

Experiment 5

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Semester: 5th Date of Performance: 23rd Sept, 2025

Subject Name: ADBMS Subject Code: 23CSP-333

1. **AIM:** Medium: Performance Benchmarking: Normal View vs. Materialized View. Hard: Securing Data Access with Views and Role-Based Permissions.

2. Tools Used: pgAdmin4

3. Experiment:

Medium: -

- 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.

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).

4. Solution:

Medium: -

```
CREATE TABLE transaction_data (
    id INT,
    value INT
);
-- For id = 1
INSERT INTO transaction_data (id, value)
SELECT 1, random() * 1000 -- simulate transaction amounts 0-1000
FROM generate_series(1, 1000000);
-- For id = 2
INSERT INTO transaction_data (id, value)
SELECT 2, random() * 1000
FROM generate_series(1, 1000000);
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;
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;
EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT * FROM sales_summary_mv;
```

Hard: -

```
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 0
   ON O.customer_id = C.customer_id
JOIN product_catalog AS P
   ON P.product_id = 0.product_id;
SELECT * FROM vW_ORDER_SUMMARY;
--1. CREATE USER
CREATE ROLE ALOK
LOGIN
PASSWORD 'alok';
GRANT SELECT ON VW_ORDER_SUMMARY TO ALOK;
--client will only be able to do the select, no alteration, and he can not see the sql
REVOKE SELECT ON VW_ORDER_SUMMARY FROM ALOK;
```

5. Output:

	id integer	value integer
994	1	123
995	1	535
996	1	816
997	1	235
998	1	645
999	1	643
1000	1	919

Normal View

	QUERY PLAN text	â
1	Finalize GroupAggregate (cost=39275.0539275.59 rows=2 width=52) (actual time=256.541261.581 rows=2 loops=1)	
2	Group Key: transaction_data.id	
3	-> Gather Merge (cost=39275.0539275.52 rows=4 width=52) (actual time=256.525261.563 rows=5 loops=1)	
4	Workers Planned: 2	
5	Workers Launched: 2	
6	-> Sort (cost=38275.0338275.03 rows=2 width=52) (actual time=183.277183.278 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=38275.0038275.02 rows=2 width=52) (actual time=182.192182.199 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=0.0025775.00 rows=1250000 width=8) (actual time=0.00945.880 rows=100	0
17	Planning Time: 1.011 ms	
18	Execution Time: 262.380 ms	

Materialized View



6. Learning Outcomes:

- Learn't how to create a view.
- Learn't about the various types of views and their use cases.
- Learn't how to apply DCL Commands such as GRANT & REVOKE.
- Learn't how to use random() & generate_series() functions.