MySQL Views

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Outline

- Introduction to View
- Advantages of View
- Restriction of Updatable View
- With Check Option

Introduction

- A view is commonly known as a virtual table
- A view is a virtual table based on the result set of the SQL statement
- A view consists of a SELECT statement that is stored as an object in the database
- The tables referenced in the Views are known as a base table
- Technically views do not store any data. The data are retrieved at run time from the base tables
- MySQL supports nested view a view that is based on another view
- MySQL does not support materialized view

Advantages of Views

Simplified Queries

Summarize data from various tables and contain complex logic

Data Security

Restrict access to data by using SELECT statement with WHERE clause

DML Operation Over Data

Update, Insert and delete data from base table (with restriction)

Restriction of Updatable View

A view is not updatable if it contains any of the following:

- Aggregate functions (SUM(), MIN(), MAX(), COUNT(), and so forth)
- DISTINCT
- GROUP BY
- HAVING
- UNION or UNION ALL
- Subquery in the select list
- Certain joins (see additional join discussion later in this section)
- Nonupdatable view in the FROM clause
- A subquery in the WHERE clause that refers to a table in the FROM clause
- Refers only to literal values
- Uses ALGORITHM = TEMPTABLE
- Multiple references to any column of a base table.

With Check Option

 A view created with With Check Option will prevent modifying a row in such a way that it would no longer be part of the view result

Summary in Sixty Seconds

#1 A view is a virtual table based on the result set of the SQL statement

#2 The tables referenced in the views are known as base tables

#3 The advantages of the views are

Simplified Queries

Data Security

DML Operation Over Data

#4 View does not store data within but retrieves data from the base tables at the run time

