

Experiment:5

Date of Experiment: 03-10-2025

1. Aim of the practical: [MEDIUM]

- 1. Create a large dataset:
 - a. Create a table names transaction data (id, value) with 1 million records.
 - b. take id 1 and 2, and for each id, generate 1 million records in value column
 - c. 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.

[HARD]

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 base tables for security reasons.

The database administrator has decided to:

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

2. Tools used: SQL Server Management Studio



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3. Queries:

```
------MEDIUM-----
  -- Create base table
  CREATE TABLE transaction_data (
      id INT,
      value INT
  );
  -- For id = 1
  INSERT INTO transaction_data (id, value)
  SELECT 1, random() * 1000
  FROM generate_series(1, 1000000);
  -- For id = 2
  INSERT INTO transaction_data (id, value)
  SELECT 2, random() * 1000
  FROM generate_series(1, 1000000);
  -- View data
  SELECT * FROM transaction_data;
  -- WITH NORMAL VIEW
  CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sales_summary_view AS
  SELECT
      id,
      COUNT(*) AS total_orders,
      SUM(value) AS total_sales,
      AVG(value) AS avg_transaction
  FROM transaction_data
  GROUP BY id;
  -- Analyze performance of normal view
  EXPLAIN ANALYZE
  SELECT * FROM sales_summary_view;
  -- WITH MATERIALIZED VIEW
  CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW sales_summary_mv AS
  SELECT
      id,
      COUNT(*) AS total_orders,
      SUM(value) AS total_sales,
      AVG(value) AS avg_transaction
  FROM transaction_data
  GROUP BY id;
```



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```
-- Analyze performance of materialized view
      EXPLAIN ANALYZE
      SELECT * FROM sales_summary_mv;
      -- Create another table
      CREATE TABLE random_tabl (id INT, val DECIMAL);
      -- Insert random data
      INSERT INTO random tabl
      SELECT 1, random() FROM generate_series(1, 1000000);
      INSERT INTO random_tabl
      SELECT 2, random() FROM generate_series(1, 1000000);
      -- Normal execution
      SELECT id, AVG(val), COUNT(*)
      FROM random_tabl
      GROUP BY id;
      -- Create materialized view
      CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW mv_random_tabl AS
      SELECT id, AVG(val), COUNT(*)
      FROM random_tabl
      GROUP BY id;
      -- Query materialized view
      SELECT * FROM mv_random_tabl;
      -- Refresh materialized view after data change
      REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW mv_random_tabl;
-----HARD------
      --Create Tables
      CREATE TABLE customer_master (
          customer_id INT IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY,
          full_name NVARCHAR(100) NOT NULL
      CREATE TABLE product_catalog (
          product_id INT IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY,
          product_name NVARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
          unit_price DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL
      CREATE TABLE sales_orders (
          order_id INT IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY,
          order_date DATE NOT NULL,
          customer_id INT FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES customer_master(customer_id),
          product_id INT FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES product_catalog(product_id),
          quantity INT NOT NULL,
          discount_percent DECIMAL(5,2) DEFAULT 0
      );
```



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```
-- Create Tables
CREATE TABLE customer_master (
    customer id INT IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY.
    full_name NVARCHAR(100) NOT NULL
CREATE TABLE product_catalog (
    product_id INT IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY,
    product_name NVARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    unit_price DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL
CREATE TABLE sales_orders (
    order_id INT IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY,
    order_date DATE NOT NULL,
    customer_id INT FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES customer_master(customer_id),
    product_id INT FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES product_catalog(product_id),
    quantity INT NOT NULL,
    discount_percent DECIMAL(5,2) DEFAULT 0
-- Insert Sample Data
-- Customers
INSERT INTO customer_master (full_name)
VALUES ('Alice Smith'), ('Bob Johnson'), ('Charlie Rose');
-- Products
INSERT INTO product_catalog (product_name, unit_price)
VALUES ('Laptop', 1000.00), ('Phone', 600.00), ('Tablet', 300.00);
INSERT INTO sales_orders (order_date, customer_id, product_id, quantity, discount_percent)
VALUES
('2023-09-01', 1, 1, 2, 10),
('2023-09-02', 2, 2, 1, 5),
('2023-09-03', 3, 3, 3, 0);
-- Create View vW_ORDER_SUMMARY
CREATE VIEW VW_ORDER_SUMMARY AS
SELECT
    O.order_id,
    O. order_date,
    P.product_name.
    C.full_name,
    (P.unit_price * 0.quantity) - ((P.unit_price * 0.quantity) * 0.discount_percent / 100) AS final_cost
FROM customer_master AS C
JOIN sales_orders AS O ON O.customer_id = C.customer_id
JOIN product_catalog AS P ON P.product_id = 0.product_id;
-- Test the view
SELECT * FROM vW_ORDER_SUMMARY;
-- Create Login and User
-- Create Login at Server Level (run as sysadmin)
CREATE LOGIN ADVITIYA WITH PASSWORD = 'StrongPassword123!';
```



```
-- Create Database User for the login
USE [Academic];
CREATE USER ALOK FOR LOGIN ADVITIYA;
-- Grant SELECT permission on the view only
GRANT SELECT ON VW_ORDER_SUMMARY TO ALOK;
-- Create Employee Table
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (
    empId INT PRIMARY KEY,
    name NVARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    dept NVARCHAR(50) NOT NULL
);
-- Insert Data
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES
(1, 'Clark', 'Sales'),
(2, 'Dave', 'Accounting'),
(3, 'Ava', 'Sales');
-- Create View With CHECK OPTION
CREATE VIEW VW_STORE_SALES_DATA
SELECT empId, name, dept
FROM EMPLOYEE
WHERE dept = 'Sales'
WITH CHECK OPTION;
-- View Content
SELECT * FROM vW_STORE_SALES_DATA;
-- This works
INSERT INTO vW_STORE_SALES_DATA (empId, name, dept)
VALUES (4, 'Riya', 'Sales');
-- X This fails - violates CHECK OPTION
INSERT INTO vW_STORE_SALES_DATA (empId, name, dept)
VALUES (5, 'Aman', 'Admin');
```



