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EXPERIMENT – 04

Implementation of Iterative Control Structures using FOR, WHILE, and LOOP in PostgreSQL

Aim

To understand and implement iterative control structures in PostgreSQL conceptually, including FOR loops, WHILE loops, and basic LOOP constructs, for repeated execution of database logic.

Tools Used

- PostgreSQL
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Objectives

- To understand why iteration is required in database programming
 - To learn the purpose and behavior of FOR, WHILE, and LOOP constructs
 - To understand how repeated data processing is handled in databases
 - To relate loop concepts to real-world batch processing scenarios
 - To strengthen conceptual knowledge of procedural SQL used in enterprise systems
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Experiment Steps

Step 1: FOR Loop – Simple Iteration

```
create table employees(  
e_id serial primary key,  
e_name varchar(50),  
e_salary numeric(10,2)  
);  
  
insert into employees (e_name, e_salary) values  
(‘Lakshay’, 40000),  
(‘Neha’, 50000),  
(‘Tushar’, 48000),  
(‘Sam’, 35000),  
(‘Diya’, 49000);
```

```
do $$  
begin  
    for i in 1..5 loop  
        raise notice 'Iteration Number: %', i;  
    end loop;  
end;  
$$ ;
```

```
NOTICE: Iteration Number: 1  
NOTICE: Iteration Number: 2  
NOTICE: Iteration Number: 3  
NOTICE: Iteration Number: 4  
NOTICE: Iteration Number: 5  
DO  
  
Query returned successfully in 136 msec.
```



Example 2: FOR Loop with Query (Row-by-Row Processing)

```
do $$  
declare  
    emp_rec RECORD;  
begin  
    for emp_rec in  
        select e_id, e_name from employees  
    loop  
        raise notice 'Employee ID: %, Name: %', emp_rec.e_id, emp_rec.e_name;  
    end loop;  
end;  
$$;
```

```
NOTICE: Employee ID: 2, Name: Neha  
NOTICE: Employee ID: 3, Name: Tushar  
NOTICE: Employee ID: 4, Name: Sam  
NOTICE: Employee ID: 5, Name: Diya  
DO
```

Example 3: WHILE Loop – Conditional Iteration

```
do $$  
declare  
    counter INT := 1;  
begin  
    while counter <= 5 loop  
        raise notice 'Counter value: %', counter;  
        counter := counter + 1;  
    end loop;  
end;  
$$ ;
```



```
NOTICE: Counter value: 1
NOTICE: Counter value: 2
NOTICE: Counter value: 3
NOTICE: Counter value: 4
NOTICE: Counter value: 5
DO

Query returned successfully in 73 msec.
```

Example 4: LOOP with EXIT WHEN

```
do $$
declare
    counter int := 1;
begin
loop
    raise notice 'Counter value: %', counter;
    counter := counter + 1;
    exit when counter > 5;
end loop;
end;
$$ ;
```

```
NOTICE: Counter value: 1
NOTICE: Counter value: 2
NOTICE: Counter value: 3
NOTICE: Counter value: 4
NOTICE: Counter value: 5
DO

Query returned successfully in 55 msec.
```



Example 5: Salary Increment Using FOR Loop

```
do $$  
declare  
    emp_rec RECORD;  
begin  
    for emp_rec in  
        select e_id, e_salary from employees  
    loop  
        update employees  
        set e_salary = e_salary * 1.10  
        where e_id = emp_rec.e_id;  
  
        raise notice 'Updated salary for Employee ID: %', emp_rec.e_id;  
    end loop;  
end;  
$$ ;
```

```
NOTICE: Updated salary for Employee ID: 1  
NOTICE: Updated salary for Employee ID: 2  
NOTICE: Updated salary for Employee ID: 3  
NOTICE: Updated salary for Employee ID: 4  
NOTICE: Updated salary for Employee ID: 5  
DO  
  
Query returned successfully in 86 msec.
```

Example 6: Combining LOOP with IF Condition

```
do $$  
declare  
    emp_rec RECORD;  
begin  
    for emp_rec in  
        select e_id, e_salary from employees  
    loop
```



```
if emp_rec.e_salary > 50000 then
    raise notice 'Employee ID % has salary more than 50000', emp_rec.e_id;
else
    raise notice 'Employee ID % has salary less than 50000', emp_rec.e_id;
end if;
end loop;
end;
$$;
```

```
NOTICE: Employee ID 1 has salary less than 50000
NOTICE: Employee ID 2 has salary more than 50000
NOTICE: Employee ID 3 has salary more than 50000
NOTICE: Employee ID 4 has salary less than 50000
NOTICE: Employee ID 5 has salary more than 50000
DO
```

```
Query returned successfully in 51 msec.
```

Learning Outcome

- Understand the need for iteration in database applications.
- Identify and use different loop types (FOR, WHILE, LOOP).
- Implement fixed and query-based repetition for row processing.
- Apply conditional and exit-controlled loops for automation tasks.
- Use PL/pgSQL loops in real-world scenarios like payroll, reporting, and batch processing.

Result

This experiment helps students understand how iterative control structures work in PostgreSQL at a conceptual level. Students learn where and why loops are used in database systems and gain foundational knowledge required for writing procedural logic in enterprise-grade applications.