

**Course: CSE 2004**  
**DBMS**

**LAB ASSIGNMENT 5**

**NAME: PRITHAK GAJUREL**  
**REGISTRATION NUMBER:**  
**20BCE2921**

Write down (handwritten) the respective queries for each Qs. Answer should contain the screenshot of the execution.

Using nested stored procedure write the query for the following:

eid	name	gender	city	age	doj	salary	cid
e01	archi	female	delhi	45	2021-02-15	60000.8	c10
e02	sumon	male	chennai	35	2021-02-10	50000.1	c11
e03	ruchi	female	mumbai	40	2021-02-18	55000.8	c12
e04	sameer	male	delhi	42	2021-02-17	51000	c10
e05	prasun	male	chennai	39	2021-02-25	65000	c11
e06	pritam	male	mumbai	38	2021-02-26	62000	c12

employee

1. Call a procedure from another procedure to return the salary status of an employee. User will enter the employee's name or employee ID to retrieve the salary status. If employee salary is above average – then the result would be HIGH SALARY else – LOW SALARY. Output format: <eid/name> is getting <HIGH SALARY / LOW SALARY> from the company. [Output: Retrieve the status for every employee. So, include six separate outputs.]. [5]
2. Call a procedure from another procedure to return the oldest / youngest / neither oldest nor youngest employee along with the employee native place. User will enter the employee's name or employee ID to retrieve the status. If employee age is neither maximum nor minimum – then the result would be NEITHER OLDEST NOR YOUNGEST EMPLOYEE. Output format: <eid/name> is the <oldest / youngest / neither oldest nor youngest> employee residing in <city>. [Output: Retrieve the status for every employee. So, include six separate outputs.]. [5]

## Creation of table:

```
create table employee
(
eid varchar(200) primary key,
name varchar(200) not null,
gender varchar(200),
city varchar(200),
age int,
doj date,
salary float ,
cid varchar(200)
);
```

```
insert into employee
values('e01','archi','female','delhi','45','2021-02-15',60000.8,'c10');
insert into employee
values('e02','sumon','male','chennai','35','2021-02-10',50000.1,'c11');
insert into employee
values('e03','ruchi','female','mumbai','40','2021-02-18',55000.8,'c12');
insert into employee
values('e04','sameer','male','delhi','42','2021-02-17',51000,'c10');
insert into employee
values('e05','prasun','male','chennai','39','2021-02-25',65000,'c11');
insert into employee
values('e06','pritam','male','mumbai','38','2021-02-26',62000,'c12');
select * from employee;
```

1. Call a procedure from another procedure to return the salary status of an employee. User will enter the employee's name or employee ID to retrieve the salary status. If employee salary is above average – then the result would be HIGH SALARY else – LOW SALARY. Output format: <eid/name> is getting <HIGH SALARY / LOW SALARY> from the company. [Output: Retrieve the status for every employee. So, include six separate outputs.] [5]

## Handwritten code:

```
#1
DELIMITER $$
DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS stored_proc_GetIsAboveAverage$$
CREATE PROCEDURE stored_proc_GetIsAboveAverage(IN employeeName
varchar(90), OUT isAboveAverage BOOLEAN)
BEGIN
DECLARE avgSalary DECIMAL(9,2) DEFAULT 0;
DECLARE empSalary INT DEFAULT 0;
SELECT AVG(salary) INTO avgSalary FROM employee;
SELECT salary INTO empSalary FROM employee WHERE name =
employeeName;
IF empSalary > avgSalary THEN
SET isAboveAverage = TRUE;
ELSE
SET isAboveAverage = FALSE;
END IF;
END$$
DELIMITER $$
DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS stored_proc_GetResult$$
CREATE PROCEDURE stored_proc_GetResult(IN employeeName
varchar(60), OUT result VARCHAR(90))
BEGIN
-- nested stored procedure call
CALL stored_proc_GetIsAboveAverage(employeeName, @isAboveAverage);
IF @isAboveAverage = 0 THEN
```

```

SET result = concat(employeeName, "is getting " , "LOW SALARY from the
company.");
ELSE
SET result = concat(employeeName, "is getting " , "HIGH SALARY from
the company.");
END IF;
END$$
CALL stored_proc_GetResult('archi',@result);
SELECT @result;
CALL stored_proc_GetResult('sumon',@result);
SELECT @result;
CALL stored_proc_GetResult('ruchi',@result);
SELECT @result;
CALL stored_proc_GetResult('sameer',@result);
SELECT @result;
CALL stored_proc_GetResult('prasun',@result);
SELECT @result;
CALL stored_proc_GetResult('pritam',@result);
SELECT @result;

```

## Output:

@result	
▶ archi is getting HIGH SALARY from th...	archi is getting HIGH SALARY from the company.

