

# **Experiment 5**

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#### **MEDIUM - LEVEL**

1. **Problem Title:** Performance Benchmarking: Normal view vs Materialised view

## 2. Problem Tasks and Description:

- a) Create a large dataset:
   Create a table named transaction\_data (id , value) with 1 million records.
  - Take id 1 and 2, and for each id, generate 1 million records in value column
  - Use Generate\_series () and random() to populate the data.
- b) Create a normal view and materialized view to for sales\_summary, which includes total\_quantity\_sold, total\_sales, and total\_orders.
- c) Compare the performance and execution time of both.

## 3. SQL Commands:

a. Creating the table Employee and generating 1 million records for both ids: CREATE TABLE TBL\_transaction\_data(

```
id INT,
    value DECIMAL
);

INSERT INTO TBL_transaction_data(id,value)
SELECT 1, RANDOM()
FROM GENERATE_SERIES(1,1000000);

INSERT INTO TBL_transaction_data(id,value)
SELECT 2, RANDOM()
FROM GENERATE_SERIES(1,1000000);
```

b. Creating both the Normal view and the Materialised view:

```
CREATE VIEW VW_NormalView_salesSummary
SELECT
   id,
   COUNT(*) AS Total_Orders,
   SUM(value) AS Total_Sales,
   AVG(value) AS Avg_transaction
FROM TBL_transaction_data
GROUP BY id;
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW VW_MaterialisedView_salesSummary AS
SELECT
    id.
    COUNT(*) AS Total Orders,
    SUM(value) AS Total_Sales,
    AVG(value) AS Avg_transaction
FROM TBL_transaction_data
GROUP BY id:
```

c. Use the "Explain Analyze" query to compare both their performances:

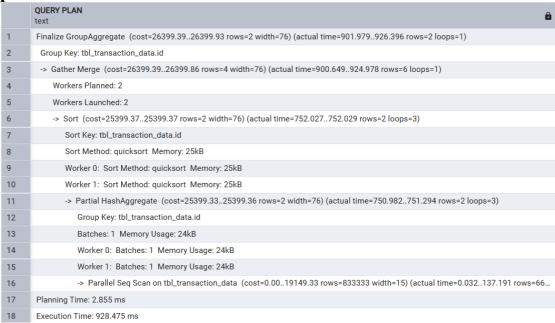
```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE

SELECT * FROM VW_MaterialisedView_salesSummary

EXPLAIN ANALYZE

SELECT * FROM VW_NormalView_salesSummary
```

4. Output:



Output of Explain Analyze of Normal view(Execution time is 928ms)



Output of Explain Analyze of Materialised view(Execution time is 0.045ms)

## 5. Learning Outcome:

- a. I learnt the practical uses of views
- b. I learnt about different types of views and their applications
- c. I learnt the advantage of materialized views for large amounts of data.

#### HARD - LEVEL

- 1. **Problem Title:** Securing Data Access with views and Role Based Permissions
- 2. Problem Task and Description:

The company TechMart Solutions stores all sales transactions in a central database. A new reporting team has been formed to analyze sales but they should not have direct access to the basetables for security reasons.

The database administrator has decided to:

- Create restricted views to display only summarized, non-sensitive data.
- Assign access to these views to specific users using DCL commands (GRANT, REVOKE).

### 3. **SQL Commands:**

a. Create the user.

```
CREATE USER CLIENT_1
WITH PASSWORD '123';
```

b. Grant User certain permissions as required

```
GRANT SELECT ON VW_NormalView_salesSummary TO CLIENT_1;
GRANT SELECT ON VW_MaterialisedView_salesSummary TO CLIENT_1;
```

c. Revoke any permissions if required:

```
REVOKE SELECT ON VW_NormalView_salesSummary FROM CLIENT_1;
```

### 4. Learning Outcomes:

- a. Learned about the use of DCL commands with views for security
- b. Learnt how to implement DCL commands in hand with views to ensure no data breach.