



## Experiment 5

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**Subject Name: ADBMS**

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### **1. Aim:**

#### **Problem 1:**

- a) 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.
- b) Create a normal view and materialized view to for sales\_summary, which includes total\_quantity\_sold, total\_sales, and total\_orders with aggregation.
- c) Compare the performance and execution time of both.

#### **Problem 2:**

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:

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

### **2. Objective:**

- To learn how to create large datasets in SQL using generate\_series() and random().
- To practice creating and populating tables with millions of records efficiently.
- To understand how to create normal and materialized views for aggregated data.
- To analyze sales data using aggregate functions like SUM(), COUNT(), and AVG().
- To compare the performance and execution time of normal views versus materialized views for large datasets.

### **3. DBMS script and output:**

#### **Solution 1:**

```
CREATE TABLE transaction_data (  
    id INT,  
    value NUMERIC  
);
```



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```
INSERT INTO transaction_data (id, value)
SELECT 1, random() * 1000
FROM generate_series(1, 1000000);
```

```
INSERT INTO transaction_data (id, value)
SELECT 2, random() * 1000
FROM generate_series(1, 1000000);
```

```
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;
```

```
SELECT * FROM sales_summary_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;
```

```
SELECT * FROM sales_summary_mv;
```

```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT * FROM sales_summary_view;
```

```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT * FROM sales_summary_mv;
```

```
REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW sales_summary_mv;
```



Result Grid     Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>   Export:				
	id	total_orders	total_sales	avg_transaction
▶	1	15625	7805937	499.5800
	2	15625	7811693	499.9484

## Solution 2:

```
CREATE TABLE customer_master (  
    customer_id VARCHAR(5) PRIMARY KEY,  
    full_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
    phone VARCHAR(15),  
    email VARCHAR(50),  
    city VARCHAR(30)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE product_catalog (  
    product_id VARCHAR(5) PRIMARY KEY,  
    product_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
    brand VARCHAR(30),  
    unit_price NUMERIC(10,2) NOT NULL  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE sales_orders (  
    order_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    product_id VARCHAR(5) REFERENCES product_catalog(product_id),  
    quantity INT NOT NULL,  
    customer_id VARCHAR(5) REFERENCES customer_master(customer_id),  
    discount_percent NUMERIC(5,2),  
    order_date DATE NOT NULL  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO customer_master (customer_id, full_name, phone, email, city) VALUES  
( 'C1', 'Amit Sharma', '9876543210', 'amit.sharma@example.com', 'Delhi'),  
( 'C2', 'Priya Verma', '9876501234', 'priya.verma@example.com', 'Mumbai'),  
( 'C3', 'Ravi Kumar', '9988776655', 'ravi.kumar@example.com', 'Bangalore');
```

```
INSERT INTO product_catalog (product_id, product_name, brand, unit_price) VALUES  
( 'P1', 'Smartphone X100', 'Samsung', 25000.00),  
( 'P2', 'Laptop Pro 15', 'Dell', 65000.00),  
( 'P3', 'Wireless Earbuds', 'Sony', 5000.00);
```



```
INSERT INTO sales_orders (product_id, quantity, customer_id, discount_percent, order_date)
VALUES
```

```
('P1', 2, 'C1', 5.00, '2025-09-01'),
('P2', 1, 'C2', 10.00, '2025-09-02'),
('P3', 3, 'C3', 0.00, '2025-09-03'),
('P1', 1, 'C2', 5.00, '2025-09-04');
```

```
CREATE VIEW v_sales_summary AS
```

```
SELECT
```

```
    O.order_date,
```

```
    P.product_name,
```

```
    SUM(O.quantity) AS total_quantity_sold,
```

```
    SUM((P.unit_price * O.quantity) - ((P.unit_price * O.quantity) * O.discount_percent / 100)) AS
total_sales,
```

```
    COUNT(O.order_id) AS total_orders
```

```
FROM sales_orders O
```

```
JOIN product_catalog P ON O.product_id = P.product_id
```

```
GROUP BY O.order_date, P.product_name;
```

```
CREATE ROLE reporting_user
```

```
LOGIN
```

```
PASSWORD 'report123';
```

```
GRANT SELECT ON v_sales_summary TO reporting_user;
```

```
SELECT * FROM v_sales_summary;
```

Result Grid     Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>   Export:    Wrap Cell Content:					
	order_date	product_name	total_quantity_sold	total_sales	total_orders
▶	2025-09-01	Smartphone X100	2	47500.00000000	1
	2025-09-04	Smartphone X100	1	23750.00000000	1
	2025-09-02	Laptop Pro 15	1	58500.00000000	1
	2025-09-03	Wireless Earbuds	3	15000.00000000	1



#### **4. Learning Outcomes (What I have Learnt):**

- Gained hands-on experience in creating large datasets and defining relational tables in PostgreSQL.
- Learned to create normal views, materialized views, and aggregate transactional data efficiently.
- Understood performance differences between views and materialized views and how to refresh materialized views.
- Acquired skills to secure data using restricted views and control access with GRANT and REVOKE commands.
- Practiced joining multiple tables, calculating totals, and providing summarized insights while protecting sensitive information.