syntax

SELECT . . . UNION [ALL]
SELECT . . .

- SELECT * FROM books UNION SELECT * FROM newbooks;
- SELECT * FROM books UNION ALL SELECT * FROM newbooks;

syntax

SELECT . . . INTERSECT
SELECT . . .

- SELECT * FROM books INTERSECT SELECT * FROM newbooks;

syntax

SELECT . . . EXCEPT
SELECT . . .

EXCEPT returns rows from first dataset, which are not available in the second dataset.

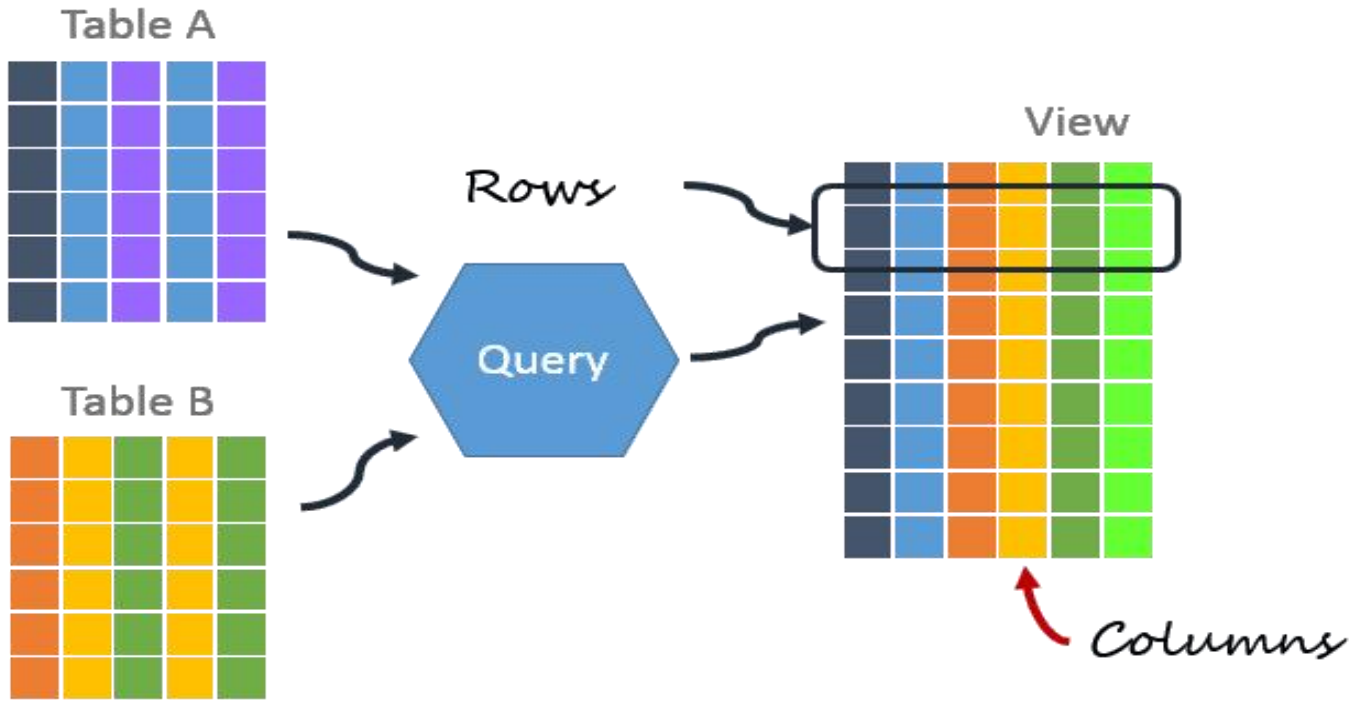
- SELECT * FROM books EXCEPT SELECT * FROM newbooks;

A ***VIEW*** in SQL as a logical subset of data from one or more tables. Views are used to restrict data access. A ***VIEW*** contains no data of its own but its like window through which data from tables can be viewed or changed. The table on which a View is based are called BASE Tables.

There are 2 types of Views in SQL:

- **Simple View** : Simple views can only contain a single base table.
- **Complex View** : Complex views can be constructed on more than one base table. In particular, complex views can contain: join conditions, a group by clause, a order by clause.

views



Views are not updatable in the following cases:

- A table in the FROM clause is reference by a subquery in the WHERE statement.
- There is a subquery in the SELECT clause.
- The SQL statement defining the view joins tables.
- One of the tables in the FROM clause is a non-updatable view.
- The SELECT statement of the view contains an aggregate function such as SUM(), COUNT(), MAX(), MIN(), and so on.
- The keywords DISTINCT, GROUP BY, HAVING clause, LIMIT clause, UNION, or UNION ALL appear in the defining SQL statement.

create view/ show create view

The select_statement is a SELECT statement that provides the definition of the view. The select_statement can select from base tables or other views.

```
CREATE [OR REPLACE]  VIEW view_name [(column_list)]
    AS select_statement  [WITH CHECK OPTION]
```

```
SHOW CREATE VIEW view_name
```

```
show create VIEW v1;
```

alter / drop view

This statement changes the definition of a view, which must exist.

```
ALTER VIEW view_name [(column_list)]
    AS select_statement
    [WITH CHECK OPTION]
```

e.g.

- ALTER VIEW studentview AS SELECT namefirst, namelast, emailid FROM student;

DROP VIEW removes one or more views.

```
DROP VIEW [IF EXISTS]
    view_name [, view_name] ...
```

e.g.

- DROP VIEW studentview;
- DROP VIEW studentid10view, studentviewwithcheck;
- DROP VIEW studentTotalMarksView, studentAddressView;