4. Output:

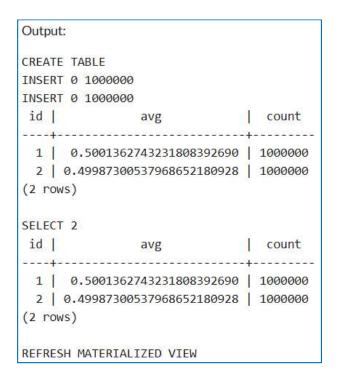
[MEDIUM]

```
Output:
CREATE TABLE
INSERT 0 1000000
INSERT 0 1000000
CREATE VIEW
                                                                QUERY PLAN
  Finalize GroupAggregate (cost=26527.17..26580.34 rows=200 width=52) (actual time=2007.775.
  Group Key: transaction data.id
  -> Gather Merge (cost=26527.17..26573.84 rows=400 width=52) (actual time=2007.761..2009
       Workers Planned: 2
       Workers Launched: 2
        -> Sort (cost=25527.14..25527.64 rows=200 width=52) (actual time=1998.241..1998.2
             Sort Key: transaction_data.id
             Sort Method: quicksort Memory: 25kB
             Worker 0: Sort Method: quicksort Memory: 25kB
             Worker 1: Sort Method: quicksort Memory: 25kB
             -> Partial HashAggregate (cost=25517.50..25519.50 rows=200 width=52) (actua
                  Group Key: transaction data.id
                  Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 40kB
                  Worker 0: Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 40kB
                  Worker 1: Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 40kB
                  -> Parallel Seq Scan on transaction data (cost=0.00..17183.75 rows=83
Planning Time: 0.265 ms
Execution Time: 2009.753 ms
(18 rows)
```

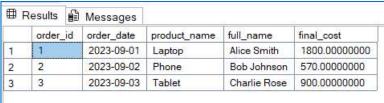
Analyze performance of normal view

```
Output:
CREATE TABLE
INSERT 0 1000000
INSERT 0 1000000
SELECT 2
                                                  QUERY PLAN
Seq Scan on sales summary mv (cost=0.00..20.20 rows=1020 width=52) (actual time=
Planning Time: 0.057 ms
Execution Time: 0.015 ms
(3 rows)
```

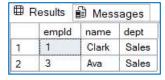




[HARD]



View summary of vW ORDER SUMMARy



Create View With CHECK OPTION

Learning outcomes (What I have learnt):

- How to generate large datasets using generate_series() and random() functions in PostgreSQL.
- Creating normal views with CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW to summarize transactional data.
- Creating and using materialized views with CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW for performance optimization.
- Understanding the need to manually refresh materialized views using REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW after base data changes.
- Using EXPLAIN ANALYZE to analyze and compare query performance between normal and materialized views.