#### **EXPERIMENT-05**

Student Name: Raj Verma UID: 23BCS12244

Branch: BE-CSE Section/Group: KRG 3A

Semester: 05 Date of Performance: 23/09/25

Subject Name: ADBMS Subject Code: 23CSP-333

# Performance Benchmarking: Normal View VS Materialized View (Medium Level)

#### 1. Aim:

- i. 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.
- ii. Create a normal view and materialized view to for sales\_summary, which includes total quantity sold, total sales, and total orders with aggregation.
- iii. Compare the performance and execution time of both.

## 2. Objective:

- Create a large dataset transaction data with 1 million records for each id.
- Create a normal view and a materialized view to summarize sales (total\_orders, total sales, avg transaction).
- Compare performance using EXPLAIN ANALYZE.

#### 3. DBMS script and output:

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

```
-- Insert random data for id = 1
INSERT INTO transaction data (id, value)
SELECT 1, random() * 1000
FROM generate_series(1, 1000000);
-- Insert random data for id = 2
INSERT INTO transaction_data (id, value)
SELECT 2, random() * 1000
FROM generate_series(1, 1000000);
-- Show data
SELECT * FROM transaction_data;
-- 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:
-- Run normal view
EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT * FROM sales_summary_view;
-- 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;
-- Run materialized view
EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT * FROM sales_summary_mv;
-- New table
CREATE TABLE random_tabl (
  id INT,
  val DECIMAL
);
-- Insert random values for id = 1
INSERT INTO random tabl
SELECT 1, random()
```

FROM generate\_series(1, 1000000);

- -- Insert random values for id = 2 INSERT INTO random\_tabl SELECT 2, random() FROM generate series(1, 1000000);
- -- Normal query
  SELECT id, AVG(val), COUNT(\*)
  FROM random\_tabl
  GROUP BY id;
- -- Materialized view for query CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW mv\_random\_tabl AS SELECT id, AVG(val), COUNT(\*) FROM random\_tabl GROUP BY id;
- -- Show materialized view SELECT \* FROM mv random tabl;
- -- Refresh if data changes REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW mv\_random\_tabl;

## 4. Output:



^ normal view performance



^ materialized view performance

Data Output Messages Notifications

REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW

Query returned successfully in 216 msec.

Securing Data Access with Views and Role-Based Permissions (Hard Level)

#### 1. Aim:

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:

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

## 2. Objective:

- To create **restricted views** that display only summarized, non-sensitive sales data for reporting.
- To use DCL commands (GRANT, REVOKE) for controlling user access to views.
- To ensure reporting users can only view data without direct access to base tables.

### 3. DBMS script and output:

```
-- 1. Create customer_master
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)
);
```

```
2.
         Create
                   product catalog
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
);
-- 3. Create sales orders
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'),
('C4', 'Neha Singh', '9123456789', 'neha.singh@example.com', 'Kolkata'),
('C5', 'Arjun Mehta', '9812345678', 'arjun.mehta@example.com', 'Hyderabad'),
('C6', 'Sneha Reddy', '9090909090', 'sneha.reddy@example.com', 'Chennai'),
('C7', 'Vikram Das', '9123412345', 'vikram.das@example.com', 'Pune'),
('C8', 'Rohit Gupta', '9000000001', 'rohit.gupta@example.com', 'Lucknow'),
('C9', 'Pooja Nair', '9898989898', 'pooja.nair@example.com', 'Kochi'),
('C10', 'Ankit Yaday', '9345678901', 'ankit.yaday@example.com', 'Ahmedabad');
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),
('P4', 'Smartwatch Fit', 'Apple', 30000.00),
('P5', 'Tablet 10.5', 'Lenovo', 22000.00),
('P6', 'Gaming Console', 'Sony', 45000.00),
('P7', 'Bluetooth Speaker', 'JBL', 7000.00),
('P8', 'Digital Camera', 'Canon', 55000.00),
('P9', 'LED TV 55 inch', 'LG', 60000.00),
```

('P10', 'Power Bank 20000mAh', 'Mi', 2500.00);

```
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'),
('P4', 1, 'C4', 8.00, '2025-09-04'),
('P5', 2, 'C5', 5.00, '2025-09-05'),
('P6', 1, 'C1', 12.00, '2025-09-06'),
('P7', 2, 'C2', 0.00, '2025-09-07'),
('P8', 1, 'C3', 10.00, '2025-09-08'),
('P9', 1, 'C6', 15.00, '2025-09-09'),
('P10', 4, 'C7', 0.00, '2025-09-10'),
('P1', 1, 'C8', 5.00, '2025-09-11'),
('P2', 2, 'C9', 10.00, '2025-09-12'),
('P3', 2, 'C10', 0.00, '2025-09-13'),
('P4', 1, 'C5', 8.00, '2025-09-14'),
('P5', 3, 'C6', 5.00, '2025-09-15'),
('P6', 1, 'C7', 12.00, '2025-09-16'),
('P7', 2, 'C8', 0.00, '2025-09-17'),
('P8', 1, 'C9', 10.00, '2025-09-18'),
('P9', 1, 'C10', 15.00, '2025-09-19'),
('P10', 5, 'C4', 0.00, '2025-09-20');
-- Create view for order summary
CREATE VIEW vW_ORDER_SUMMARY AS
SELECT
  O.order id,
  O.order date,
  P.product name,
  C.full_name,
  (P.unit price * O.quantity) - ((P.unit price * O.quantity) * O.discount percent / 100) AS final cost
FROM customer master AS C
JOIN sales orders AS O
  ON O.customer_id = C.customer_id
JOIN product_catalog AS P
  ON P.product id = O.product id;
-- Check data in the view
SELECT * FROM vW_ORDER_SUMMARY;
-- User access
-- Create client user
```

CREATE ROLE RUCHI LOGIN PASSWORD 'ruchi';

```
-- Give select access to view
GRANT SELECT ON vW_ORDER_SUMMARY TO RUCHI;
-- Optional: revoke access
-- REVOKE SELECT ON vW_ORDER_SUMMARY FROM ALOK;
-- Employee table
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (
  empId INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
  name TEXT NOT NULL,
  dept TEXT NOT NULL
);
-- Insert sample data
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES (1, 'Clark', 'Sales');
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES (2, 'Dave', 'Accounting');
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES (3, 'Ava', 'Sales');
-- View table data
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE;
-- View with check option
CREATE VIEW vW STORE SALES DATA AS
SELECT empId, name, dept
FROM EMPLOYEE
WHERE dept = 'Sales'
WITH CHECK OPTION;
-- Check view data
```

## 5. Output:

SELECT \* FROM vW\_STORE\_SALES\_DATA;

Data Output Messages Notifications

GRANT

Query returned successfully in 94 msec.



