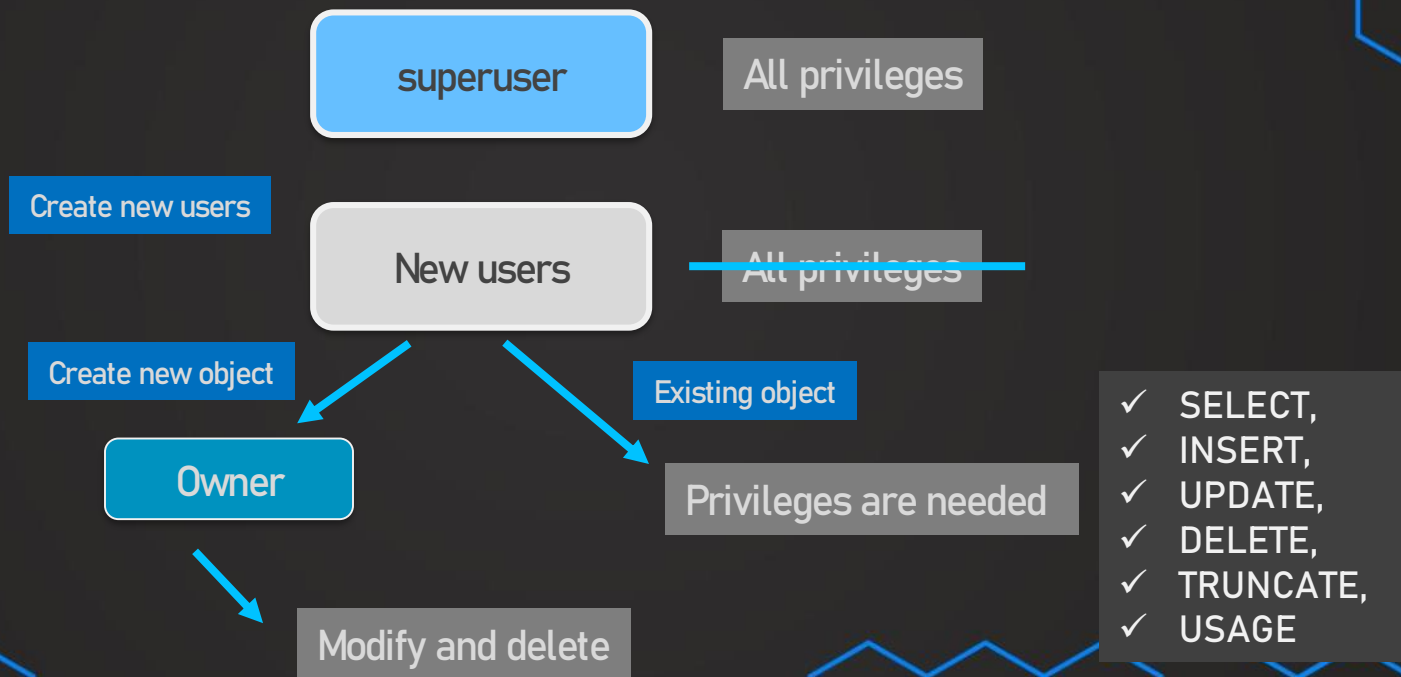
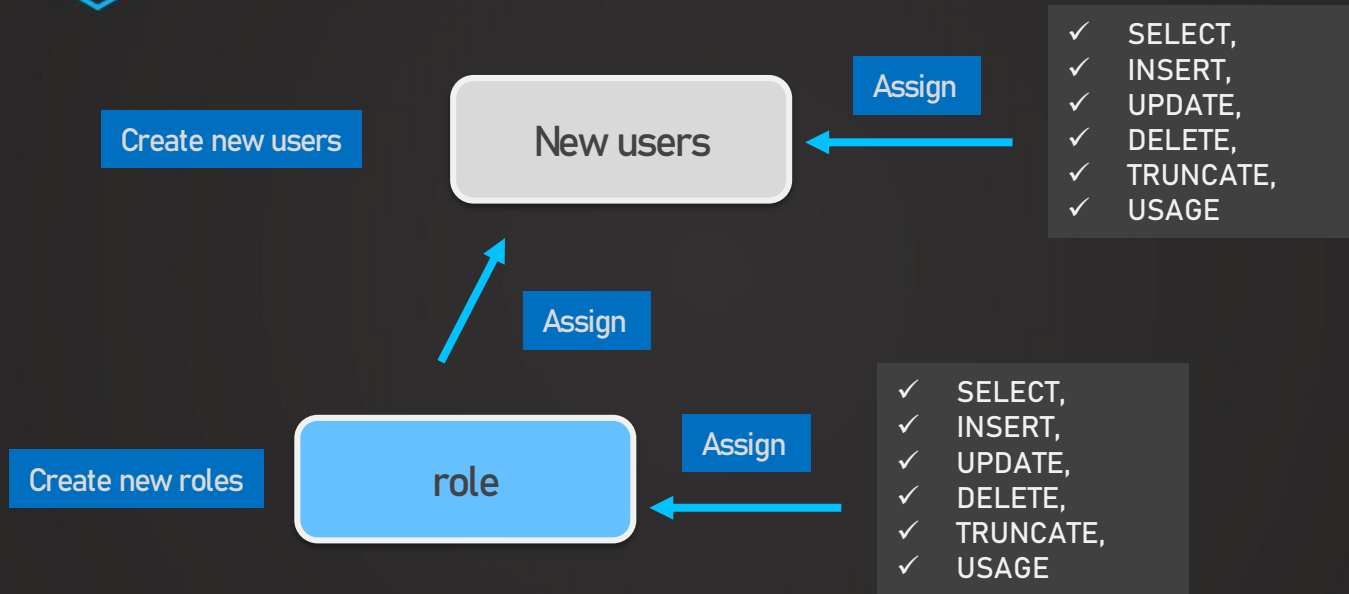


