



# DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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## Experiment - 5

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**Branch:** BE-CSE

**Section/Group:** KRG\_2B

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

**Date of Performance:** 22/9/25

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

**Subject Code:** 23CSP-333

### 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.

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);

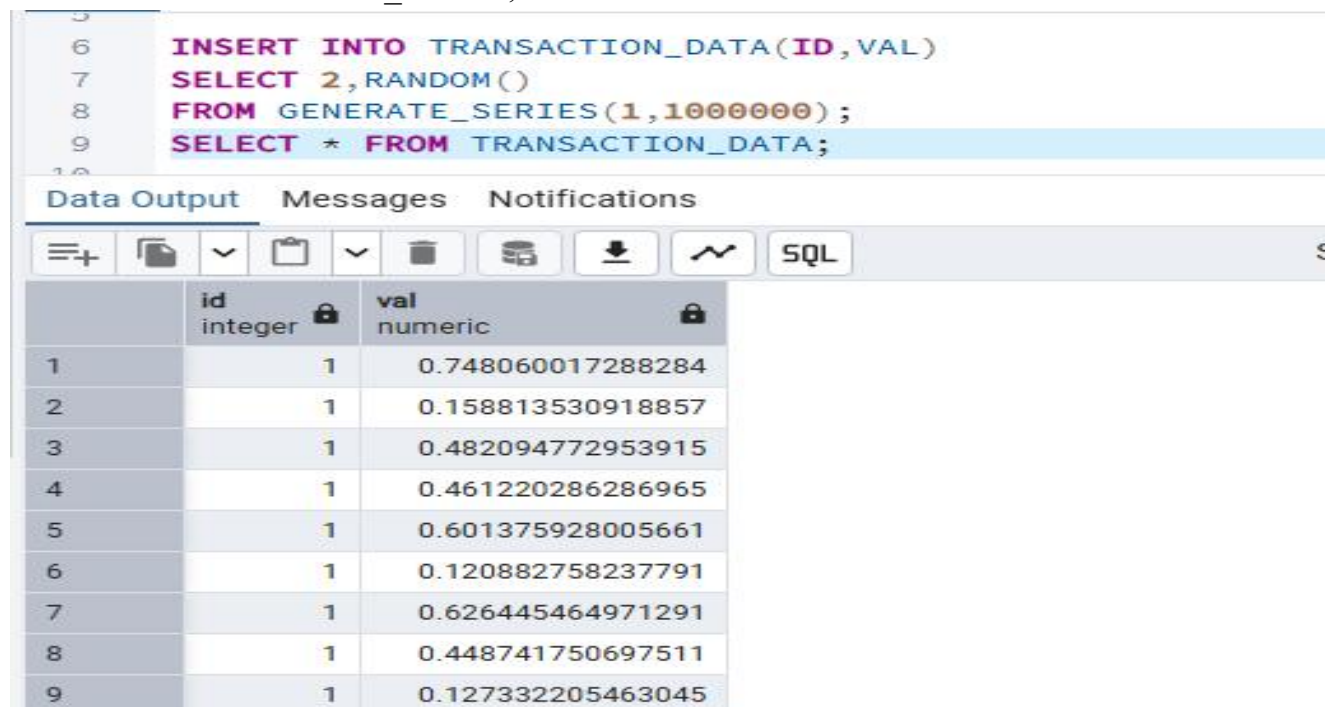
SELECT \* FROM TRANSACTION\_DATA;

```
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: `INSERT INTO TRANSACTION_DATA(ID, VAL) SELECT 2, RANDOM() FROM GENERATE_SERIES(1, 1000000); SELECT * FROM TRANSACTION_DATA;`. The