### View Name

The View Name segment specifies the name of a view. Use the View Name segment whenever you see a reference to a view name in a syntax diagram.

#### Syntax

- **database**: The name of the database where the view resides
- **@dbservername**: The name of the Universal Server database server that is home to database. The @ symbol is a literal character that introduces the database server name.
- **owner**: The user name of the owner of the view

#### Element | Purpose | Restrictions | Syntax
--- | --- | --- | ---
**database** | The name of the database where the view resides | The database must exist. | Database Name, p. 1-852
**dbservername** | The name of the Universal Server database server that is home to database. The @ symbol is a literal character that introduces the database server name. | The database server that is specified in dbservername must match the name of a database server in the sqlhosts file. | Database Name, p. 1-852
**owner** | The user name of the owner of the view | If you are using an ANSI-compliant database, you must specify the owner for a view that you do not own. If you put quotation marks around the name you enter in owner, the name is stored exactly as typed. If you do not put quotation marks around the name that you enter in owner, the name is stored as uppercase letters. | The user name must conform to the conventions of your operating system.
View Name

Usage

The name of a view is an SQL identifier.

If you are using a nondefault locale, you can use characters from the code set of your locale in the names of views. For more information, see the Guide to GLS Functionality.

The use of the prefix owner. is optional; however, if you use it, the database server does check owner for accuracy. If you are creating a view, the name of the view must be unique among all the tables, synonyms, temporary tables, and views that already exist in the database.

If you are creating a view, the owner.view-name must be unique among all the tables, synonyms, and views that already exist in the database.

The owner name is case sensitive. In an ANSI-compliant database, if you do not use quotes around the owner name, the name of the table owner is stored as uppercase letters. For more information, see the discussion of case sensitivity in ANSI-compliant databases on page 1-1045.

References

See the CREATE VIEW statement in this manual for information about how to create views.

In the Informix Guide to SQL: Tutorial, see the discussions of views in Chapter 11.