Result 25 x Result 26 Result 27 Result 28 Result 29 Result 30

@result	
▶ sumon is getting LOW SALARY from ...	sumon is getting LOW SALARY from the company.

Result 25	Result 26 ×	Result 27	Result 28	Result 29	Result 30
-----------	-------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

@result	
▶ ruchi is getting LOW SALARY from t...	ruchi is getting LOW SALARY from the company.

Result 25	Result 26	Result 27 ×	Result 28	Result 29	Result 30
-----------	-----------	-------------	-----------	-----------	-----------

@result	
▶ sameer is getting LOW SALARY from...	sameer is getting LOW SALARY from the company.

Result 25	Result 26	Result 27	Result 28 ×	Result 29	Result 30
-----------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-----------	-----------

@result	
▶ prasun is getting HIGH SALARY	prasun is getting HIGH SALARY from the company.

Result 25	Result 26	Result 27	Result 28	Result 29 ×	Result 30
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-----------

	@result
▶	pritam is getting HIGH SALARY from the company.
<div> Result 25 Result 26 Result 27 Result 28 Result 29 Result 30 × </div>	

2. Call a procedure from another procedure to return the oldest / youngest / neither oldest nor youngest employee along with the employee native place. User will enter the employee's name or employee ID to retrieve the status. If employee age is neither maximum nor minimum – then the result would be NEITHER OLDEST NOR YOUNGEST EMPLOYEE. Output format: <eid/name> is the<oldest / youngest / neither oldest nor youngest> employee residing in <city>. [Output: Retrieve the status for every employee. So, include six separate outputs.]. [5]



## Handwritten code:

```
#2
DELIMITER $$
DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS ageCheck $$
CREATE PROCEDURE ageCheck(IN empId varchar(10), OUT ageCheck
varchar(50))
BEGIN
DECLARE maxAge int DEFAULT 0;
DECLARE minAge int DEFAULT 0;
DECLARE emp_age INT DEFAULT 0;

SELECT MAX(age) INTO maxAge FROM employee;
SELECT MIN(age) INTO minAge FROM employee ;
SELECT age INTO emp_age FROM employee WHERE eid=empId ;

IF emp_age >= maxAge THEN
SET ageCheck = 'oldest';

ELSEIF emp_age <= minAge THEN
SET ageCheck =
```



```
'youngest';  
ELSE  
SET ageCheck='neither oldest nor youngest';  
END IF;  
END$$
```

```
DELIMITER $$
```

```
DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS stored_proc_empCheck$$  
CREATE PROCEDURE stored_proc_empCheck(IN empId varchar(10),OUT  
result VARCHAR(70))  
BEGIN  
declare empCity varchar(100) default 0 ;  
select city into empCity from employee where eid=empId;  
-- nested stored procedure call  
CALL ageCheck(empId, @ageCheck);  
IF @agecheck = 'oldest' THEN  
SET result = concat(empId , 'is the oldest employee residing in "empCity);
```

```
ELSEIF @agecheck = 'youngest' THEN  
SET result = concat(empId, "is the youngest employee residing in
```

```

"empCity);
ELSE
SET result = concat(empId , 'is neither youngest nor oldest employee
residing in "empCity);
END IF;
END$$

call stored_proc_empCheck('e01',@result);
select @result;
call stored_proc_empCheck('e01',@result);
select @result;

```

## Output:

@result
▶ e01 is the oldest employee residing in...
e01 is the oldest employee residing in delhi

Result 31 × Result 32

@result
▶ e01 is the oldest employee residing in...
e01 is the oldest employee residing in delhi

Result 31 Result 32 ×