

## Experiment - 5

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**Branch:** BE-CSE

**Semester:** 5<sup>th</sup>

**Subject Name:** Advanced Database and Management System

**Subject Code:** 23CSP-333

**UID:** 23BCS10022

**Section/Group:** KRG 2-B

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### 1. Problem Description/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.

**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.



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2. Assign access to reporting team(or client)-
  - Use “GRANT SELECT ON view\_name TO reporting\_user; “ to give access.
3. Revoke access if needed.
  - Use “REVOKE SELECT ON view\_name FROM reporting\_user;” to remove access.
4. 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.

## 3. SQL QUERY AND OUTPUTS -

### -----MEDIUM LEVEL PROBLEM-----

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);

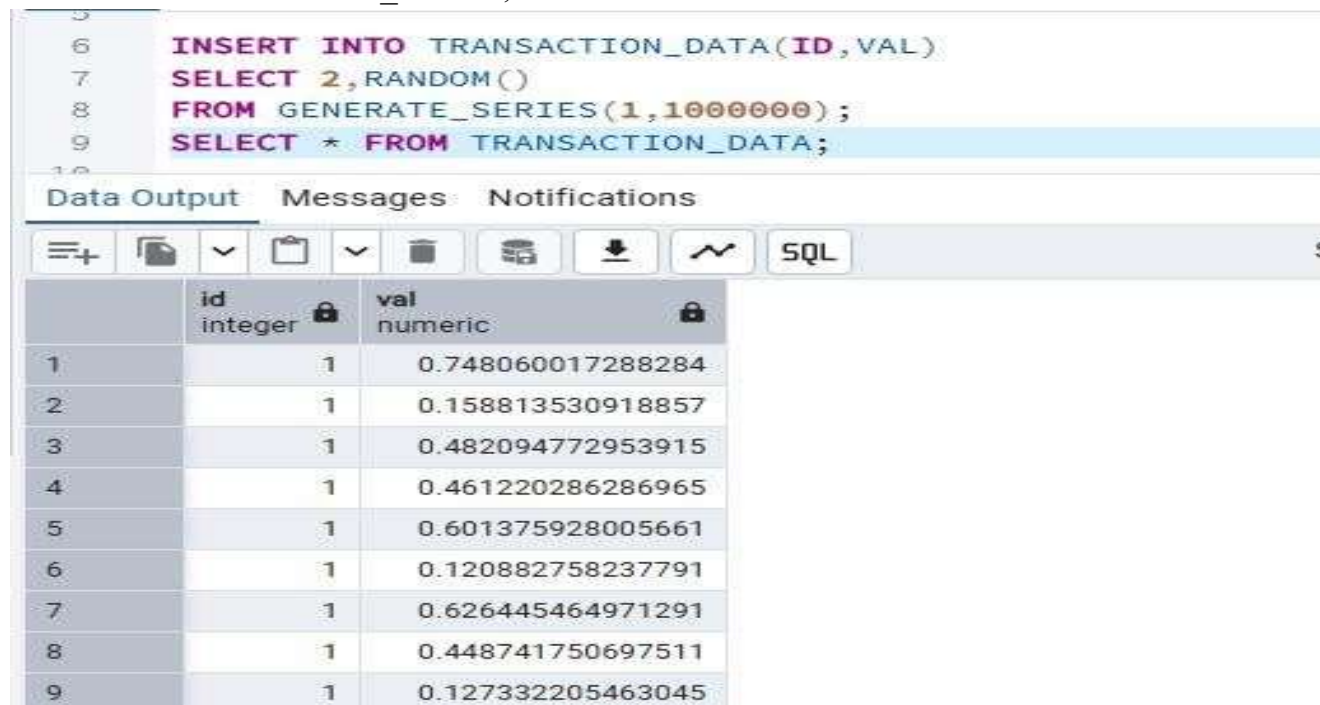
SELECT \* FROM TRANSACTION\_DATA;

```
CREATE or REPLACE VIEW SALES_SUMMARY 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_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;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top pane displays a query to insert 10,000,000 random values into the TRANSACTION\_DATA table. The bottom pane shows the results of a query, which is a table with 9 rows and 3 columns: id, total\_quantity\_sold, and total\_sales. The table is titled 'Data Output'.

	id integer	total_quantity_sold integer	total_sales numeric
1	1	1	0.748060017288284
2	1	1	0.158813530918857
3	1	1	0.482094772953915
4	1	1	0.461220286286965
5	1	1	0.601375928005661
6	1	1	0.120882758237791
7	1	1	0.626445464971291
8	1	1	0.448741750697511
9	1	1	0.127332205463045

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

Data Output Messages Notifications

	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

	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

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

```
32 | EXPLAIN ANALYZE
33 | SELECT * FROM SALES_SUMM; /*Materialized view*/
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

Showing rows: 1

QUERY PLAN		
	text	
1	Seq Scan on sales_summ (cost=0.00..20.20 rows=1020 width=52) (actual time=0.017..0.018 rows=2 loops=...	
2	Planning Time: 0.063 ms	
3	Execution Time: 0.032 ms	

## OUTPUT -

As we can see that the execution time using the materialized view is very less as compared to the simple view's execution time.

