

(4) * Creating views :->

[View is an oracle's object which is created to reduce the duplication of data at minimum possible. The table on which the view is based is described in the from clause of the select statement. A view is mapped with select sentence.]

A view is stored only as a definition in oracle's system catalogue. When a reference is made to a view, its definition is scanned, the base table is opened & the view created at the top of the table. Hence a view holds no data at all until a specific call to the view is made. This reduces redundant data on the HDD to a very large extent.]

There are two types of view:

- ① If a view is used to only look at table data & nothing else the view is called a Read-only view.
- ② If a view is used to insert, update & delete table data as well as to select data, then the view is called updateable views.

Q. No.

Syntax:-

```
Create view viewname As  
select columnname, columnname  
From tablename  
Where columnname = expression list;  
Group by grouping criteria  
Having predicate.
```

example:-

Create a view on the Salesman master table for the sales department.

```
SQL> Create view vw-sales as  
select * from salesman-master;
```

Updateable Views: →

For a view to be updateable, it should meet the following criteria:

- ⇒ • If the user wants to INSERT records with the help of a view, then the primary key column / all not null columns must be included in the view.
- ⇒ • The user can update, delete records with the help of a view even if the primary column & not null columns are excluded from the view definition.

* Common restrictions on updateable views: →

The view definition for updateable view must not include:

- 1) Aggregate functions.
- 2) Distinct, Group by & Having clause

3) Subqueries.

4) Constants, value expressions.

5) UNION, INSERT, INTERSECT or MINUS Clause.

* Creating master (detail) Views:

Create view v10_sales AS

```
select order.No, o.date, dely, addr, p.No, qty, order
from sales_order, sales_order_detail
where sales_order.Order No = sales_order_detail.
                                order_No;
```

* Destroying a view :-

The DROP VIEW command is used to remove a view from the database.

Syntax:-

`DROP VIEW viewname;`

example:- Remove the view v10_sales from the database.

SQL>

`Drop view V10_sales;`

* views defined from multiple tables (which have no referencing clause)

- The INSERT, UPDATE & DELETE operation is not allowed.

* views defined from Multiple tables (which have been created with a Referencing clause)

- An INSERT operation is not allowed.
- The DELETE or MODIFY operations do not affect the master table.

Q. No.

- The view can be used to modify the columns of the detail table included in the view.
- If a Delete operation is executed on the view, the corresponding records from the detail table will be deleted.