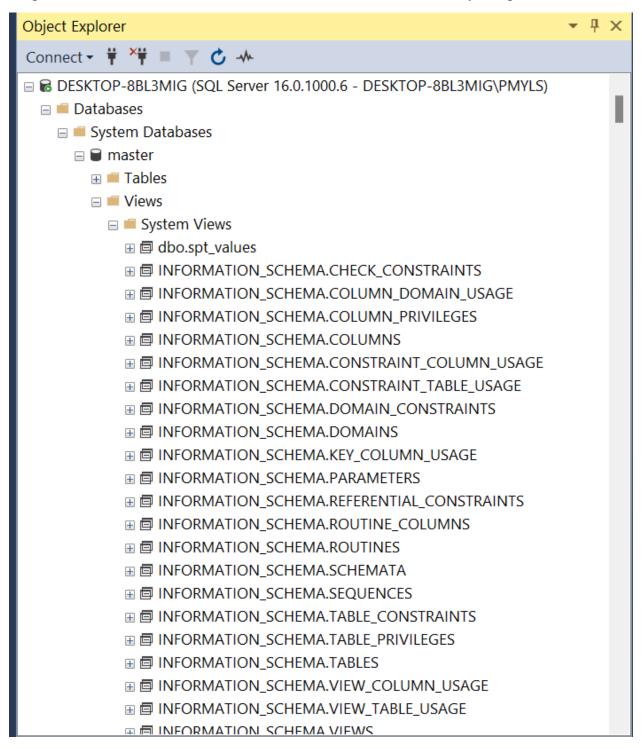
3. DELETE FROM Products\_View\_6 WHERE ProductId = 80



Query executed successfully.

#### **System Define Views:**

SQL Server also contains various predefined databases like Tempdb, Master, temp. Each database has their own properties and responsibility. Master data is a template database for all other user-defined databases. A Master database contains many Predefine\_View that work as templates for other databases and tables. Master databases contain nearly 230 predefined views.



These predefined views are very useful to us. Mainly we divide system views into the following two parts.

- 1. Information Schema
- 2. Catalog View

**Information schema:** There are nearly 21 Information Schemas in the System. These are used for displaying the most physical information of a database, such as table and columns. An Information Schema starts from INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.[View Name]. Let us see an example.

```
select * from INFORMATION_SCHEMA.VIEW_TABLE_USAGE
where TABLE_NAME='Products'
```

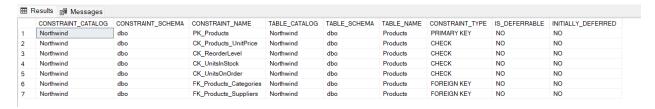
#### **Output:**

	VIEW_CATALOG	VIEW_SCHEMA	VIEW_NAME	TABLE_CATALOG	TABLE_SCHEMA	TABLE_NAME
1	Northwind dbo		Products_View_1	Northwind	dbo	Products
2	Northwind	dbo	Products_View_2	Northwind	dbo	Products
3	Northwind	dbo	Products_View_3	Northwind	dbo	Products
4	Northwind	dbo	Products_View_4	Northwind	dbo	Products
5	Northwind	dbo	Products_View_5	Northwind	dbo	Products
6	Northwind	dbo	Products_View_6	Northwind	dbo	Products
7	Northwind	dbo	Products_View_7	Northwind	dbo	Products
8	Northwind	dbo	View_Products	Northwind	dbo	Products

This Information Schema returns the details of all the views used by table Products.

```
select * from INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLE_CONSTRAINTS
where TABLE_NAME='Products'
```

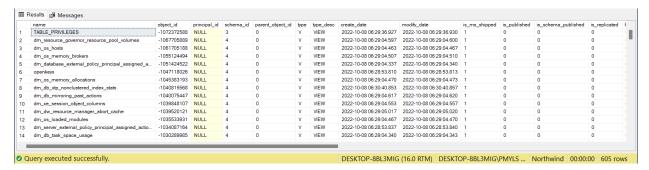
#### **Output:**



This **Information Schema** returns the information about the constraints of a table.

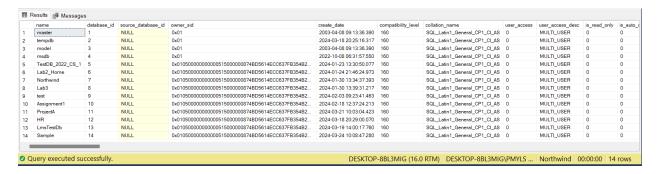
**Catalog View:** Catalog Views are categorized into various groups also. These are used to show the self-describing information of a database. These start with "sys".

```
select * from sys.all views
```



This query provides information to all types of views using a database.

# select \* from sys.databases



This query will provide the information about all the databases defined by the system, including user-defined and system defined database.