SIT103 Database
Lab Exercise 5 - views

Background

This week we will review answers to last week's queries and get some more practice at creating SQL queries using the syntax we learnt from the lecture.

PLEASE REFER TO THE LECTURE NOTES FOR HELP AND ASSISTANCE.

Creating My first view

- Sql statement:

```
CREATE VIEW MYFIRSTVIEW AS
    SELECT SURNAME, SEX, DOB FROM STUDENT;
```

- Execute/Run the above statement.
- NO RESULT IS PRODUCED….BUT A VIEW IS MADE ACTIVE.
- To check the view type:

```
DESCRIBE MYFIRSTVIEW
```

- Test the view with a query, such as:

```
SELECT * FROM MYFIRSTVIEW;
```

Tutorial Exercises – VIEW

Using the STUDENT tables, write queries to produce the following reports.

A. Create a view called 'studage' on the student table to display the following fields: Name (being a combination of given and surname), age.

B. Write a query to use this view.

C. Create a view called 'studpgm' that includes a join of the student table with the programme table.

D. Write a query to use this view.

E. Show enrolment records (in student_course) where the student number is not found in the student table. i.e. Enrolments for non-existent student. (HINT: minus)

F. Create a view called 'studnums' that displays each student number and how many courses the student is enrolled in (group by query in view).

G. Write a query to use this view.

H. Create a list of all programme's without students enrolled in them (HINT: nested)

I. Create another view, like studnums in question F., except that ALL students should be included in the view. Call the view 'allstudnums'. Students with no course enrolments should have zero in the number of courses column. Also include the student's full name in this view. (HINTS: outer join, nested query, group by, MINUS and/or UNION)

J. Write a query to use this view.