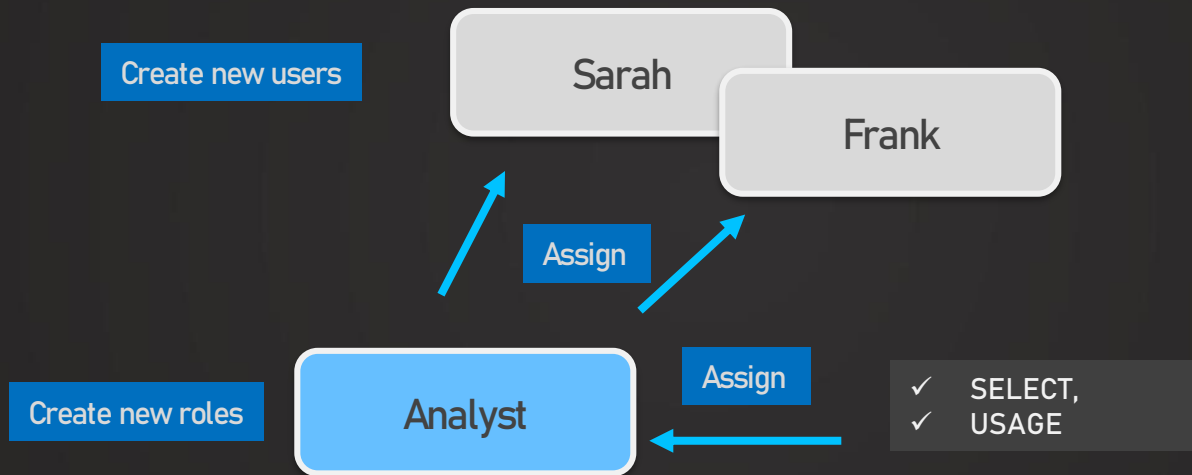
User management



User management



User management



CREATE USER

```
CREATE USER <user_name>  
WITH PASSWORD 'pwd123'
```



CREATE USER

```
CREATE USER <user_name>  
WITH PASSWORD 'pwd123'
```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

CREATE ROLE

Query returned successfully in 67 msec.

Role

=

User + Login

CREATE USER

```
CREATE USER <user_name>  
WITH PASSWORD 'pwd123'
```

```
CREATE ROLE <role_name>  
WITH LOGIN PASSWORD 'pwd123'
```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

CREATE ROLE

Query returned successfully in 67 msec.

