

Experiment No: 6

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Branch: B.E./C.S.E. Section/Group: KRG_2-A

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Subject Name: ADBMS Subject Code: 23CSP-333

Medium Level Problem

Question: HR-Analytics: Employee count based on dynamic gender passing

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.

Solution:

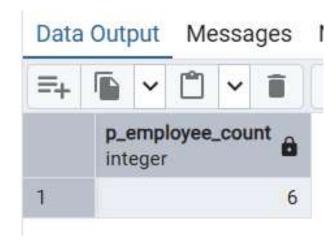
--INPUT TABLES: CREATE TABLE employee_info (id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL, gender VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,

CALL sp get employees by gender('Male', NULL);

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```
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 $$
BEGIN
  -- Count total employees by gender
  SELECT COUNT(id)
  INTO p employee count
  FROM employee info
  WHERE gender = p gender;
  -- Display the result
  RAISE NOTICE 'Total employees with gender %: %', p gender, p employee count; END;
$$;
```

Output:



Hard Level Problem

Question: Smart Store Automated Purchase System

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!"

Solution:

```
--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)
```

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```
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
     -- Step 1: Check if product exists and has enough quantity
     SELECT COUNT(*)
      INTO v count
      FROM products
     WHERE product name = p product name
AND quantity remaining >= p quantity;
```

```
IF v count > 0 THEN
```

```
-- Fetch product code and price
```

SELECT product code, price

INTO v product code, v price

FROM products

WHERE product_name = p_product_name;

-- Insert a new record into the sales table

INSERT INTO sales (order_date, product_code, quantity_ordered, sale_price)
VALUES (CURRENT_DATE, v_product_code, p_quantity, (v_price * p_quantity));

-- Update stock details

UPDATE products

SET quantity_remaining = quantity_remaining - p_quantity,

quantity_sold = quantity_sold + p_quantity

WHERE product_code = v_product_code;

-- Confirmation message

RAISE NOTICE 'PRODUCT SOLD..! Order placed successfully for % unit(s) of %.', p_quantity, p_product_name;

ELSE

-- Step 3: If stock is insufficient

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);

Output:

	order_id [PK] integer	order_date /	product_code character varying (10)	quantity_ordered integer	sale_price numeric (10,2)
1	1	2025-09-15	P001	1	109999.00
2	2	2025-09-16	P002	2	199998.00
3	3	2025-09-17	P003	1	55999.00
4	4	2025-09-18	P005	2	59998.00
5	5	2025-09-19	P001	1	109999.00
6	6	2025-09-24	P004	1	189999.00

	product_code [PK] character varying (10)	product_name character varying (100)	price numeric (10,2)	quantity_remaining integer	quantity_sold integer
1	P001	iPHONE 13 PRO MAX	109999.00	10	0
2	P002	Samsung Galaxy S23 Ultra	99999.00	8	0
3	P003	iPAD AIR	55999.00	5	0
4	P005	Sony WH-1000XM5 Headphones	29999.00	15	0
5	P004	MacBook Pro 14"	189999.00	2	1

Data Output Messages Notifications

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

Query returned successfully in 79 msec.