TASK-7

Views: is a virtual table created using a SELECT query that simplifies data access by presenting a specific slice or transformation of underlying data. Unlike physical tables, views do not store data themselves; they generate results dynamically when queried. Basic views are commonly used to hide complexity, combine columns from different tables, or rename columns for user-friendly outputs.

Join Views: are views that include one or more JOIN operations in their definition, allowing data from multiple related tables to be accessed as if it were a single table. They are especially helpful in normalised databases, where users can work with a unified structure without writing complex join logic repeatedly. However, updating data through join views can be restricted depending on the database rules.

Security Views: designed to control and restrict access to sensitive data. By creating a view that only includes specific columns or rows, database administrators can grant permissions to users for that view instead of the base table. This helps enforce row-level or column-level security without compromising underlying data access control.

Views with WITH CHECK OPTION: it ensures that any INSERT or UPDATE operation through the view must result in rows that remain visible in the view. This helps maintain logical consistency, especially in filtered views, by preventing users from modifying data in a way that violates the view's condition.

Data Abstraction: through views allows users to interact with simplified data representations without worrying about the underlying schema complexity. For instance, a view can combine data from several normalized tables into a flat, readable structure. This abstraction hides technical details, supports business-friendly interfaces, and promotes separation between application logic and data models.











