



## Experiment - 6

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### 1. Problem Description/Aim:

**Medium-Problem Title: Gender Diversity Tracking-**Create a PostgreSQL stored procedure to track gender diversity in the workforce. The procedure takes a gender as input and returns the total number of employees of that gender, providing HR with instant and secure reporting.

#### **Procedure (Step-by-Step):**

1. Create a table employees with columns like emp\_id, emp\_name and gender.
2. Insert sample data with varying genders.
3. Create a stored procedure 'count\_employees\_by\_gender' that:
  - Takes a gender as input.
  - Counts the number of employees with that gender.
  - Returns the result as an OUT parameter.
4. Call the procedure in a DO block to capture and display the result.

#### **Sample Output Description:**

- Input: 'Male' --- Output: 3
- Input: 'Female' --- Output: 2
- HR sees results instantly without accessing full employee data.

**Hard-Problem Title: Order Placement and Inventory Management-**Automate the ordering process in a retail company. The procedure validates stock availability, logs sales, updates inventory, and provides real-time confirmation or rejection messages.

#### **Procedure (Step-by-Step):**

1. Create products table with columns: product\_id, product\_name, price, quantity\_remaining, quantity\_sold.
2. Create sales table with columns: sale\_id, product\_id,

- quantity, total\_price, sale\_date.
3. Create a stored procedure place\_order that:
    - Takes product\_id and quantity as input.
    - Checks if quantity\_remaining is sufficient.
    - If yes:
      - Logs the sale in sales table.
      - Updates products(decrease quantity\_remaining, increase quantity\_sold).
      - Display “Product sold successfully!!”.
    - If no:
      - Display “Insufficient quantity available!!”
  4. Call the procedure for different orders to validate functionality.

### Sample Output Description:

- Order 5 units of Smartphone (stock available): "Product sold successfully!".
- Order 100 units of Tablet (insufficient stock): "Insufficient Quantity Available!".
- Inventory updates automatically for successful orders.

2. **Objective:** The objective is to automate critical business operations using PostgreSQL stored procedures. For HR, it tracks gender diversity by returning the total count of employees by gender. For retail, it manages orders by validating stock, logging sales, updating inventory, and providing real-time confirmation or rejection messages. This ensures efficiency, accuracy, and real-time insights in both workforce and inventory management.



## 3. SQL QUERY AND OUTPUTS

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### MEDEIUM PROBLEM

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-- 1. Create the table

```
CREATE TABLE employees (  
    emp_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    emp_name VARCHAR(100),  
    gender VARCHAR(10)  
);
```

-- 2. Insert sample data

```
INSERT INTO employees (emp_name, gender) VALUES  
( 'Himanshu Gupta', 'M'),  
( 'Jaskirat Singh', 'M'),  
( 'Devjot Singh', 'M'),  
( 'Kashish Mittal', 'F'),  
( 'Dhruv Jadoo', 'M'),  
( 'Hemant Narain', 'M');
```

-- 3. Create the procedure

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE count_employees_by_gender(  
    IN input_gender VARCHAR,  
    OUT total_count INT  
)  
LANGUAGE plpgsql AS $$  
BEGIN  
    SELECT COUNT(*) INTO total_count  
    FROM employees  
    WHERE gender = input_gender;  
END;  
$$;
```

-- 4. Call the procedure

```
DO $$  
DECLARE  
    result INT;  
BEGIN  
    CALL count_employees_by_gender('M', result);  
    RAISE NOTICE 'TOTAL EMPLOYEES OF GENDER M ARE %', result;  
END;  
$$;
```



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```
30  -- call the procedure
31  DO $$
32  DECLARE
33      result INT;
34  BEGIN
35      CALL count_employees_by_gender('M', result);
36      RAISE NOTICE 'TOTAL EMPLOYEES OF GENDER M ARE %', result;
37  END;
38  $$;
39
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

NOTICE: TOTAL EMPLOYEES OF GENDER M ARE 5  
DO

Query returned successfully in 59 msec.

```
39
40  select * from employees
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	emp_id [PK] integer	emp_name character varying (100)	gender character varying (10)
1	1	Himanshu Gupta	M
2	2	Jaskirat Singh	M
3	3	Devjot Singh	M
4	4	Kashish Mittal	F
5	5	Dhruv Jadoo	M
6	6	Hemant Narain	M



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## HARD PROBLEM

---

```
CREATE TABLE products (  
    product_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    product_name VARCHAR(100),  
    price NUMERIC(10,2),  
    quantity_remaining INT,  
    quantity_sold INT DEFAULT 0  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO products (product_name, price, quantity_remaining) VALUES  
( 'Headphones', 2500, 100),  
( 'Smartwatch', 8000, 40),  
( 'Desktop', 45000, 15);
```

```
CREATE TABLE sales (  
    sale_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    product_id INT REFERENCES products(product_id),  
    quantity INT,  
    total_price NUMERIC(10,2),  
    sale_date TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NOW()  
);
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE place_order(  
    IN p_product_id INT,  
    IN p_quantity INT  
)  
LANGUAGE plpgsql  
AS $$  
DECLARE  
    available_stock INT;  
    product_price NUMERIC(10,2);  
BEGIN  
    SELECT quantity_remaining, price  
    INTO available_stock, product_price  
    FROM products  
    WHERE product_id = p_product_id;  
  
    IF available_stock IS NULL THEN  
        RAISE NOTICE 'Product ID % does not exist!', p_product_id;  
    ELSIF available_stock >= p_quantity THEN
```



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-- LOGGING THE ORDER

```
INSERT INTO sales (product_id, quantity, total_price)
```

```
VALUES (p_product_id, p_quantity, p_quantity * product_price);
```

```
UPDATE products
```

```
SET quantity_remaining = quantity_remaining - p_quantity,
```

```
quantity_sold = quantity_sold + p_quantity
```

```
WHERE product_id = p_product_id;
```

```
RAISE NOTICE 'Product sold successfully!';
```

```
ELSE
```

```
RAISE NOTICE 'Insufficient Quantity Available!';
```

```
END IF;
```

```
END;
```

```
$$;
```

CALL PLACE\_ORDER(2,20); --PRODUCT SOLD SUCCESSFULLY AND

QUANTITY\_REMAINING COLUMN SET AND DATA LOGGED TO SALES TABLE

```
SELECT * FROM SALES;
```

```
SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS;
```

CALL PLACE\_ORDER(3,100); --INSUFFICIENT QUANTITY AVAILABLE

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top pane displays the following SQL queries:

```
57 CALL PLACE_ORDER(2,20); --PRODUCT SOLD SUCCESSFULLY AND QUANTITY_REMAINING
58 SELECT * FROM SALES;
59 SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS;
60 CALL PLACE_ORDER(3,100); --INSUFFICIENT QUANTITY AVAILABLE
61
62
63
64
```

The bottom pane shows the 'Data Output' tab with a table of results:

	sale_id [PK] integer	product_id integer	quantity integer	total_price numeric (10,2)	sale_date timestamp without time zone
1	1	2	20	160000.00	2025-09-28 19:47:06.451634

63

Data Output Messages Notifications

Showing

	product_id [PK] integer	product_name character varying (100)	price numeric (10,2)	quantity_remaining integer	quantity_sold integer
1	1	Headphones	2500.00	100	0
2	3	Desktop	45000.00	15	0
3	2	Smartwatch	8000.00	20	20

```
59 SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS;
60 CALL PLACE_ORDER(3,100); --INSUFFICIENT QUANTITY AVAILABLE
61
62
63
64
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

NOTICE: Insufficient Quantity Available!  
CALL

Query returned successfully in 74 msec.