bottom pane shows the 'Data Output' tab with a table of results. The table has two columns: 'id' (integer) and 'val' (numeric). The results show 9 rows of data, with 'id' values ranging from 1 to 9 and 'val' values ranging from 0.127332205463045 to 0.748060017288284.

	id integer	val numeric
1	1	0.748060017288284
2	1	0.158813530918857
3	1	0.482094772953915
4	1	0.461220286286965
5	1	0.601375928005661
6	1	0.120882758237791
7	1	0.626445464971291
8	1	0.448741750697511
9	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 */`

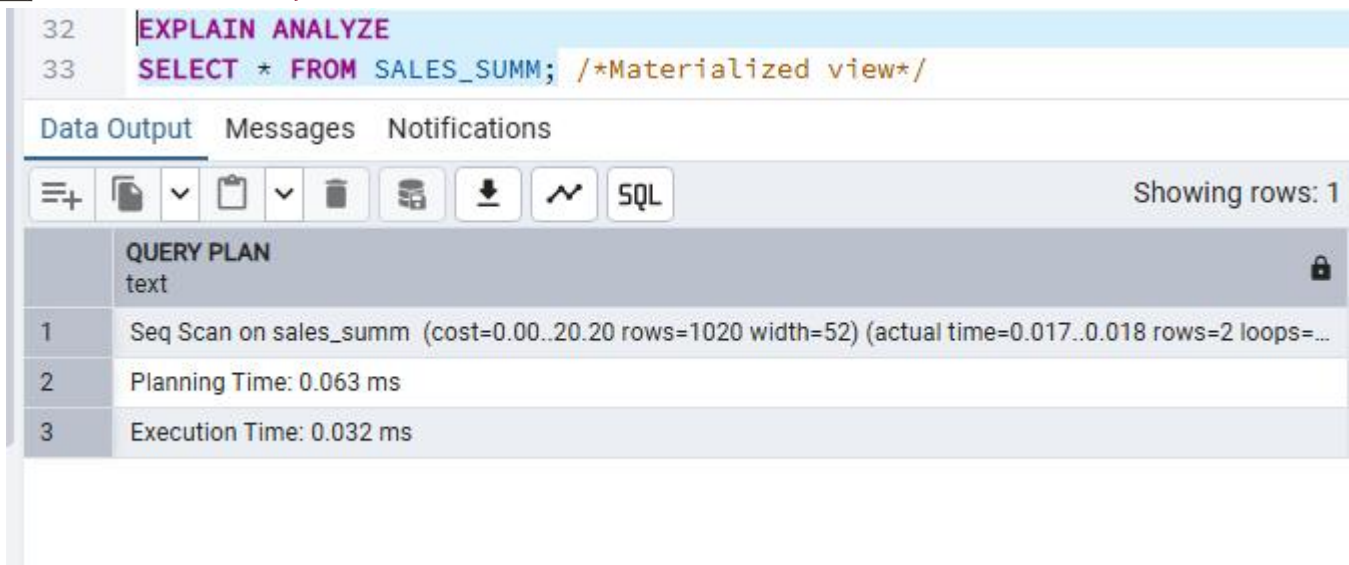
Data Output Messages Notifications

	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



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```

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

