

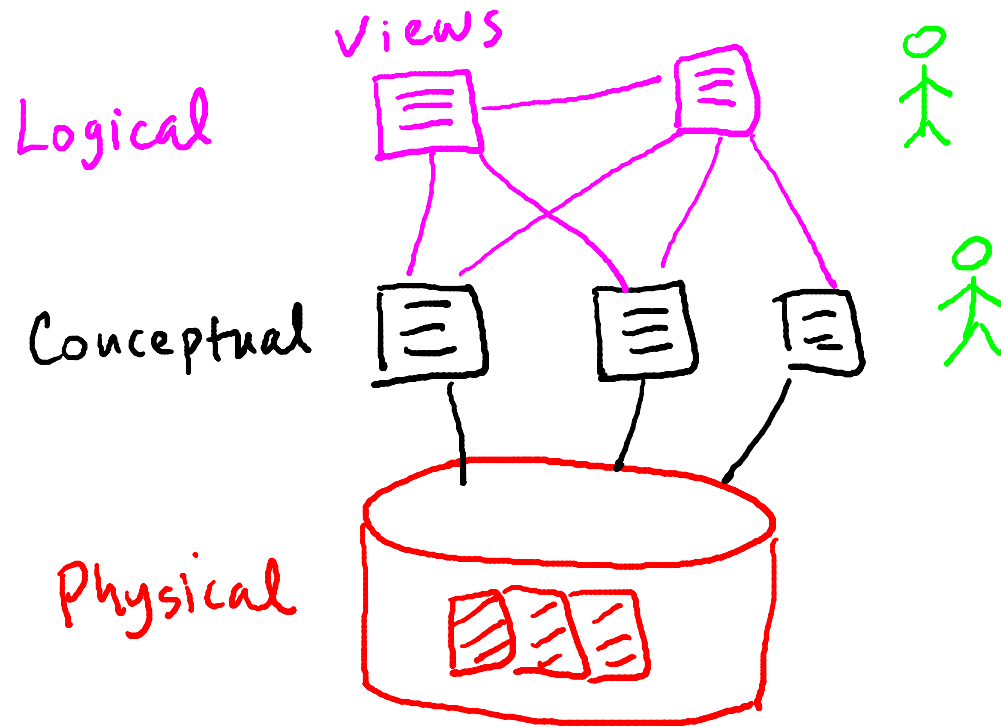
# Views

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## Defining and Using Views

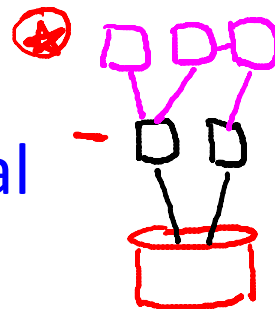
# Three-level vision of database

*Physical – Conceptual – Logical*



## Why use views?

- Hide some data from some users
- Make some queries easier / more natural
- Modularity of database access



Real applications tend to use lots and lots (and lots and lots!) of views

## Defining and using views

- View  $V = \text{ViewQuery}(R_1, R_2, \dots, R_n)$
- Schema of  $V$  is schema of query result
- Query  $Q$  involving  $V$ , conceptually:

$V := \text{ViewQuery}(R_1, R_2, \dots, R_n)$   
Evaluate  $Q$

- In reality,  $Q$  rewritten to use  $R_1, \dots, R_n$  instead of  $V$
- Note:  $R_i$  could itself be a view

# SQL Syntax

Create View Vname AS  
<Query>

SQL

## SQL Syntax

```
Create View vname (A1, A2, ..., An) AS  
<Query>
```

Demo: simple college admissions database

**College** (cName, state, enrollment)

**Student** (sID, sName, GPA, sizeHS)

**Apply** (sID, cName, major, decision)