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2. Create a simple view called view\_d\_songs that contains the ID, title and artist from the DJs on Demand table for each “New Age” type code. In the subquery, use the alias “Song Title” for the title column.

```
1  CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_d_songs AS
2  SELECT song_id, title AS "Song Title", artist
3  FROM d_songs
4  WHERE type_code = 'NEWAGE';
5  |
```

**Results**   [Explain](#)   [Describe](#)   [Saved SQL](#)   [History](#)

View created.

3. SELECT \* FROM view\_d\_songs. What was returned?

```
1  SELECT * FROM view_d_songs;
2  |
3  |
```

Results			
<a href="#">Explain</a> <a href="#">Describe</a> <a href="#">Saved SQL</a> <a href="#">History</a>			
	SONG_ID	Song Title	ARTIST
2		Silent Journey	Yanni
1		Ocean Calm	Enya

4. REPLACE view\_d\_songs. Add type\_code to the column list. Use aliases for all columns. Or use alias after the CREATE statement as shown.

```
1 CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_d_songs (Song_ID, Song_Title, Artist_Name, Type_Code) AS
2 SELECT song_id, title, artist, type_code
3 FROM d_songs
4 WHERE type_code = 'NEWAGE';
5
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

View created.

5. Jason Tsang, the disk jockey for DJs on Demand, needs a list of the past events and those planned for the coming months so he can make arrangements for each event's equipment setup. As the company manager, you do not want him to have access to the price that clients paid for their events. Create a view for Jason to use that displays the name of the event, the event date, and the theme description. Use aliases for each column name.

```
1 CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_events_jason AS
2 SELECT e.event_name AS "Event Name",
3       e.event_date AS "Event Date",
4       t.theme_desc AS "Theme"
5 FROM d_events e
6 JOIN d_themes t ON e.theme_code = t.theme_code;
7
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

View created.

6. It is company policy that only upper-level management be allowed access to individual employee salaries. The department managers, however, need to know the minimum, maximum, and average salaries, grouped by department. Use the Oracle database to prepare a view that

displays the needed information for department managers.

```
1 CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW dept_salary_stats AS
2 SELECT department_id AS "Dept ID",
3        MIN(salary) AS "Min Salary",
4        MAX(salary) AS "Max Salary",
5        AVG(salary) AS "Avg Salary"
6 FROM employees
7 GROUP BY department_id;
8
```

**Results**   [Explain](#)   [Describe](#)   [Saved SQL](#)   [History](#)

View created.