SQL Views

Using SQL Views

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

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

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- 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;
```

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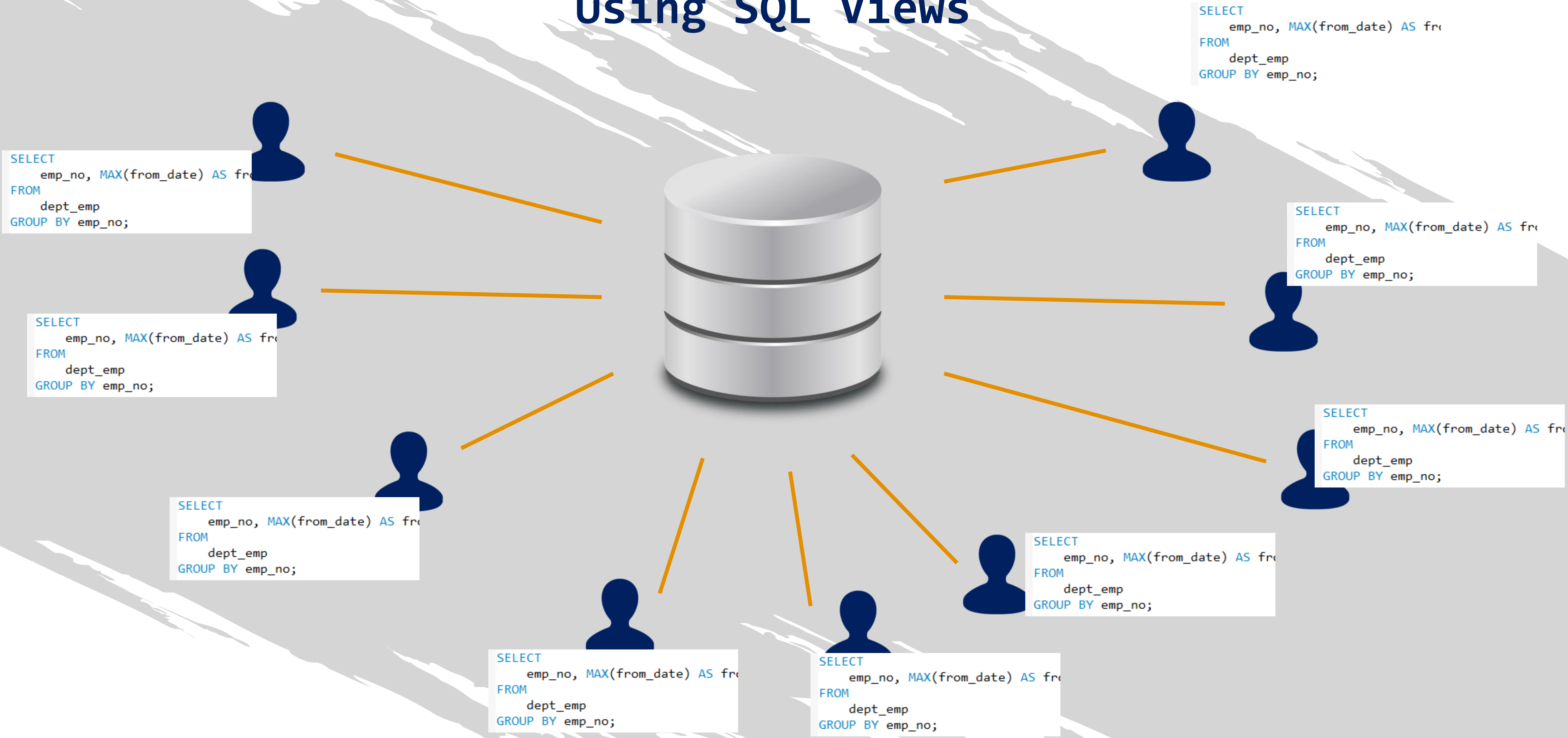
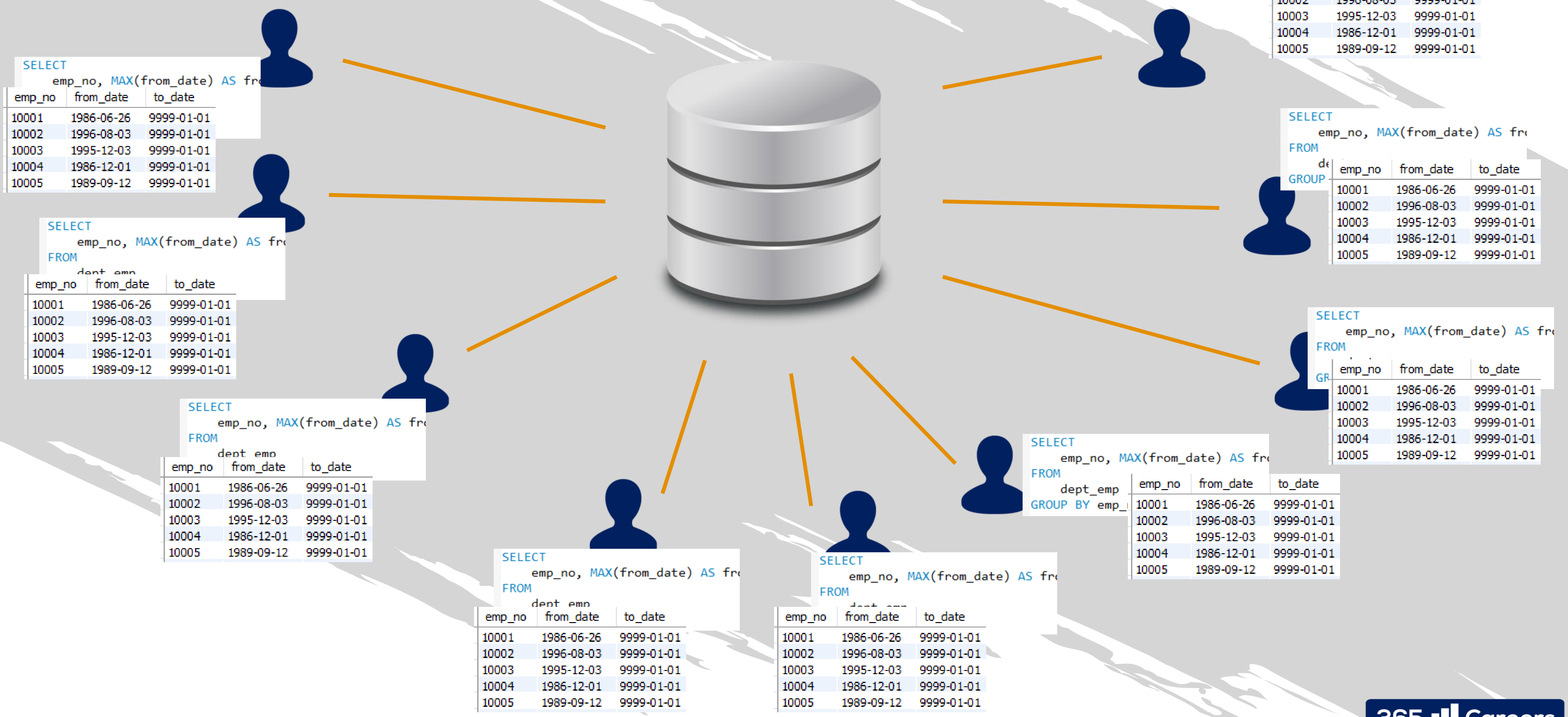


365 Careers

Using SQL Views



365 Careers

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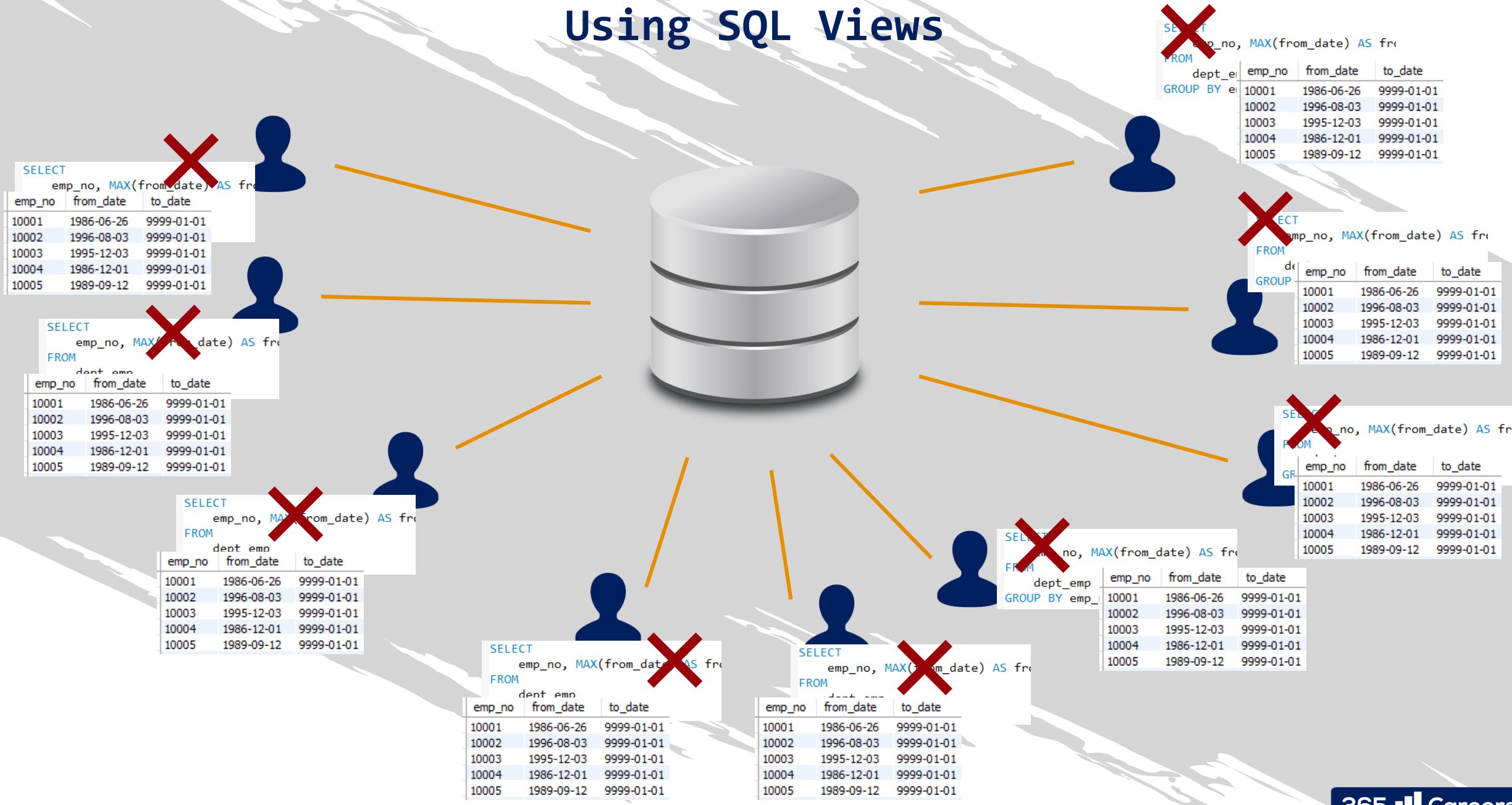

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emp_no	from_date	to_date
10001	1986-06-26	9999-01-01
10002	1996-08-03	9999-01-01
10003	1995-12-03	9999-01-01
10004	1986-12-01	9999-01-01
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```sql
SELECT
    emp_no, MAX(from_date) AS from_date, MAX(to_date) AS to_date
FROM
    dept_emp
GROUP BY emp_no;
```


