

University Institute of Engineering

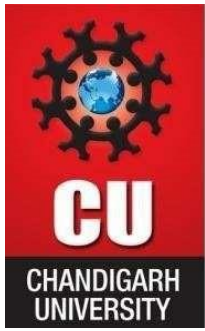
Department of Computer Science & Engineering

```
('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);
```

Output:

Data Output	Messages	Not
	p_employee_count integer	
1		6



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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.