

# **University Institute of Engineering**

## **Department of Computer Science & Engineering**

### **EXPERIMENT: 5**

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**SECTION** : KRG 2A **SEMESTER**:  $5^{TH}$ 

SUBJECT CODE: 23CSP-339 SUBJECT : ADBMS

#### **Problem Statement**:

TechSphere Solutions, a growing IT services company with offices across India, wants to track and monitor gender diversity within its workforce. The HR department frequently needs to know the total number of employees by gender (Male or Female).

To solve this problem, the company needs an automated database-driven solution that can instantly return the count of employees by gender through a stored procedure that:

- Create a PostgreSQL stored procedure that:
- o Takes a gender (e.g., 'Male' or 'Female') as input.
- Calculates the total count of employees for that gender.
- o Returns the result as an output parameter.
- Displays the result clearly for HR reporting purposes.

#### **Solution:**

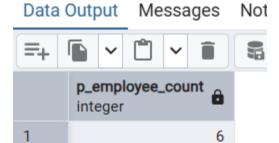


Output:

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```
('Rajesh', 'Female', 45000.00, 'Bangalore'),
('Sneha', 'Male', 55000.00, 'Chennai'),
('Anil', 'Male', 52000.00, 'Hyderabad'),
('Sunita', 'Female', 48000.00, 'Kolkata'),
('Vijay', 'Male', 47000.00, 'Pune'),
('Ritu', 'Male', 62000.00, 'Ahmedabad'),
('Amit', 'Female', 51000.00, 'Jaipur');
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE sp get employees by gender(
  IN p gender VARCHAR(50),
  OUT p employee count INT
)
LANGUAGE plpgsql
AS $$
BEGIN
  SELECT COUNT(id)
  INTO p employee count
  FROM employee info
  WHERE gender = p gender;
  RAISE NOTICE 'Total employees with gender %: %', p_gender, p_employee_count;
END;
$$;
CALL sp get employees by gender('Male', NULL);
```





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#### **Learning outcomes:**

- ✓ I learned how to define and execute a PostgreSQL stored procedure using CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE, including handling both input (IN) and output (OUT) parameters.
- ✓ I implemented conditional aggregation using COUNT() with a WHERE clause to filter employee records by gender, enabling real-time analytics.
- ✓ I created a normalized employee\_info table with relevant fields like id, name, gender, salary, and city, ensuring clarity and scalability for future queries.
- ✓ I used RAISE NOTICE to display the result in a readable format, making the procedure suitable for HR reporting without requiring SQL expertise.
- ✓ I translated a real-world HR requirement—tracking gender diversity—into a reusable, automated database solution that supports decision-making and transparency.
- ✓ I successfully executed the procedure using CALL, verified the output, and confirmed that the logic works for both 'Male' and 'Female' inputs.