



Worksheet No- 4

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Aim / Overview of the Practical

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.

Software Requirements

- PostgreSQL

Objectives

- To understand why iteration is required in database programming
- To learn the purpose and behaviour 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

Theory

In database applications, some tasks must be repeated on multiple records, such as updating marks, checking attendance, or generating results. While SQL handles single queries well, repeated logic needs procedural control.

PostgreSQL provides PL/pgSQL, which supports loop structures to execute statements multiple times based on conditions.

These loops are commonly used inside:

- Functions
- Stored procedures
- Anonymous blocks (DO \$\$)

Types of Loops in PostgreSQL

1. FOR Loop (Range-Based)

- Executes a fixed number of times
- Useful when the number of iterations is known in advance
- Commonly used for counters, testing, and batch execution

2. FOR Loop (Query-Based)

- Iterates over rows returned by a query
- Processes one row at a time
- Frequently used for reporting, audits, and row-wise calculations

3. WHILE Loop

- Executes repeatedly as long as a condition remains true
- Suitable for condition-controlled execution
- Often used in retry logic or threshold-based processing

4. LOOP with EXIT Condition

- Executes indefinitely until explicitly stopped
- Provides maximum control over execution flow
- Used in complex workflows where exit conditions are custom-defined

Experiment Steps

Example 1: FOR Loop – Simple Iteration

- The loop runs a fixed number of times
- Each iteration represents one execution cycle
- Useful for understanding basic loop behaviour

Application: Counters, repeated tasks, batch execution

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

- The loop processes database records one at a time
- Each iteration handles a single row
- Simulates cursor-based processing

Application: Employee reports, audits, data verification

Example 3: WHILE Loop – Conditional Iteration

- The loop runs until a condition becomes false
- Execution depends entirely on the condition
- The condition is checked before every iteration

Application: Retry mechanisms, validation loops

Example 4: LOOP with EXIT WHEN

- The loop does not stop automatically
- An explicit exit condition controls termination
- Gives flexibility in complex logic

Application: Workflow engines, complex decision cycles

Example 5: Salary Increment Using FOR Loop

- Employee records are processed one by one
- Salary values are updated iteratively
- Represents real-world payroll processing

Application: Payroll systems, bulk updates

Example 6: Combining LOOP with IF Condition

- Loop processes each record
- Conditional logic classifies data during iteration
- Demonstrates decision-making inside loops

Application: Employee grading, alerts, categorization logic

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.

Coding and Output :

```
CREATE TABLE students (
    stud_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    stud_name VARCHAR(50),
    marks INT,
    attendance INT
);
```

```
INSERT INTO students VALUES
(101, 'Amit', 78, 92),
(102, 'Neha', 65, 85),
(103, 'Rohit', 55, 60),
(104, 'Pooja', 48, 72),
```

```
(105, 'Karan', 82, 95);
```

	stud_id [PK] integer	stud_name character varying (50)	marks integer	attendance integer
1	102	Neha	65	85
2	103	Rohit	55	60
3	104	Pooja	48	72
4	101	Amit	83	92
5	105	Karan	87	95

```
-- Example 1 — FOR Loop (Simple Counter)
```

```
DO $$  
DECLARE  
    i INT;  
BEGIN  
    FOR i IN 1..4 LOOP  
        RAISE NOTICE 'Iteration number: %', i;  
    END LOOP;  
END $$;
```

```
NOTICE: Iteration number: 1  
NOTICE: Iteration number: 2  
NOTICE: Iteration number: 3  
NOTICE: Iteration number: 4  
DO
```

```
-- Example 2 — FOR Loop with Query
```

```
DO $$  
DECLARE  
    rec RECORD;  
BEGIN  
    FOR rec IN SELECT stud_id, stud_name FROM students LOOP  
        RAISE NOTICE 'Student ID: %, Name: %', rec.stud_id, rec.stud_name;  
    END LOOP;  
END $$;
```

```
NOTICE: Student ID: 102, Name: Neha
NOTICE: Student ID: 103, Name: Rohit
NOTICE: Student ID: 104, Name: Pooja
NOTICE: Student ID: 101, Name: Amit
NOTICE: Student ID: 105, Name: Karan
DO
```

-- Example 3 — WHILE Loop

```
DO $$

DECLARE

cnt INT := 1;

BEGIN

WHILE cnt <= 3 LOOP

RAISE NOTICE 'While loop count: %', cnt;

cnt := cnt + 1;

END LOOP;

END $$;
```

```
NOTICE: While loop count: 1
NOTICE: While loop count: 2
NOTICE: While loop count: 3
DO
```

-- Example 4 — LOOP with EXIT WHEN

```
DO $$

DECLARE

num INT := 1;

BEGIN

LOOP

RAISE NOTICE 'Loop cycle: %', num;

num := num + 1;

EXIT WHEN num > 5;

END LOOP;

END $$;
```

```
NOTICE: Loop cycle: 1
NOTICE: Loop cycle: 2
NOTICE: Loop cycle: 3
NOTICE: Loop cycle: 4
NOTICE: Loop cycle: 5
DO
```

-- Example 5 — Give Bonus Marks Based on Attendance

```
DO $$

DECLARE
    rec RECORD;

BEGIN
    FOR rec IN SELECT stud_id, attendance FROM students LOOP
        IF rec.attendance > 90 THEN
            UPDATE students
            SET marks = marks + 5
            WHERE stud_id = rec.stud_id;

            RAISE NOTICE 'Grace marks added for Student ID %', rec.stud_id;
        END IF;
    END LOOP;
END $$;
```

```
NOTICE: Grace marks added for Student ID 101
NOTICE: Grace marks added for Student ID 105
DO
```

-- Example 6 — Result Classification Using IF inside LOOP

```
DO $$

DECLARE
    rec RECORD;

BEGIN
    FOR rec IN SELECT stud_name, marks FROM students LOOP
        IF rec.marks >= 75 THEN
```

```

        RAISE NOTICE '% -> Result: Excellent', rec.stud_name;

ELSIF rec.marks >= 60 THEN

    RAISE NOTICE '% -> Result: Good', rec.stud_name;

ELSIF rec.marks >= 50 THEN

    RAISE NOTICE '% -> Result: Average', rec.stud_name;

ELSE

    RAISE NOTICE '% -> Result: Needs Improvement', rec.stud_name;

END IF;

END LOOP;

END $$;

```

```

NOTICE: Neha -> Result: Good
NOTICE: Rohit -> Result: Average
NOTICE: Pooja -> Result: Needs Improvement
NOTICE: Amit -> Result: Excellent
NOTICE: Karan -> Result: Excellent
DO

```

Learning Outcome

- Understand the need for iteration in database programming
- Learn the use of FOR, WHILE, and LOOP constructs in PostgreSQL
- Perform row-by-row processing using query-based FOR loops
- Use RECORD and scalar variables correctly in loops
- Apply conditional logic inside loops
- Execute batch operations such as salary updates
- Understand control flow using EXIT conditions
- Gain basic proficiency in PL/pgSQL programming