SQL Views


Using SQL Views

Using SQL Views

view

a virtual table whose contents are obtained from an existing table or tables, called ***base tables***

Using SQL Views

view

a virtual table whose contents are obtained from an existing table or tables, called ***base tables***

- the retrieval happens through an SQL statement, incorporated into the view

Using SQL Views

- SQL View

Using SQL Views

SQL View

- think of a view object as *a view into the base table*

Using SQL Views

SQL View

- think of a view object as *a view into the base table*

- the view itself does *not* contain any real data; the data is physically stored in the base table

Using SQL Views

SQL View

- think of a view object as *a view into the base table*

- the view itself does *not* contain any real data; the data is physically stored in the base table

- the view *simply shows the data* contained in the base table

Using SQL Views

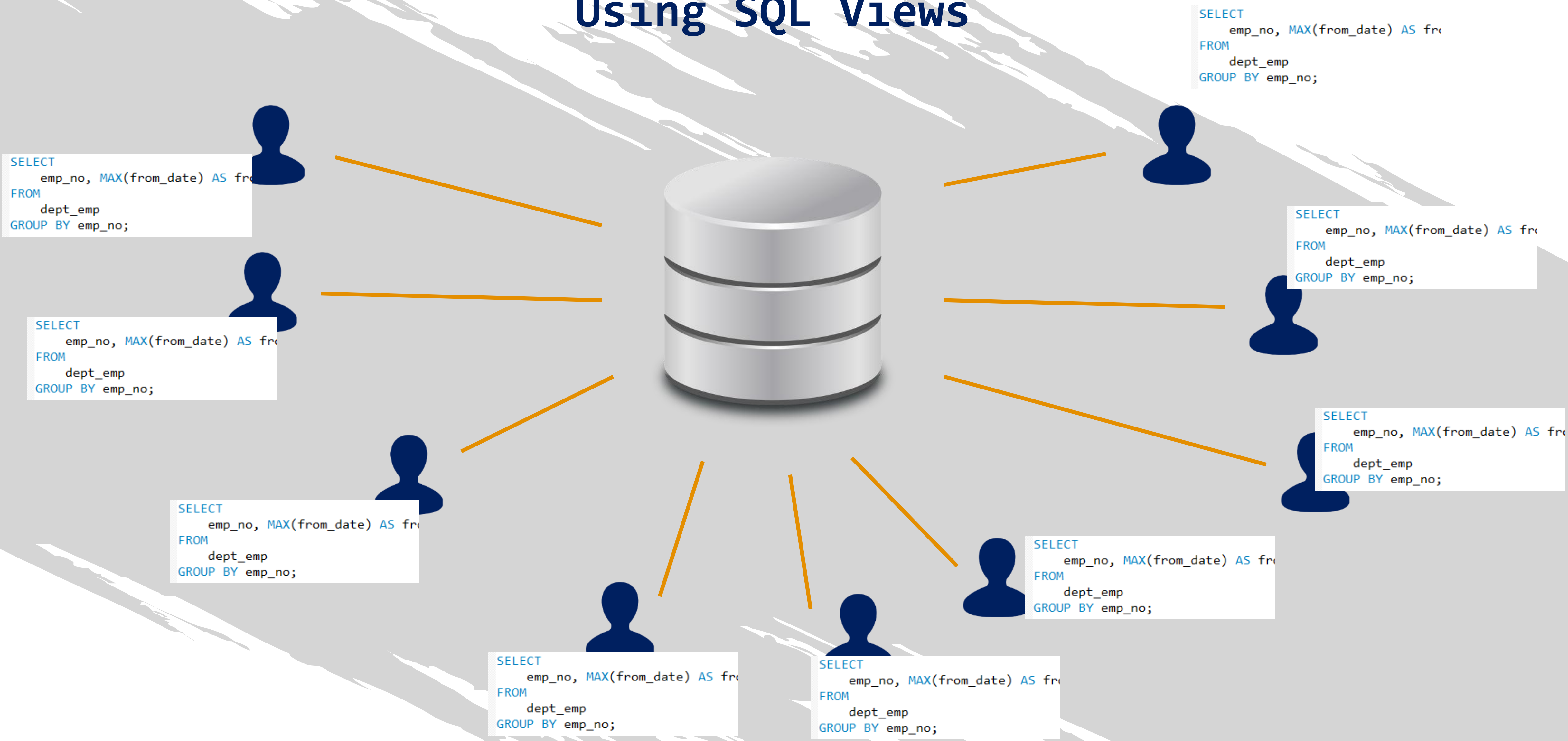
SQL View


```
CREATE VIEW view_name AS
SELECT
    column_1, column_2,… column_n
FROM
    table_name;
```