Role

=

User + Login

CREATE USER

```
DROP USER <user_name>
```

```
DROP ROLE <role_name>
```

Privileges

- ✓ SELECT,
- ✓ INSERT,
- ✓ UPDATE,
- ✓ DELETE,
- ✓ TRUNCATE,
- ✓ USAGE,
- ✓ ALL

Privileges

```
GRANT privilege  
ON database_object  
TO USER | ROLE | PUBLIC
```


Privileges

- ✓ SELECT,
- ✓ INSERT,
- ✓ UPDATE,
- ✓ DELETE,
- ✓ TRUNCATE,
- ✓ USAGE,
- ✓ ALL

Privileges

```
GRANT SELECT  
ON customer  
TO nikolai
```

Privileges

- ✓ SELECT,
- ✓ INSERT,
- ✓ UPDATE,
- ✓ DELETE,
- ✓ TRUNCATE,
- ✓ USAGE,
- ✓ ALL

TABLES

```
GRANT SELECT  
ON customer  
TO nikolai
```

Privileges

- ✓ SELECT,
- ✓ INSERT,
- ✓ UPDATE,
- ✓ DELETE,
- ✓ TRUNCATE,
- ✓ USAGE,
- ✓ ALL

TABLES

```
GRANT SELECT  
ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA schema_name  
TO nikolai
```

Privileges

- ✓ SELECT,
- ✓ INSERT,
- ✓ UPDATE,
- ✓ DELETE,
- ✓ TRUNCATE,
- ✓ USAGE,
- ✓ ALL

TABLES

```
GRANT ALL  
ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA schema_name  
TO nikolai
```

Privileges

- ✓ SELECT,
- ✓ INSERT,
- ✓ UPDATE,
- ✓ DELETE,
- ✓ TRUNCATE,
- ✓ USAGE,
- ✓ ALL

TABLES

superuser

owner

```
GRANT ALL  
ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA schema_name  
TO nikolai
```

Privileges

- ✓ SELECT,
- ✓ INSERT,
- ✓ UPDATE,
- ✓ DELETE,
- ✓ TRUNCATE,
- ✓ USAGE,
- ✓ ALL

TABLES

superuser

owner

```
GRANT SELECT  
ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA schema_name  
TO nikolai WITH GRANT OPTION
```

Privileges

- ✓ SELECT,
- ✓ INSERT,
- ✓ UPDATE,
- ✓ DELETE,
- ✓ TRUNCATE,
- ✓ USAGE,
- ✓ ALL

Privileges

```
REVOKE privilege  
ON database_object  
FROM USER | ROLE | PUBLIC
```

Privileges

- ✓ SELECT,
- ✓ INSERT,
- ✓ UPDATE,
- ✓ DELETE,
- ✓ TRUNCATE,
- ✓ USAGE,
- ✓ ALL

Privileges

```
REVOKE privilege  
ON database_object  
FROM USER | ROLE | PUBLIC  
GRANTED BY USER | ROLE
```


Privileges

- ✓ SELECT,
- ✓ INSERT,
- ✓ UPDATE,
- ✓ DELETE,
- ✓ TRUNCATE,
- ✓ USAGE,
- ✓ ALL

Privileges

```
REVOKE GRANT OPTION FOR privilege  
ON database_object  
FROM USER | ROLE | PUBLIC  
GRANTED BY USER | ROLE
```

Privileges

Privilege	Applicable Object Types
SELECT	TABLE (and table-like objects), table column
INSERT	TABLE, table column
UPDATE	TABLE, table column
DELETE	TABLE
TRUNCATE	TABLE
CREATE	DATABASE, SCHEMA
CONNECT	DATABASE
EXECUTE	FUNCTION, PROCEDURE
USAGE	SCHEMA

Privileges

How to grant acces?
Typical statements

CREATE USER

```
CREATE USER amar  
WITH PASSWORD 'amar1234';
```

GRANT USAGE on schema

```
GRANT USAGE  
ON SCHEMA name  
TO amar;
```

GRANT SELECT & UPDATE

```
GRANT SELECT, UPDATE  
ON customer  
TO amar;
```

Privileges

How to grant acces?
Typical statements

GRANT all privileges on schema

```
GRANT ALL  
ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA public  
TO amar ;
```

GRANT all privileges on database

```
GRANT ALL  
ON DATABASE greencycles  
TO amar ;
```

