



Experiment No 6:

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[Medium]

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:

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

[HARD]

SmartShop is a modern retail company that sells electronic gadgets like smartphones, tablets, and laptops. The company wants to automate its ordering and inventory management process. Whenever a customer places an order, the system must:

1. Verify stock availability for the requested product and quantity.
2. If sufficient stock is available:
 - Log the order in the sales table with the ordered quantity and total price.
 - Update the inventory in the products table by reducing quantity remaining and increasing quantity sold.
 - Display a real-time confirmation message: "Product sold successfully!"
3. If there is insufficient stock, the system must:
 - Reject the transaction and display: "Insufficient Quantity Available!"

SQL Queries

-----Medium-----

```
CREATE TABLE employee_info (  
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
    gender VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,  
    salary NUMERIC(10,2) NOT NULL,  
    city VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL  
);  
INSERT INTO employee_info (name, gender, salary, city)  
VALUES  
( 'Alok', 'Male', 50000.00, 'Delhi'),  
( 'Priya', 'Male', 60000.00, 'Mumbai'),  
( '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);|
```

-----Hard-----

--INPUT TABLES:

```
CREATE TABLE products (  
    product_code VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,  
    product_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
    price NUMERIC(10,2) NOT NULL,  
    quantity_remaining INT NOT NULL,  
    quantity_sold INT DEFAULT 0  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE sales (  
    order_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    order_date DATE NOT NULL,  
    product_code VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,  
    quantity_ordered INT NOT NULL,  
    sale_price NUMERIC(10,2) NOT NULL,  
    FOREIGN KEY (product_code) REFERENCES products(product_code)  
);  
  
INSERT INTO products (product_code, product_name, price, quantity_remaining, quantity_sold)  
VALUES  
('P001', 'iPhone 13 Pro Max', 109999.00, 10, 0),  
('P002', 'Samsung Galaxy S23 Ultra', 99999.00, 8, 0),  
('P003', 'iPad Air', 55999.00, 5, 0),  
('P004', 'MacBook Pro 14"', 189999.00, 3, 0),  
('P005', 'Sony WH-1000XM5 Headphones', 29999.00, 15, 0);  
  
INSERT INTO sales (order_date, product_code, quantity_ordered, sale_price)  
VALUES  
('2025-09-15', 'P001', 1, 109999.00),  
('2025-09-16', 'P002', 2, 199998.00),  
('2025-09-17', 'P003', 1, 55999.00),  
('2025-09-18', 'P005', 2, 59998.00),  
('2025-09-19', 'P001', 1, 109999.00);  
  
SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS;  
SELECT * FROM SALES;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE pr_buy_products(  
    IN p_product_name VARCHAR,  
    IN p_quantity INT  
)  
LANGUAGE plpgsql  
AS $$  
DECLARE  
    v_product_code VARCHAR(20);  
    v_price FLOAT;  
    v_count INT;  
BEGIN  
  
    SELECT COUNT(*)  
    INTO v_count  
    FROM products  
    WHERE product_name = p_product_name  
    AND quantity_remaining >= p_quantity;  
  
    IF v_count > 0 THEN  
  
        SELECT product_code, price  
        INTO v_product_code, v_price  
        FROM products  
        WHERE product_name = p_product_name;  
  
        INSERT INTO sales (order_date, product_code, quantity_ordered, sale_price)  
        VALUES (CURRENT_DATE, v_product_code, p_quantity, (v_price * p_quantity));  
  
        UPDATE products  
        SET quantity_remaining = quantity_remaining - p_quantity,  
            quantity_sold = quantity_sold + p_quantity  
        WHERE product_code = v_product_code;  
  
        RAISE NOTICE 'PRODUCT SOLD..! Order placed successfully for % unit(s) of %.', p_quantity, p_product_name;  
  
    ELSE  
        RAISE NOTICE 'INSUFFICIENT QUANTITY..! Order cannot be processed for % unit(s) of %.', p_quantity, p_product_name;  
    END IF;  
END;  
$$;  
  
CALL pr_buy_products ('MacBook Pro 14"', 1);
```

Outputs

Output:

```
CREATE TABLE  
INSERT 0 9  
CREATE PROCEDURE  
    p_employee_count
```

6

(1 row)

psql:commands.sql:38: NOTICE: Total employees with gender Male: 6

Output:

```
CREATE TABLE
```

```
CREATE TABLE
```

```
INSERT 0 5
```

```
INSERT 0 5
```

product_code	product_name	price	quantity_remaining	quantity_sold
P001	iPHONE 13 PRO MAX	109999.00	10	0
P002	Samsung Galaxy S23 Ultra	99999.00	8	0
P003	iPAD AIR	55999.00	5	0
P004	MacBook Pro 14"	189999.00	3	0
P005	Sony WH-1000XM5 Headphones	29999.00	15	0

(5 rows)

order_id	order_date	product_code	quantity_ordered	sale_price
1	2025-09-15	P001	1	109999.00
2	2025-09-16	P002	2	199998.00
3	2025-09-17	P003	1	55999.00
4	2025-09-18	P005	2	59998.00
5	2025-09-19	P001	1	109999.00

(5 rows)

```
CREATE PROCEDURE
```

```
CALL
```

psql:commands.sql:83: NOTICE: PRODUCT SOLD...! Order placed successfully for 1 unit(s) of MacBook Pro 14".

Learning Outcomes

1. Learned how to create and call stored procedures in PostgreSQL.
2. Practiced passing input and output parameters to procedures.
3. Understood conditional logic (IF-ELSE) within procedures to handle different scenarios.
4. Learned to perform database operations (SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE) inside procedures.
5. Gained experience with raising custom notices for user feedback during procedure execution.