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10001	1986-06-26	9999-01-01
10002	1996-08-03	9999-01-01
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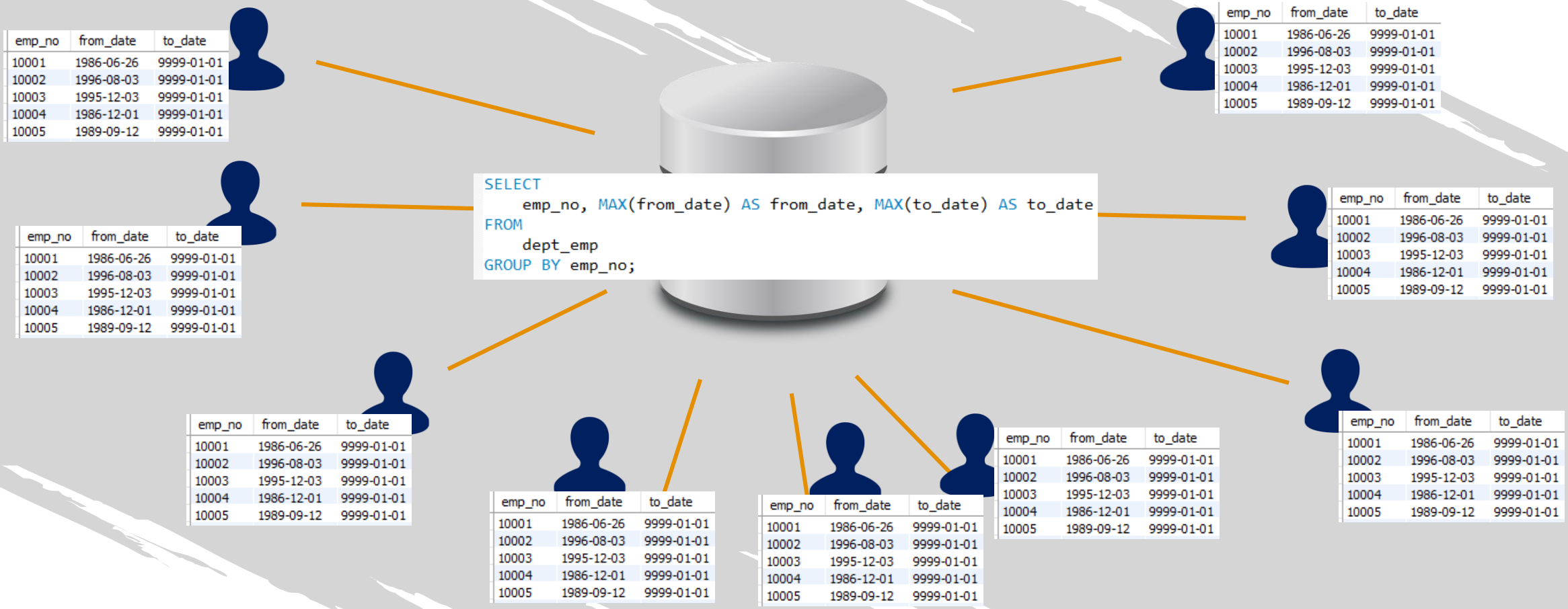

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A view acts as a *shortcut* for writing the same SELECT statement every time a new request has been made

Using SQL Views

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

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‘dept_emp’ (table)

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
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‘dept_emp’ (table)

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10001	d005	1986-06-26	9999-01-01

‘dept_emp’ (view)

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
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- they should be seen as *temporary virtual data tables* retrieving information from base tables