## -----HARD PROBLEM -----

```
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);
```



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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 connection 'Mandeep/client1@PostgreSQL 17'. A message box states: 'The session is idle and there is no current transaction.' The query editor shows the following SQL code:

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

The 'Data Output' tab is selected, displaying the following error message:

```
ERROR: permission denied for view restricted_sales_data

SQL state: 42501
```



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

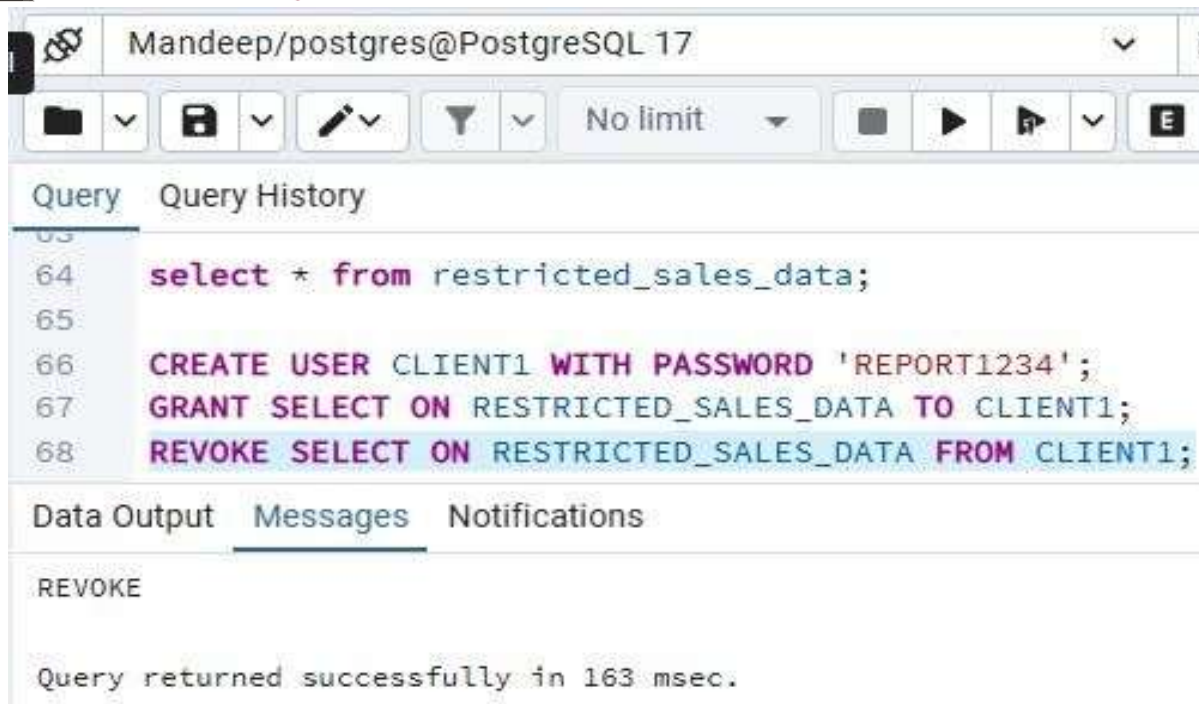
```

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



Mandeep/postgres@PostgreSQL 17

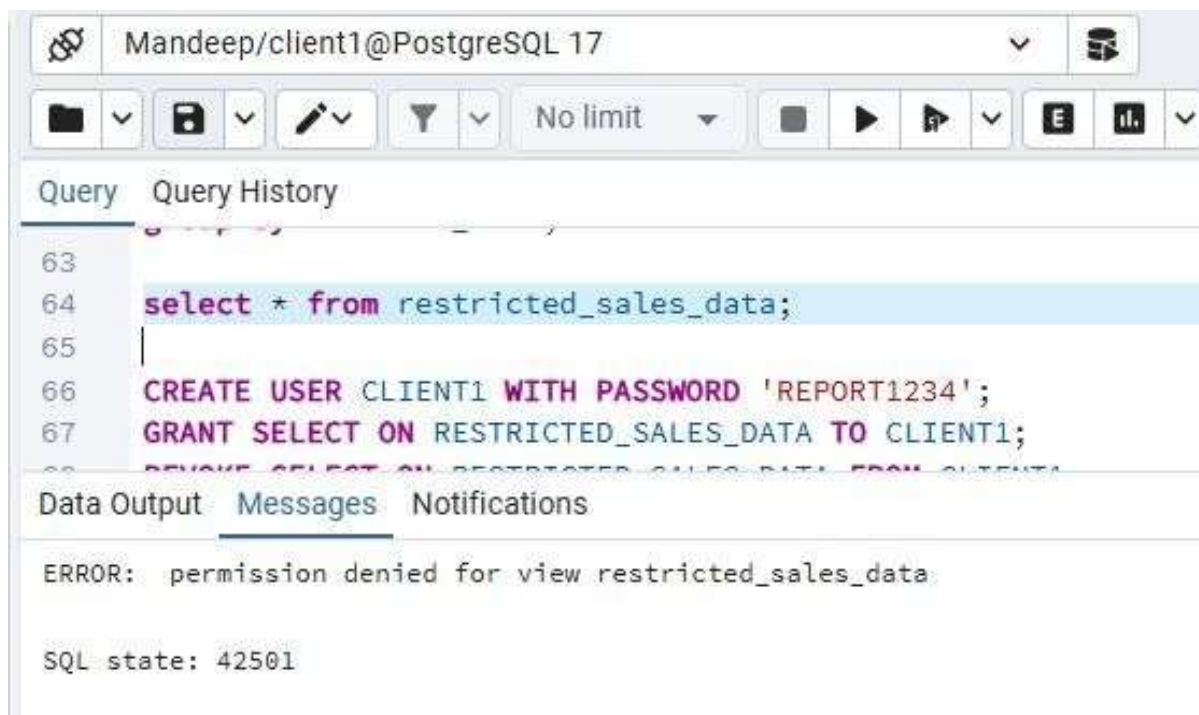
Query Query History

```
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