Privileges

How to grant acces?
Typical statements

GRANT createdb

```
ALTER USER amar CREATEDB;
```

GRANT roles to user

```
GRANT sarah TO amar;
```

GRANT roles to user

```
GRANT analyst TO amar;
```

Privileges

How to grant acces?
Typical statements

REVOKE INSERT

```
REVOKE INSERT ON customer FROM amar;
```

REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES

```
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON customer FROM PUBLIC ;
```

REVOKE ROLE

```
REVOKE analyst FROM amar;
```

Privileges

- ✓ SELECT,
- ✓ INSERT,
- ✓ UPDATE,
- ✓ DELETE,
- ✓ TRUNCATE,
- ✓ USAGE,
- ✓ ALL

Privileges

```
REVOKE GRANT OPTION FOR privilege
ON database_object
FROM USER | ROLE | PUBLIC
GRANTED BY USER | ROLE
```

Privileges

- ✓ SELECT,
- ✓ INSERT,
- ✓ UPDATE,
- ✓ DELETE,
- ✓ TRUNCATE,
- ✓ USAGE,
- ✓ ALL

Privileges

```
GRANT SELECT
ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA
<schema_name>
TO nikolai
```


Privileges

Privileges

USAGE

Roles

Users

- ✓ SELECT,
- ✓ INSERT,
- ✓ UPDATE,
- ✓ DELETE,
- ✓ TRUNCATE,
- ✓ USAGE

```
CREATE ROLE <user_name>  
WITH LOGIN PASSWORD 'pwd123'
```

Using indexes

Read
operations

Write
operations

Using indexes

Read
operations

Write
operations

Understanding
indexes

Types of
indexes

Guidelines

Demo

Using indexes

transaction_id [PK] integer	product_id character varying	customer_id integer	payment character varying	price numeric
1	P0494	4	visa	18.29
2	P0221	5	visa	1.49
3	P0625	5	visa	5.89
4	P0431	8	mastercard	11.59
5	P0058	5	mastercard	12.39

```
SELECT  
product_id  
FROM sales  
WHERE customer_id = 5
```

3, P0625, 5, visa

4, P0432, 8, mastercard

1, P0494, 4, visa

6, P0058, 5, mastercard

2, P0221, 5, visa

Table scan

Read-inefficient

Data is stored without a particular order

Using indexes

transaction_id [PK] integer	product_id character varying	customer_id integer	payment character varying	price numeric
1	P0494	4	visa	18.29
2	P0221	5	visa	1.49
3	P0625	5	visa	5.89
4	P0431	8	mastercard	11.59
5	P0058	5	mastercard	12.39

```
SELECT  
  product_id  
FROM sales  
WHERE customer_id = 5
```

1, P0494, 4, visa
6, P0058, 5, mastercard
3, P0625, 5, visa

2, P0221, 5, visa
4, P0432, 8, mastercard

Location	Value
1	4
2	5
5	8

Using Index

✓ **Indexes help to make data reads faster!**

❖ **Slower data writes**

❖ **Additional storage**

❖ **B-tree Indexes**

❖ **Bitmap Indexes**

Using indexes

transaction_id [PK] integer	product_id character varying	customer_id integer	payment character varying	price numeric
1	P0494	4	visa	18.29
2	P0221	5	visa	1.49
3	P0625	5	visa	5.89
4	P0431	8	mastercard	11.59
5	P0058	5	mastercard	12.39

```
SELECT  
  product_id  
FROM sales  
WHERE customer_id = 5
```

