**What is a view?**

A view is a named query stored in the database catalog that allows you to refer to it later.

A view may consist of columns from multiple tables using joins or just a subset of columns of a single table.

This makes views useful for abstracting or hiding complex queries.

**Create view**

CREATE VIEW [OR ALTER] schema\_name.view\_name [(column\_list)]

AS

select\_statement;

**Drop view:**

DROP VIEW [IF EXISTS] schema\_name.view\_name;

**Rename View:**

EXEC sp\_rename

@objname = 'sales.product\_catalog',

@newname = 'product\_list';

**List Views:**

To list all views in a SQL Server Database, you query the sys.views or sys.objects catalog view.

**Get Information About a View:**

To get the information of a view, you use the system catalog sys.sql\_module and the OBJECT\_ID() function

**Indexed View:**

indexed views are materialized views that stores data physically like a table hence may provide some the performance benefit if they are used appropriately.

**To create an indexed view, you use the following steps:**

First, create a view that uses the WITH SCHEMABINDING option which binds the view to the schema of the underlying tables.

Second, create a unique clustered index on the view. This materializes the view.

**Indexes**

Indexes are special data structures associated with tables or views that help speed up the query.

SQL Server provides two types of indexes: clustered index and non-clustered index.