EXPERIMENT - 5

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Semester: 5	**Date of Performance**: 23/9/2025
Subject: ADBMS	**Subject Code**: 23CSP-333

Question 1. Views: Performance Benchmarking : Normal View vs. Materialized View

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.

Solution :

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS transaction_data;
DROP VIEW IF EXISTS sales_summary;
DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW IF EXISTS sales_summary_mat;


 CREATE TABLE transaction_data (
    id INT,
    value NUMERIC
);
INSERT INTO transaction_data (id, value)
SELECT id_series, ROUND(random()*1000, 2)
```

```
FROM generate_series(1,2) AS id_series,
    generate_series(1,1000000) AS gs;
CREATE VIEW sales_summary AS
SELECT
   id,
COUNT(*) AS total_orders,
   SUM(value) AS total_sales,
SUM(value)/COUNT(*) AS total_quantity_sold
FROM transaction_data
GROUP BY id;

CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW sales_summary_mat AS
SELECT
   id,
   COUNT(*) AS total_orders,
   SUM(value) AS total_sales,
   SUM(value)/COUNT(*) AS total_quantity_sold
FROM transaction_data
GROUP BY id;

CREATE INDEX idx_sales_summary_mat_id ON sales_summary_mat(id);
EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT * FROM sales_summary;
EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT * FROM sales_summary_mat;
```

OUTPUT:

NORMAL VIEW:

Data Output | Messages | Notifications

	QUERY PLAN text
1	Finalize GroupAggregate (cost=26394.39..26394.93 rows=2 width=76) (actual time=253.023..261.774 rows=2 loops=1)
2	Group Key: transaction_data.id
3	-> Gather Merge (cost=26394.39..26394.86 rows=4 width=44) (actual time=253.005..261.753 rows=6 loops=1)
4	Workers Planned: 2
5	Workers Launched: 2
6	-> Sort (cost=25394.37..25394.37 rows=2 width=44) (actual time=212.358..212.359 rows=2 loops=3)
7	Sort Key: transaction_data.id
8	Sort Method: quicksort Memory: 25kB
9	Worker 0: Sort Method: quicksort Memory: 25kB
10	Worker 1: Sort Method: quicksort Memory: 25kB
11	-> Partial HashAggregate (cost=25394.33..25394.36 rows=2 width=44) (actual time=212.331..212.332 rows=2 loops=3)
12	Group Key: transaction_data.id
13	Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 24kB
14	Worker 0: Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 24kB
15	Worker 1: Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 24kB
16	-> Parallel Seq Scan on transaction_data (cost=0.00..19144.33 rows=833333 width=10) (actual time=0.013..45.481 rows=66...
17	Planning Time: 0.158 ms
18	Execution Time: 261.820 ms

MATERIALIZED VIEW :

Data Output | Messages | Notifications

	QUERY PLAN text
1	Seq Scan on sales_summary_mat (cost=0.00..1.02 rows=2 width=76) (actual time=0.018..0.019 rows=2 loops=...
2	Planning Time: 0.101 ms
3	Execution Time: 0.034 ms

Question 2. Views: Securing Data Access with Views and Role-Based Permissions

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).

Solution:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS sales;
CREATE TABLE sales (
    sale_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    customer_name VARCHAR(100),
    product_name VARCHAR(100),
    quantity INT,
    price NUMERIC,
    sale_date DATE
);

INSERT INTO sales (customer_name, product_name, quantity, price, sale_date)
VALUES
('Alice', 'Laptop', 2, 800, '2025-01-01'),
('Bob', 'Mouse', 5, 20, '2025-01-02'),
('Charlie', 'Keyboard', 3, 50, '2025-01-03'),
('Alice', 'Laptop', 1, 800, '2025-01-04');

DROP VIEW IF EXISTS sales_summary_view;
CREATE VIEW sales_summary_view AS
SELECT
    product_name,
    SUM(quantity) AS total_quantity_sold,
    SUM(quantity * price) AS total_sales
FROM sales
GROUP BY product_name;
```

```
DROP ROLE IF EXISTS reporting_team;

CREATE ROLE reporting_team LOGIN PASSWORD 'report123';
GRANT SELECT ON sales_summary_view TO reporting_team;

REVOKE ALL ON sales FROM reporting_team;
SELECT * FROM sales_summary_view;
SELECT * FROM sales;
```

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

1. Understand how to use stored procedures to perform multiple operations such as checking stock, inserting orders, and updating inventory in one unit.
2. Learn how to track and manage inventory by updating remaining quantity and quantity sold after each transaction.
3. Automate the process of order placement, including validating stock availability and calculating total price dynamically.
4. Develop skills in handling errors and displaying meaningful messages for both successful and failed transactions.
5. Gain hands-on practice in creating tables, writing INSERT, UPDATE, and SELECT queries, and using conditional logic in PL/pgSQL.