1, P0494, 4, visa
6, P0058, 5, mastercard
3, P0625, 5, visa

2, P0221, 5, visa
4, P0432, 8, mastercard

Location	Value
1	4
2	5
5	8

Using indexes

Location	Value
1	4
2	5
5	8

✓ Different types of indexes
for different situations

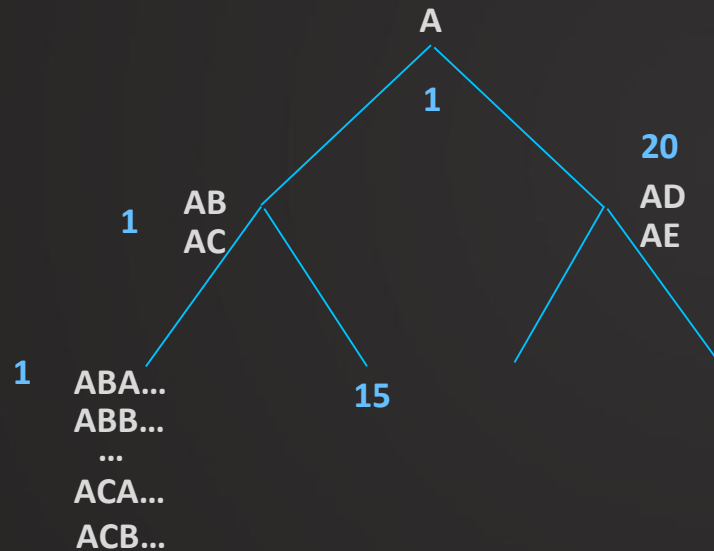
❖ B-tree Indexes

❖ Bitmap Indexes

1, P0494, 4, visa
6, P0058, 5, mastercard
3, P0625, 5, visa

2, P0221, 5, visa
4, P0432, 8, mastercard

❖ B-tree Indexes



- ✓ Multi-level tree structure
- ✓ Breaks data down into pages or blocks
- ✓ Should be used for high-cardinality (unique) columns
- ✓ Not entire table (costly in terms of storage)



Bitmap index

transaction_id [PK] integer	product_id character varying	customer_id integer	payment character varying	price numeric
1	P0494		4 visa	18.29
2	P0221		5 visa	1.49
3	P0625		5 visa	5.89
4	P0431		8 mastercard	11.59
5	P0058		5 mastercard	12.39

- ✓ Particularly good for dataware houses
- ✓ Large amounts of data + low-cardinality
- ✓ Very storage efficient
- ✓ More optimized for read & few DML-operations



Bitmap index

transaction_id [PK] integer	product_id character varying	customer_id integer	payment character varying	price numeric
1	P0494		4 visa	18.29
2	P0221		5 visa	1.49
3	P0625		5 visa	5.89
4	P0431		8 mastercard	11.59
5	P0058		5 mastercard	12.39

Row_id	Value	Bit
1	visa	1 1 1 0 0
4	mastercard	0 0 0 1 1

- ✓ Particularly good for dataware houses
- ✓ Large amounts of data + low-cardinality
- ✓ Very storage efficient

Good for many repeating values
(dimensionality)



Bitmap index

transaction_id [PK] integer	product_id character varying	customer_id integer	payment character varying	price numeric
1	P0494		4 visa	18.29
2	P0221		5 visa	1.49
3	P0625		5 visa	5.89
4	P0431		8 mastercard	11.59
5	P0058		5 mastercard	12.39

Value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
mastercard				X	X			
visa	X	X	X					

- ✓ Particularly good for dataware houses
- ✓ Large amounts of data + low-cardinality
- ✓ Very storage efficient

Good for many repeating values
(dimensionality)

Guidelines

B-tree Index

Default index

Unique columns
(surrogate key, names)

Bitmap Index

Slow to update

Storage efficient

Great read performance

Guidelines

Should we put index on every column?

No! They come with a cost!

Storage + Create/Update time

Only when necessary!

Avoid full table reads

Small tables do not require indexes

Guidelines

On which columns?

1. Large tables

2. Columns that are used as filters

transaction_id [PK] integer	product_id character varying	customer_id integer	payment character varying	price numeric
1	P0494	4	visa	18.29
2	P0221	5	visa	1.49
3	P0625	5	visa	5.89
4	P0431	8	mastercard	11.59
5	P0058	5	mastercard	12.39

Guidelines

Fact tables

B-tree on surrogate key

Bitmap key on foreign keys

Dimension table

Size of table

Are they used in searches a lot?

Choose based on cardinality

Demo: Creating indexes

```
CREATE INDEX index_name  
ON table_name [USING method]  
(  
    column_name  
    [...]  
);
```

Demo: Creating indexes

```
CREATE INDEX index_name  
ON table_name  
(  
    column_name  
);
```

Demo: Creating indexes

```
CREATE INDEX index_name  
ON table_name  
(  
    column_name1,  
    column_name2  
);
```