

EXPERIMENT - 6

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Semester: 5th Date of Performance:25/09/2025

Subject Name: ADBMS Subject Code: 23CSP-333

1. **Aim**:

1. 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:

- a) Create a PostgreSQL stored procedure that:
- b) Takes a **gender** (e.g., 'Male' or 'Female') as input.
- c) Calculates the **total count of employees** for that gender.
- d) Returns the result as an output parameter.
- 2. 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:

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

2. Objective:

- To design database-driven stored procedures that automate business processes and reduce manual effort.
- To provide accurate and real-time information (such as employee gender count or stock availability) for better decision-making.

- To ensure efficient handling of company operations like HR diversity tracking and retail order management.
- To enhance user experience by offering instant responses, whether in reporting (gender diversity) or transaction processing (order confirmation/rejection).

3. Code:

```
1.
CREATE TABLE employees (
  emp_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
  emp_name VARCHAR(100),
  gender VARCHAR(10)
);
INSERT INTO employees (emp_name, gender) VALUES
('Piyush Varma', 'Male'),
('Tanya Verma', 'Female'),
('Alok Kumar', 'Male'),
('Neha Singh', 'Female'),
('Devanshu Ranjan', 'Male');
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE get employee count by gender(
  IN input_gender VARCHAR,
  OUT gender_count INT
LANGUAGE plpgsql AS
$$
BEGIN
  SELECT COUNT(*)
  INTO gender_count
  FROM employees
  WHERE LOWER(gender) = LOWER(input_gender);
  RAISE NOTICE 'Total employees with gender % are: %', input_gender, gender_count;
END;
$$;
CALL get_employee_count_by_gender('Male', NULL);
CALL get employee count by gender('Female', NULL);
```

```
Discover. Learn. Empower.
 2.
CREATE TABLE products (
  product id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
  product_name VARCHAR(100),
  unit price NUMERIC(10,2),
  quantity_remaining INT,
  quantity sold INT DEFAULT 0
);
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()
);
INSERT INTO products (product_name, unit_price, quantity_remaining) VALUES
('Smartphone', 25000, 10),
('Tablet', 18000, 5),
('Laptop', 55000, 3);
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE process_order(
  IN p_product_id INT,
  IN p_quantity INT
LANGUAGE plpgsql
AS $$
DECLARE
  available qty INT;
  product_price NUMERIC(10,2);
  total NUMERIC(10,2);
BEGIN
  SELECT quantity_remaining, unit_price
  INTO available_qty, product_price
  FROM products
  WHERE product_id = p_product_id;
  IF available_qty IS NULL THEN
    RAISE NOTICE 'Product not found!';
    RETURN:
  END IF;
  IF available_qty >= p_quantity THEN
    total := product_price * p_quantity;
    INSERT INTO sales(product_id, quantity, total_price)
    VALUES (p product id, p quantity, total);
```

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;
$$;
```

SELECT * FROM products; CALL process_order(1, 2); SELECT * FROM products; CALL process_order(3, 10); 4. Output:

(1)

```
product_id | product_name | unit_price | quantity_remaining | quantity_sold

1 | Smartphone | 25000.00 | 10 | 0

2 | Tablet | 18000.00 | 5 | 0

3 | Laptop | 55000.00 | 3 | 0

(3 rows)

CALL

product_id | product_name | unit_price | quantity_remaining | quantity_sold

2 | Tablet | 18000.00 | 5 | 0

3 | Laptop | 55000.00 | 5 | 0

3 | Laptop | 55000.00 | 3 | 0

1 | Smartphone | 25000.00 | 8 | 2

(3 rows)
```

5. Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to design and implement **stored procedures** in PostgreSQL for automating organizational tasks.
- Learners will understand how to **use input and output parameters** in stored procedures for dynamic queries.
- They will gain hands-on experience in **real-time business applications** like HR diversity tracking and retail inventory/order management.
- They will be able to apply **transactional logic with conditions** (e.g., stock verification, sales updates) to ensure data integrity and efficiency.