



EXPERIMENT - 6

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Subject Name: ADBMS

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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:

- Create a PostgreSQL stored procedure that:
- Takes a **gender** (e.g., 'Male' or 'Female') as input.
- Calculates the **total count of employees** for that gender.
- 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:

- Verify stock availability** for the requested product and quantity.
- 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!"
- If there is **insufficient stock**, the system must:
 - 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  
( 'Rvi', '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);
```



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
```



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```
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:

```
gender_count
```

```
3
```

```
(1 row)
```

```
gender_count
```

```
2
```

```
(1 row)
```

```
psql:commands.sql:33: NOTICE: Total employees with gender Male are: 3
```

```
psql:commands.sql:35: NOTICE: Total employees with gender Female are: 2
```

(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	3	0
1	Smartphone	25000.00	8	2

(3 rows)

(2)



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.