



Experiment -5

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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
```



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```
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 with a query editor at the top and a results pane at the bottom. The query in the editor is:

```
INSERT INTO TRANSACTION_DATA(ID,VAL)  
SELECT 2,RANDOM()  
FROM GENERATE_SERIES(1,1000000);  
SELECT * FROM TRANSACTION_DATA;
```

The results pane shows a table with two columns: 'id' (integer) and 'val' (numeric). The table contains 9 rows of data.

	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

32	EXPLAIN ANALYZE
33	SELECT * FROM SALES_SUMM; /*Materialized view*/
Data Output Messages Notifications	
<div> <div> <div>+</div> <div>SQL</div> </div> <div>Showing rows: 1</div> </div>	
<div> <div>QUERY PLAN</div> <div>text</div> </div>	
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);
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW RESTRICTED_SALES_DATA AS
SELECT
```



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```
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 username 'Mandeep/client1@PostgreSQL 17'. A message box states: 'The session is idle and there is no current transaction.' The 'Query' tab is active, displaying SQL code with line numbers 62 to 65. Line 62 is 'group by customer_name;', line 63 is empty, line 64 is 'select * from restricted_sales_data;', and line 65 is empty. The 'Messages' tab is selected, showing an error: 'ERROR: permission denied for view restricted_sales_data' with the SQL state '42501'.

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

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.

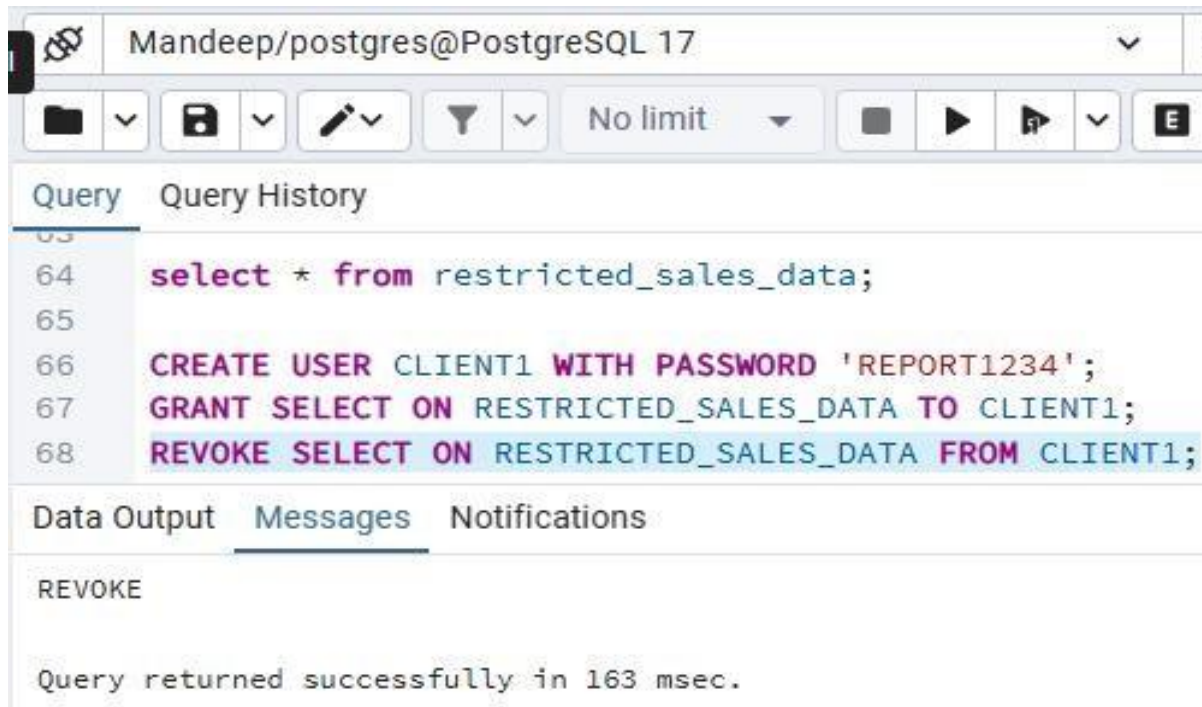
Mandeep/client1@PostgreSQL 17

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

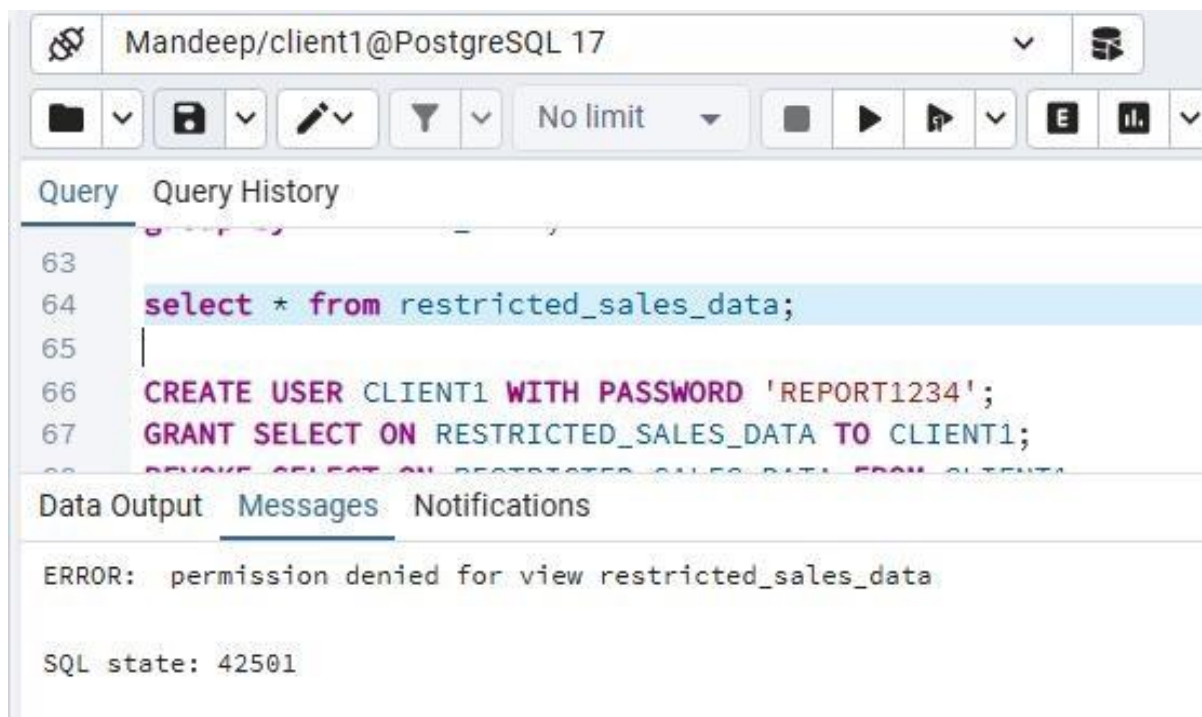
Query Query History

```
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