



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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Experiment - 5

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Semester: 5th

Date of Performance: 19/9/25

Subject Name: Advanced Database and Management System

Subject Code: 23CSP-333

Aim:

Medium-Problem Title: Generate 1 million records per ID in 'transaction_data' using generate_series() and random(), create a normal view and a materialized view 'sales_summary' with aggregated metrics (total_quantity_sold, total_sales, total_orders), and compare their performance and execution time.

Procedure (Step-by-Step):

1. Create a large dataset:
 - Create a table names 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.
2. Create a normal view and materialized view to for sales_summary, which includes total_quantity_sold, total_sales, and total_orders with aggregation.
3. Compare the performance and execution time of both.

Sample Output Description:

The transaction_data table has 2 million rows (1 million per ID) with random values. The normal view sales_summary computes aggregates on the fly, while the materialized view sales_summary_mv stores precomputed results. Queries on the materialized view are much faster, but it needs refreshing when data changes, whereas the normal view always shows up-to-date results.

Source Code

```
Create table TRANSACTION_DATA(id int,val decimal);  
INSERT INTO TRANSACTION_DATA(ID,VAL) SELECT  
1,RANDOM()  
FROM GENERATE_SERIES(1,1000000);
```

```
INSERT INTO TRANSACTION_DATA(ID,VAL) SELECT  
2,RANDOM()  
FROM GENERATE_SERIES(1,1000000);
```



```
SELECT * FROM TRANSACTION_DATA;
```

SELECT

COUNT(*) AS total_quantity_sold,

sum(val) AS total_sales, count(distinct

id) AS total orders FROM

TRANSACTION DATA GROUP BY

ID;

EXPLAIN ANALYZE

```
SELECT * FROM SALES SUMMARY;
```

CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW SALES_SUMM AS

SELECT

ID,

```

COUNT(*) AS total_quantity_sold, sum(val) AS total_sales, count(distinct id) AS total_orders FROM
TRANSACTION DATA GROUP BY ID;

```

EXPLAIN ANALYZE

```
SELECT * FROM SALES SUMM;
```

Investigate

```
21 SELECT * FROM SALES_SUMMARY; /*Simple view */
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

SQL Showir

	id integer	total_quantity_sold bigint	total_sales numeric	total_orders bigint
1	1	2000000	1000226.201610874170319933640	1
2	2	1000000	499473.47586932728250459408	1

```
20 EXPLAIN ANALYZE
```

```
21 SELECT * FROM SALES_SUMMARY; /*Simple view */
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

SQL

QUERY PLAN
text

1	GroupAggregate (cost=471514.97..509014.99 rows=2 width=52) (a
2	Group Key: transaction_data.id
3	-> Sort (cost=471514.97..479014.97 rows=3000000 width=15) (ac
4	Sort Key: transaction_data.id
5	Sort Method: external merge Disk: 73504kB
6	-> Seq Scan on transaction_data (cost=0.00..46224.00 rows=3
7	Planning Time: 0.135 ms
8	Execution Time: 4396.880 ms

```
33 SELECT * FROM SALES_SUMM; /*Materialized view*/
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

SQL Show

	id integer	total_quantity_sold bigint	total_sales numeric	total_orders bigint
1	1	1000000	500106.667545326356598143529	1
2	2	1000000	499473.47586932728250459408	1



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Hard-Problem Title: Create restricted views in the sales database to provide summarized, non-sensitive data to the reporting team, and control access using DCL commands(GRANT and REVOKE).

Procedure (Step-by-Step):

1. Create restricted views-

Define views that show only **aggregated sales data** (e.g., total_sales, total_orders) without exposing sensitive columns like customer details or payment info.

2. Assign access to reporting team(or client)-

Use “GRANT SELECT ON view_name TO reporting_user; “ to give access.

Revoke access if needed.

Use “REVOKE SELECT ON view_name FROM reporting_user;” to remove access.

Verify access

Reporting users can query the view but cannot access base tables directly, ensuring security

Sample Output Description:

The result shows the restricted view providing summarized sales data only like

- Columns shown are - product_id, total_quantity_sold, total_sales, total_orders
- Columns hidden are - Customer names, addresses, payment details

A reporting user querying the view sees something like :

- Product 101 - 5000 units sold, total sales Rs. 12,50,000, 500 orders.
- Product 102 - 3200 units sold, total sales Rs. 8,60,000, 320 orders.

Assign access to reporting team(or client)-

-Use “GRANT SELECT ON view_name TO reporting_user; “ to give access.

2. Revoke access if needed.

-Use “REVOKE SELECT ON view_name FROM reporting_user;” to remove access.

3. Verify access

- Reporting users can query the view but cannot access

base tables directly, ensuring security.

Sample Output Description:

The result shows the restricted view providing summarized sales data only like

- Columns shown are - product_id, total_quantity_sold, total_sales, total_orders
- Columns hidden are - Customer names, addresses, payment details

A reporting user querying the view sees something like :

- Product 101 - 5000 units sold, total sales Rs. 12,50,000,500 orders.
- Product 102 - 3200 units sold, total sales Rs. 8,60,000,320 orders.

When the user tries to query the base “sales_transactions” table directly, access is denied, enforcing security.

- 2. Objective:** To design and implement secure, efficient data access mechanisms by creating large-scale transaction datasets, summarizing them through normal and materialized views for performance comparison, and enforcing restricted access to sensitive data using views and DCL commands.

Source Code

