

# Google BigQuery Views: A Comprehensive Guide

This presentation explores BigQuery Views - their definition, benefits, creation, querying, materialized views, best practices, limitations and considerations. Views provide efficient and powerful data management in BigQuery.

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## Benefits of Using Views

#### **Data Security**

Views restrict access to sensitive data by limiting the data exposed in queries.

## Improved Performance

Views can improve query performance, eliminating the need to scan entire tables.

## Simplified Queries

Views provide a simpler interface, enabling complex data access with simple queries.



## Creating a View in BigQuery

CREATE VIEW my\_view AS
SELECT column1, column2
FROM my\_table
WHERE condition;

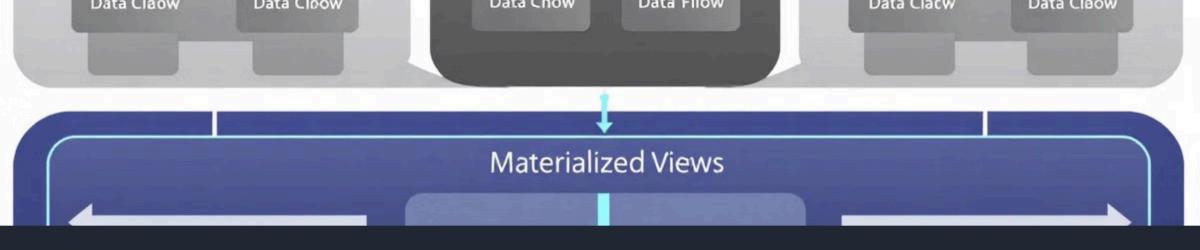
Views are created using the CREATE VIEW statement, specifying the view name, the SELECT query, and the source table.

# Querying a View

SELECT \*
FROM my\_view;

Querying a view is similar to querying a table. The view name is used in the FROM clause of the SELECT statement.





## Materialized Views

### Pre-computed Results

Materialized views store pre-computed query results, improving query performance.

## Reduced Query Latency

Views eliminate the need to execute complex queries every time, reducing query latency.

### Increased Data Consistency

Materialized views can improve data consistency by providing a snapshot of the data at a specific point in time.

## Best Practices for Views

1 Clear Naming

Use descriptive names that clearly indicate the purpose of the view.

2 Minimize Complexity

Keep view definitions simple and focused, avoiding unnecessary complexity.

3 Use for Specific Purposes

Create views for specific use cases, rather than for general data access.



# Limitations and Considerations



### **Data Security**

Views can't prevent unauthorized access to underlying data.



Views don't reflect real-time data changes unless materialized.



Views can become outdated if the underlying data changes.