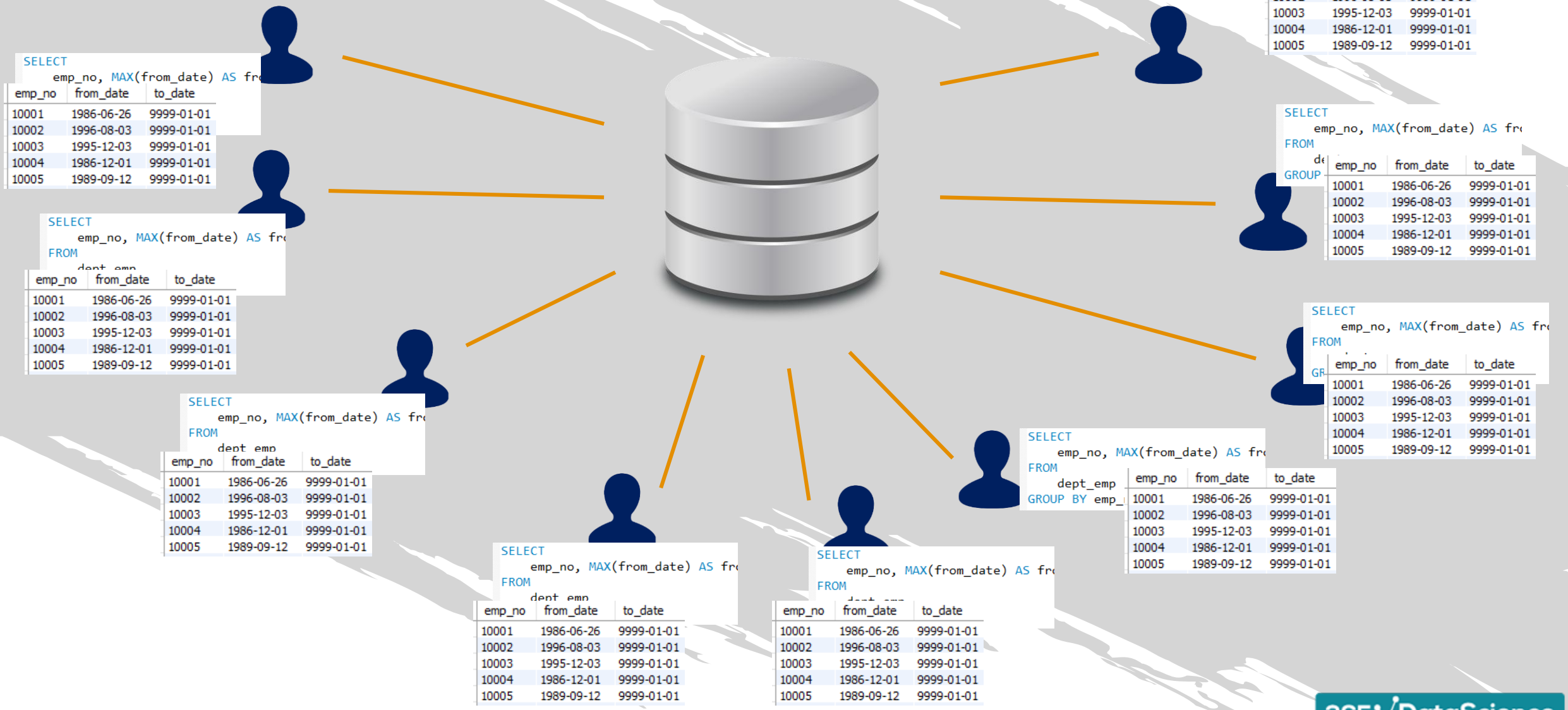
Using SQL Views

Using SQL Views

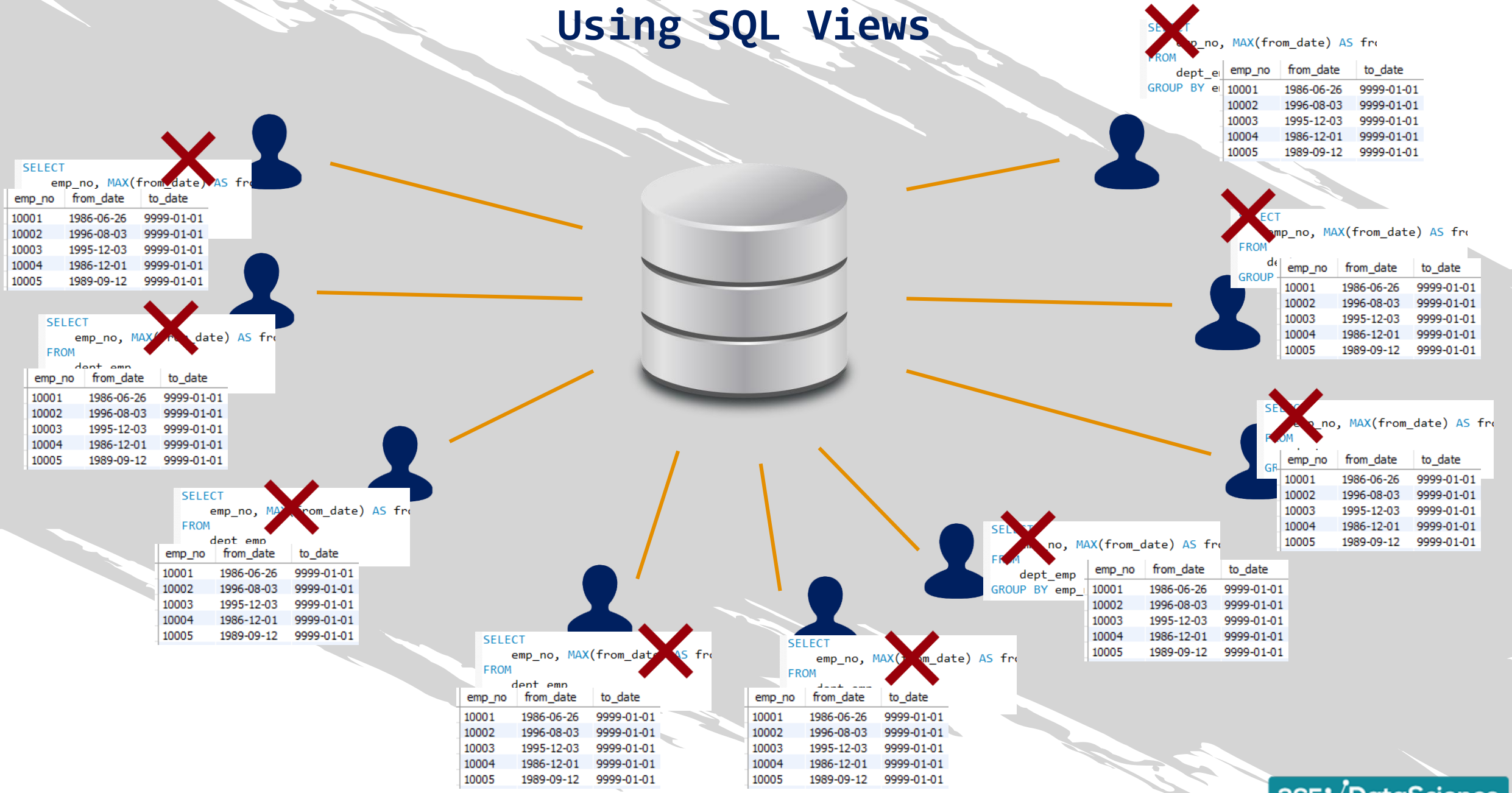
Using SQL Views



Using SQL Views

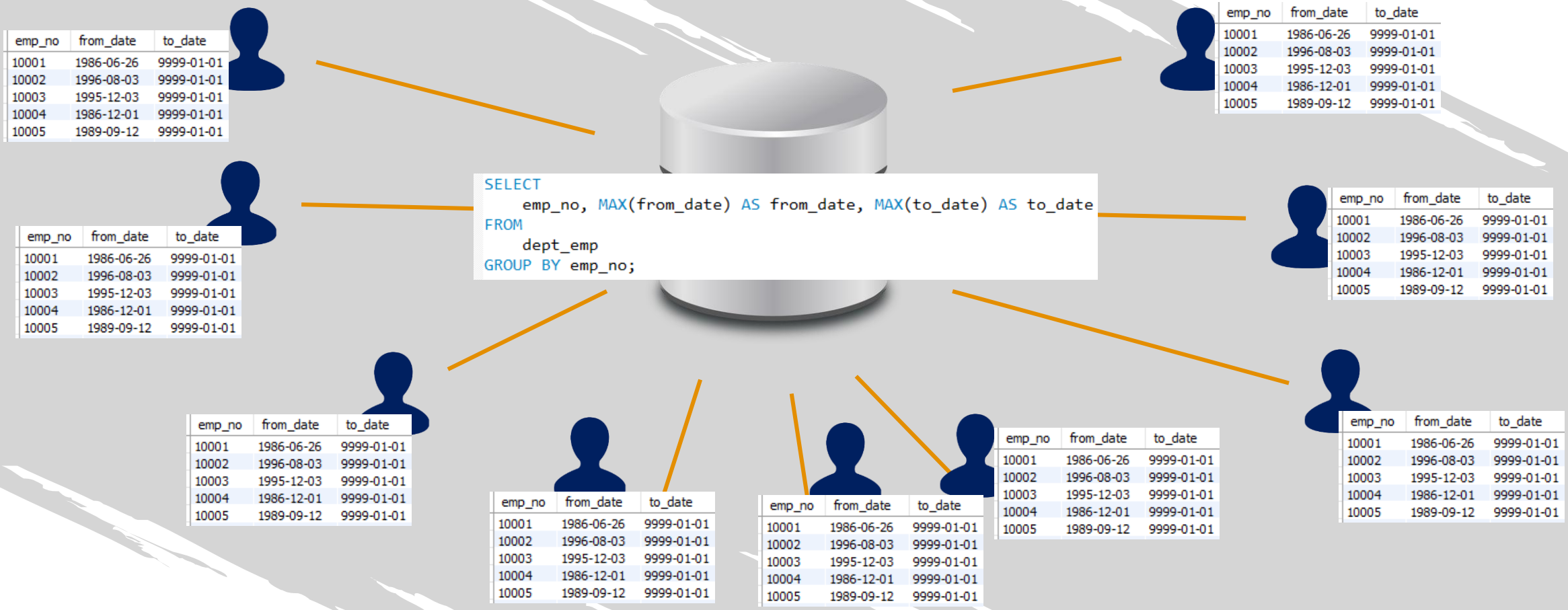


Using SQL Views

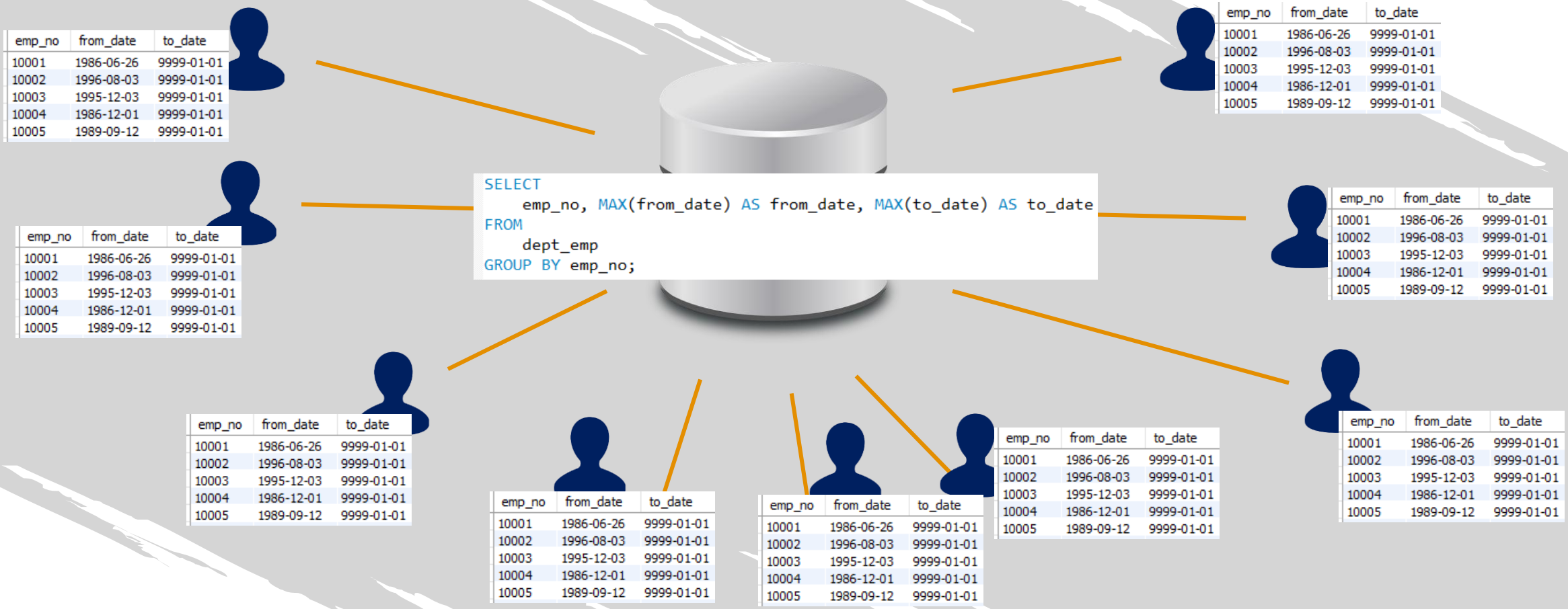


365 DataScience

Using SQL Views



Using SQL Views



emp_no	from_date	to_date
10001	1986-06-26	9999-01-01
10002	1996-08-03	9999-01-01
10003	1995-12-03	9999-01-01
10004	1986-12-01	9999-01-01
10005	1989-09-12	9999-01-01

A view acts as a *shortcut* for writing the same SELECT statement every time a new request has been made

Using SQL Views

SQL View

- saves a lot of coding time

Using SQL Views

SQL View

- saves a lot of coding time
- occupies no extra memory

Using SQL Views

SQL View

