A view is a virtual table that consists of columns from one or more tables. It is like a table, although it is stored in the database. It is a query stored as an object. Therefore, a view is an object (or function) that derives its data from one or more tables. These (viewable) tables are referred to as base or underlying tables. Once a view has been defined, it can bed reference like other tables in a database. A view serves as a security mechanism by ensuring that users can retrieve and modify only the data, they are given access to. Users cannot see or access the rest of the data in the tables. For pysports, the most useful aspect of view is it helps to simplify query execution. Highly detailed queries can be stored as a view, and data from the view can be extracted using simple queries. As the rest of the cast from all six books from the Lord Of The Rings Universe.

USE pysports

GO

/\*\*\* Object: View [pysports].[team] Script Date: 07/07/2022 10:07:43 \*\*\*/

GO

SET ANSI\_NULLS ON

GO

ALTER VIEW [pysports].[player] AS

SELECT player\_id, first\_name, last\_name

FROM pysports

And the view can be executed with the following example pysportsView is the View name.

Use pysports

GO

SELECT \* FROM pysportsView WHERE last\_name = ‘Baggins ORDER BY player\_id

GO

The output from the view here would be

Player\_id | first\_name | last\_name | team\_id

02 ‘Bilbo’ ‘Baggins’ 02

03 ‘Frodo’ ‘Baggins’ 02

Here the two players from the pysports table have been returned since both have the last name ‘Baggins’

**Work Cited:**

<https://www.c-sharpcorner.com/uploadfile/raj1979/views-stored-procedure-in-sql-server-2005/>