```

Below the query editor, the 'Data Output' tab is selected, showing the 'QUERY PLAN' for the query. The plan consists of three steps:

Step	Operation	Details
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 string '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 'Messages' tab is selected, displaying the error: 'ERROR: permission denied for view restricted\_sales\_data' and the 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.

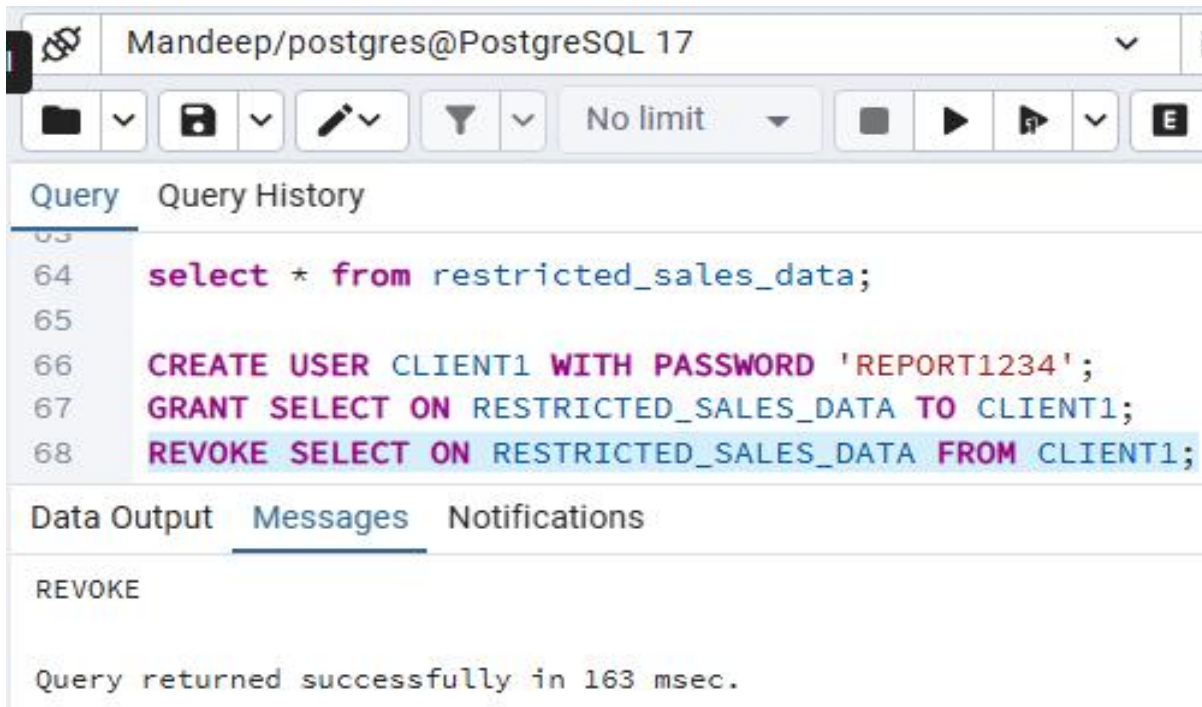
Mandeep/client1@PostgreSQL 17

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

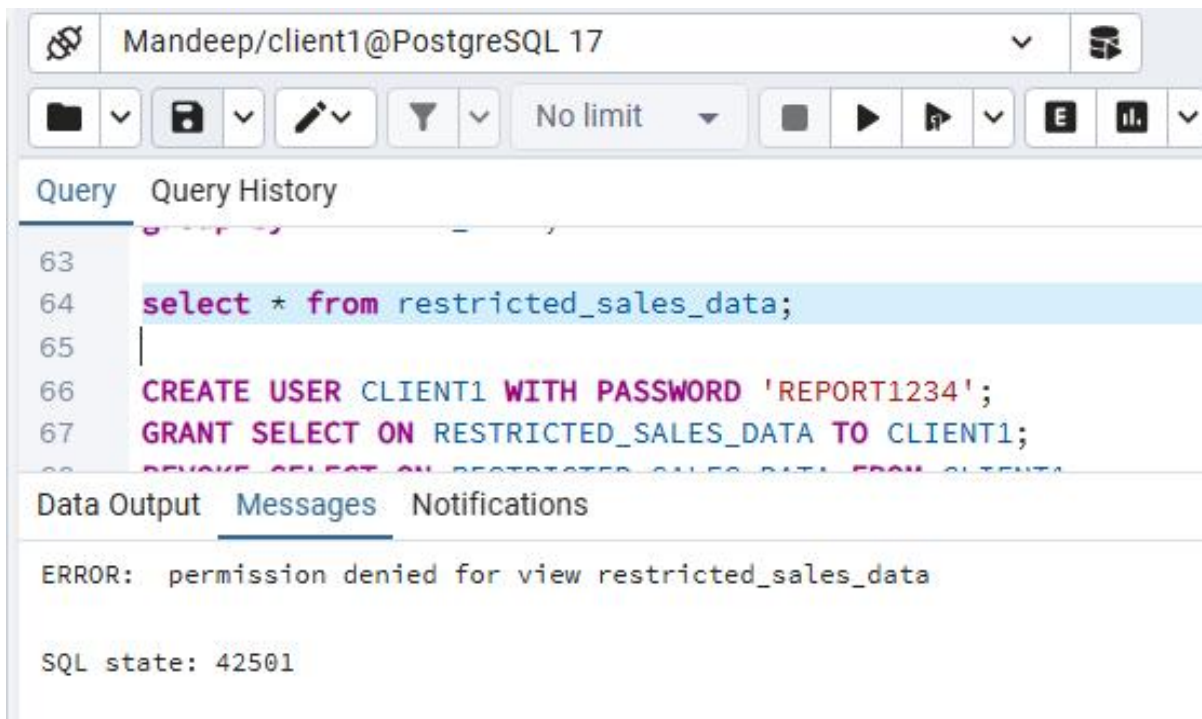
Query Query History

```
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