- acts as a *dynamic table* because it instantly reflects data and structural changes in the base table

Using SQL Views

SQL View

- acts as a *dynamic table* because it instantly reflects data and structural changes in the base table

‘dept_emp’ (table)

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
10001	d005	1986-06-26	9999-01-01

Using SQL Views

SQL View

- acts as a *dynamic table* because it instantly reflects data and structural changes in the base table

‘dept_emp’ (table)

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
10001	d005	1986-06-26	9999-01-01

‘dept_emp’ (view)

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
10001	d005	1986-06-26	9999-01-01

Using SQL Views

SQL View

- acts as a *dynamic table* because it instantly reflects data and structural changes in the base table

‘dept_emp’ (table)

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
10001	d005	1986-06-26	9999-01-01

Using SQL Views

SQL View

- acts as a *dynamic table* because it instantly reflects data and structural changes in the base table

‘dept_emp’ (table)

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
10001	d005	1986-06-26	2025-06-05

Using SQL Views

SQL View

- acts as a *dynamic table* because it instantly reflects data and structural changes in the base table

‘dept_emp’ (table)

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
10001	d005	1986-06-26	2025-06-05

‘dept_emp’ (view)

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
10001	d005	1986-06-26	9999-01-01

Using SQL Views

SQL View

- acts as a *dynamic table* because it instantly reflects data and structural changes in the base table

‘dept_emp’ (table)

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
10001	d005	1986-06-26	2025-06-05

‘dept_emp’ (view)

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
10001	d005	1986-06-26	2025-06-05

Using SQL Views

- SQL Views

Using SQL Views

SQL Views

Don’t forget they are not real, physical data sets, meaning we cannot insert or update the information that has already been extracted.

Using SQL Views

SQL Views

Don’t forget they are not real, physical data sets, meaning we cannot insert or update the information that has already been extracted.

- they should be seen as *temporary virtual data tables* retrieving information from base tables