



EXPERIMENT - 5

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Subject Name: ADBMS

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1. Aim: --- Medium Level Problem ---

a) 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.

--- Hard Level Problem ---

b) 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).

2. Platform Used:

Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio

3. SQL Code:

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

`-- Insert 1 million records for id = 1`

```
INSERT INTO transaction_data (id, value)
SELECT 1, (random() * 100)::numeric
FROM generate_series(1, 1000000);
```

`-- Insert 1 million records for id = 2`

```
INSERT INTO transaction_data (id, value)
SELECT 2, (random() * 100)::numeric
FROM generate_series(1, 1000000);
```

`-- 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;
```

	QUERY PLAN	
	text	🔒
1	Finalize GroupAggregate (cost=25226.29..25279.46 rows=200 width=76) (actual time=364.318..375.012 rows=2 loops=1)	
2	Group Key: transaction_data.id	
3	-> Gather Merge (cost=25226.29..25272.96 rows=400 width=44) (actual time=364.304..374.995 rows=6 loops=1)	
4	Workers Planned: 2	
5	Workers Launched: 2	
6	-> Sort (cost=24226.26..24226.76 rows=200 width=44) (actual time=289.350..289.351 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=24216.12..24218.62 rows=200 width=44) (actual time=289.302..289.304 rows=2 loops=3)	
12	Group Key: transaction_data.id	
13	Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 40kB	
14	Worker 0: Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 40kB	
15	Worker 1: Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 40kB	
16	-> Parallel Seq Scan on transaction_data (cost=0.00..19226.21 rows=665321 width=36) (actual time=0.023..80.878 rows=66...	
17	Planning Time: 0.276 ms	
18	Execution Time: 375.102 ms	

-- 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;
```

	QUERY PLAN	
	text	🔒
1	Seq Scan on sales_summary_mv (cost=0.00..17.80 rows=780 width=76) (actual time=0.014..0.016 rows=2 loops=...	
2	Planning Time: 0.858 ms	
3	Execution Time: 0.031 ms	

```
b) CREATE VIEW vW_SALES_REPORT AS
SELECT
    S.order_id,
    S.order_date,
    P.product_name,
    C.customer_name,
    (P.unit_price * S.quantity) - ((P.unit_price * S.quantity) * S.discount_percent / 100)
AS total_cost
FROM customer_info AS C
JOIN sales_records AS S
    ON S.customer_id = C.customer_id
JOIN product_list AS P
    ON P.product_id = S.product_id;

SELECT * FROM vW_SALES_REPORT;

CREATE ROLE SALES_USER
LOGIN
PASSWORD 'sales_password';

GRANT SELECT ON vW_SALES_REPORT TO SALES_USER;

REVOKE SELECT ON vW_SALES_REPORT FROM SALES_USER;
```