```
CREATE TABLE customer_data (  
    transaction_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    customer_name VARCHAR(100),  
    email VARCHAR(100),  
    phone VARCHAR(15),  
    payment_info VARCHAR(50), -- sensitive  
    order_value DECIMAL,  
    order_date DATE DEFAULT CURRENT_DATE  
);
```

-- Insert sample data

```
INSERT INTO customer_data (customer_name, email, phone, payment_info, order_value)  
VALUES  
( 'Mandeep Kaur', 'mandeep@example.com', '9040122324', '1234-5678-9012-3456', 500),  
( 'Mandeep Kaur', 'mandeep@example.com', '9040122324', '1234-5678-9012-3456', 1000),  
( 'Jaskaran Singh', 'jaskaran@example.com', '9876543210', '9876-5432-1098-7654', 700),  
( 'Jaskaran Singh', 'jaskaran@example.com', '9876543210', '9876-5432-1098-7654', 300);
```

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW RESTRICTED_SALES_DATA AS

SELECT

CUSTOMER_NAME,

COUNT(*) AS total_orders,

SUM(order_value) as total_sales

from customer_data

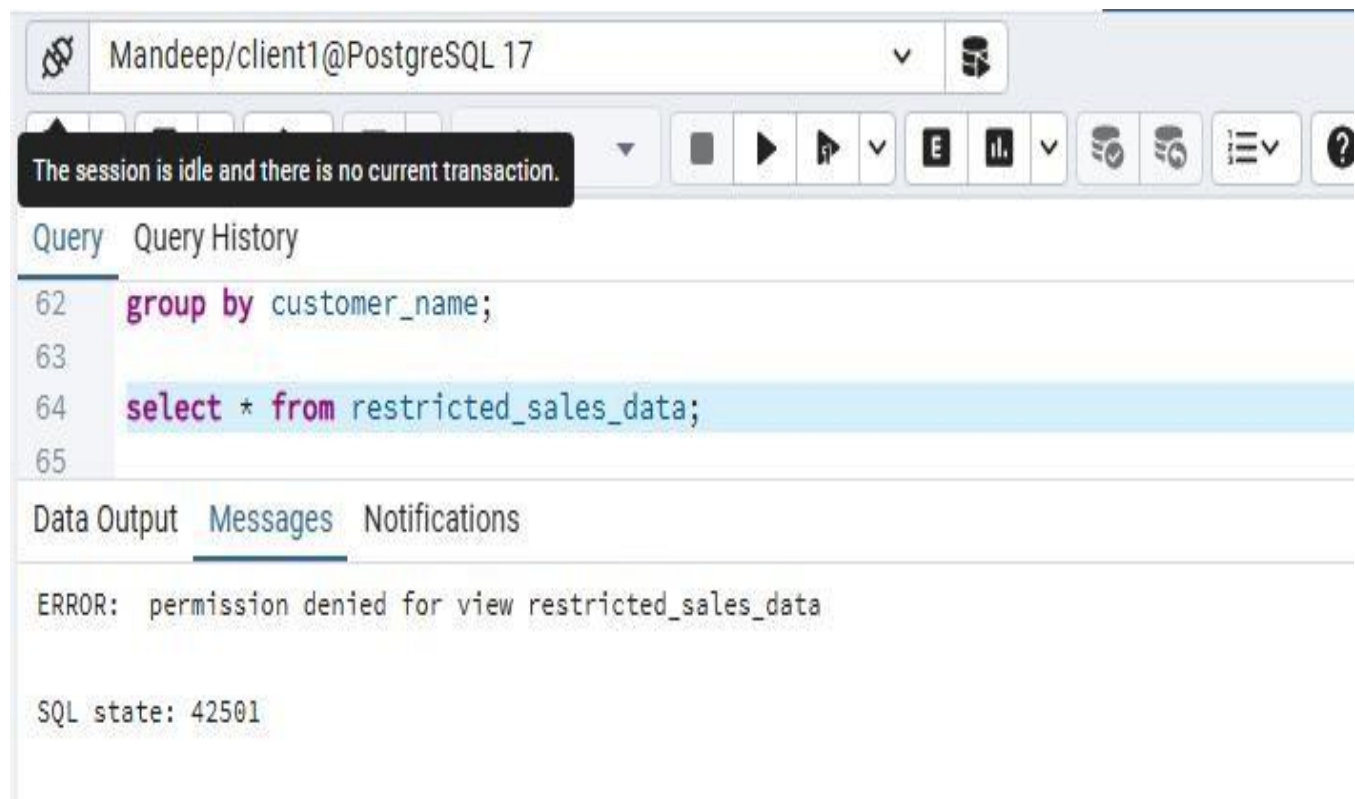
group by customer_name;

select * from restricted_sales_data;

CREATE USER CLIENT1 WITH PASSWORD 'REPORT1234';

GRANT SELECT ON RESTRICTED_SALES_DATA TO CLIENT1;

REVOKE SELECT ON RESTRICTED_SALES_DATA FROM CLIENT1;



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL client interface with the username 'Mandeep/client1@PostgreSQL 17'. A message at the top states: 'The session is idle and there is no current transaction.' Below this, the 'Query' tab is active, showing a SQL script with line numbers 62 to 65. Line 62 contains 'group by customer_name;', line 63 is empty, line 64 contains 'select * from restricted_sales_data;', and line 65 is empty. The 'Data Output' tab is also visible. Below the tabs, an error message is displayed: 'ERROR: permission denied for view restricted_sales_data' followed by 'SQL state: 42501'.



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Mandeep/postgres@PostgreSQL 17

Query Query History

