## **Updateable Views**

In this lesson we will learn how to modify the data in a view.

## **Updatable Views**

Views are not only used to query data; they can also be used to update data in the underlying tables. It is possible to insert or update rows in the base table, and in the same vein, delete rows from the table using an updatable view. In order for a view to become updatable, it must abide by certain conditions.

If the SELECT query that creates the view has aggregate functions (MAX, MIN, COUNT, SUM, etc.), DISTINCT keyword, LEFT JOIN or GROUP BY, HAVING, and UNION clauses, the resulting view will not be updatable. Similarly, a subquery that refers to the same table that appears in the FROM clause prohibits updates to the base table.

## Syntax #

**UPDATE** view

SET col1 = value1, col2 = value2,...coln = valuen

WHERE < condition>

Connect to the terminal below by clicking in the widget. Once connected, the command line prompt will show up. Enter or copy and paste the command ./DataJek/Lessons/42lesson.sh and wait for the MySQL prompt to start-up.

```
-- The lesson queries are reproduced below for convenient copy/paste into the terminal.
-- Query 1
CREATE VIEW ActorView AS
SELECT Id, FirstName, SecondName, NetWorthInMillions
FROM Actors;
-- Query 2
UPDATE ActorView
NetWorthInMillions = 250
WHERE
Id =1;
-- Query 3
SELECT Table_name, is_updatable
FROM information_schema.views
WHERE table_schema = 'MovieIndustry';
-- Query 4
DELETE FROM ActorView
WHERE Id = 11;
```

1. Let's begin by creating a simple view to show the Actor names and their net worth

```
CREATE VIEW ActorView AS
SELECT Id, FirstName, SecondName, NetWorthInMillions
FROM Actors;
```

We can query data from this view as follows:

```
mysql> CREATE VIEW ActorView AS
   -> SELECT Id, FirstName, SecondName, NetWorthInMillions
   -> FROM Actors;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> SELECT * FROM ActorView;
 Id | FirstName | SecondName | NetWorthInMillions |
  1 | Brad
             | Pitt
                                              240 I
  2 | Jennifer | Aniston
                                              240 I
  3 | Angelina | Jolie
                                              100 I
  4 | Johnny
                Depp
                                              200 I
  5 | Natalie | Portman
                                               60 I
  6 | Tom
                | Cruise
                                              570 I
  7 | Kylie
               Jenner
                                             1000 I
  8 | Kim
                | Kardashian |
                                              370 I
  9 | Amitabh
               Bachchan
                                              400 I
 10 | Shahrukh | Khan
                                              600 I
 11 | priyanka | Chopra
                                               28 I
```

2. Say we want to update the net worth of Brad Pitt to 250 million dollars. This can be done with the following query:

```
UPDATE ActorView
SET
NetWorthInMillions = 250
WHERE
Id =1;
```

The change is visible in the view as well as the underlying Actors table.

```
mysql> UPDATE ActorView
   -> SET
    -> NetWorthInMillions = 250
    -> WHERE
   -> Id =1;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
mysql> SELECT * FROM ActorView;
 Id | FirstName | SecondName | NetWorthInMillions |
  1 | Brad
                                              250 I
                | Pitt
  2 | Jennifer | Aniston
                                              240 I
  3 | Angelina | Jolie
                                              100 I
  4 | Johnny
                                              200 I
                Depp
  5 | Natalie | Portman
                                               60 I
                | Cruise
  6 | Tom
                                              570 I
   7 | Kylie
               Jenner
                                             1000 I
   8 | Kim
                | Kardashian |
                                              370 I
```

						NetWorthInMillions
			1963-12-18			250
2	Jennifer	Aniston	1969-11-02	Female	Single	240
3	Angelina	Jolie	1975-06-04	Female	Single	100
4	Johnny	Depp	1963-06-09	Male	Single	1 200
5 I	Natalie	Portman	1981-06-09	Male	Married	I 60
6 I	Tom	Cruise	1962-07-03	Male	Divorced	J 570
7	Kylie	Jenner	1997-08-10	Female	Married	1000
8	Kim	Kardashian	1980-10-21	Female	Married	370
9	Amitabh	Bachchan	1942-10-11	Male	Married	1 400
LO	Shahrukh	Khan	1965-11-02	Male	Married	I 600
11	priyanka	Chopra	1982-07-18	Female	Married	1 28
	s in set (0.		+			+

3. To find out which views in the database are updatable we can query the **views** table in the **information\_schema** database. This table has a column **is\_updatable** that indicates the type of view. Execute the following query to find out the updatable views in the MovieIndustry database:

```
SELECT Table_name, is_updatable
FROM information_schema.views
WHERE table_schema = 'MovieIndustry';
```

```
mysql> SELECT Table_name, is_updatable
   -> FROM information schema.views
   -> WHERE table schema = 'MovieIndustry';
                       | is updatable
 Table name
| ActorDetails
                       YES
 ActorView
                      YES
 ActorsTwitterAccounts | YES
 DigitalAssetCount
                      NO
| RichActors
                      YES
 RichFemaleActors
                      YES
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql>
```

The database contains five views we created in the last lesson as well as the one created above. We can see that the **DigitalAssetCount** view is not updatable because an aggregate function was used in its creation. The same is true for the **RichActors** view. A view that refers to a non-updatable view also becomes non-updatable which is why the **RichFemaleActors** view is non-updatable. The **ActorsTwitterAccounts** and **ActorDetails** views created in the previous lesson and the **ActorView** view created in this lesson are updatable views.

4. Working with the view we created in step 1, we will now delete the actor details corresponding to Id number 11.

```
DELETE FROM ActorView
WHERE Id = 11;

mysql> DELETE FROM ActorView
-> WHERE Id = 11;
```

The operation is successful and one row is affected. We can check the

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

view and the underlying table to confirm the deletion.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM ActorView;
| Id | FirstName | SecondName | NetWorthInMillions |
 1 | Brad | Pitt |
2 | Jennifer | Aniston |
3 | Angelina | Jolie |
4 | Johnny | Depp |
5 | Natalie | Portman |
6 | Tom | Cruise |
7 | Kylie | Jenner |
8 | Kim | Kardashian |
9 | Amitabh | Bachchan |
                                                                  250 |
                                                                  240 |
                                                                 100 |
                                                                 200 |
                                                                  60 |
                                                                 570 I
                                                                1000 |
                                                                 370
                                                                 400
  10 | Shahrukh | Khan
                                                                 600 |
   ---+----
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Id	FirstName	ļ	SecondName	ļ	DoB		Gender		MaritalStatus	ļ	NetWorthInMillions	3
1	Brad	ï	Pitt	Ï	1963-12-18		Male	ĺ	Single	İ	250	)
2	Jennifer	I	Aniston	I	1969-11-02		Female		Single	I	240	)
3	Angelina	I	Jolie	I	1975-06-04		Female		Single	I	100	)
4	Johnny	I	Depp	I	1963-06-09		Male		Single	I	200	)
5 I	Natalie	I	Portman	I	1981-06-09		Male		Married	I	60	)
6 I	Tom	I	Cruise	I	1962-07-03		Male		Divorced	I	570	)
7	Kylie	I	Jenner	I	1997-08-10		Female		Married	I	1000	)
8	Kim	I	Kardashian	I	1980-10-21		Female		Married	I	370	)
9	Amitabh	I	Bachchan	I	1942-10-11		Male		Married	I	400	)
10	Shahrukh	I	Khan	I	1965-11-02		Male		Married	I	600	)