```
65  
66 CREATE USER CLIENT1 WITH PASSWORD 'REPORT1234';  
67 GRANT SELECT ON RESTRICTED_SALES_DATA TO CLIENT1;  
68 REVOKE SELECT ON RESTRICTED_SALES_DATA FROM CLIENT1;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

GRANT

Query returned successfully in 154 msec.

Mandeep/client1@PostgreSQL 17

Query Query History

```
62 group by customer_name;  
63  
64 select * from restricted_sales_data;  
65
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	customer_name character varying (100)	total_orders bigint	total_sales numeric
1	Jaskaran Singh	2	1000
2	Mandeep Kaur	2	1500



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```
Mandeep/postgres@PostgreSQL 17
```

Query Query History

```
63  
64 select * from restricted_sales_data;  
65  
66 CREATE USER CLIENT1 WITH PASSWORD 'REPORT1234';  
67 GRANT SELECT ON RESTRICTED_SALES_DATA TO CLIENT1;  
68 REVOKE SELECT ON RESTRICTED_SALES_DATA FROM CLIENT1;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

REVOKE

Query returned successfully in 163 msec.

```
Mandeep/client1@PostgreSQL 17
```

Query Query History

```
63  
64 select * from restricted_sales_data;  
65  
66 CREATE USER CLIENT1 WITH PASSWORD 'REPORT1234';  
67 GRANT SELECT ON RESTRICTED_SALES_DATA TO CLIENT1;  
68 REVOKE SELECT ON RESTRICTED_SALES_DATA FROM CLIENT1;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

ERROR: permission denied for view restricted_sales_data

SQL state: 42501