



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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Experiment - 6

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Subject Name: Advanced Database and Management System

Subject Code: 23CSP-333

1. Aim:

Medium-Problem Title: Gender Diversity Tracking-Create a PostgreSQL stored procedure to track gender diversity in the workforce. The procedure takes a gender as input and returns the total number of employees of that gender, providing HR with instant and secure reporting.

Procedure (Step-by-Step):

1. Create a table employees with columns like emp_id,emp_name and gender.
2. Insert sample data with varying genders.
3. Create a stored procedure ‘count_employees_by_gender’ that:
 - Takes a gender as input.
 - Counts the number of employees with that gender.
 - Returns the result as an OUT parameter.
4. Call the procedure in a DO block to capture and display the result.

Sample Output Description:

- Input: ‘Male’ --- Output: 3
 - Input: ‘Female’ --- Output: 2
- HR sees results instantly without accessing full employee data.

Source Code

```
CREATE TABLE employees
( emp_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
  emp_name VARCHAR(100),
  gender VARCHAR(10)
);
```



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-- Sample data

```
INSERT INTO employees (emp_name, gender) VALUES
```

```
('Amit', 'Male'),
```

```
('Priya', 'Female'),
```

```
('Ravi', 'Male'),
```

```
('Sneha', 'Female'),
```

```
('Karan', 'Male');
```

```
select * from EMPLOYEES; ----CREATING A  
PROCEDURE----
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE
```

```
count_employees_by_gender( IN input_gender VARCHAR, OUT  
total_count int
```

```
)
```

```
LANGUAGE plpgsql
```

```
AS $$
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
SELECT COUNT(*) INTO total_count
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE gender = input_gender;
```

```
END;
```

```
$$;
```

---CALLING THE PROCEDURE-----

```
DO
```

```
$$
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
result INT;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
CALL count_employees_by_gender('Male', result);
```

```
RAISE NOTICE 'TOTAL EMPLOYEES OF GENDER Male ARE %', result;
```

```
END;
```

```
$$;
```



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```
17 select * from EMPLOYEES;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

The screenshot shows a database interface with a toolbar at the top containing various icons for file operations like new, open, save, and export. Below the toolbar is a table displaying employee data. The table has three columns: emp_id, emp_name, and gender. The emp_id column is defined as [PK] integer, and the emp_name and gender columns are defined as character varying (100) and character varying (10) respectively. The data shows five employees: Amit (Male), Priya (Female), Ravi (Male), Sneha (Female), and Karan (Male).

	emp_id [PK] integer	emp_name character varying (100)	gender character varying (10)
1	1	Amit	Male
2	2	Priya	Female
3	3	Ravi	Male
4	4	Sneha	Female
5	5	Karan	Male

```
33 DO $$  
34 DECLARE  
35     result INT;  
36 BEGIN  
37     CALL count_employees_by_gender('Male', result);  
38     RAISE NOTICE 'TOTAL EMPLOYEES OF GENDER Male ARE %', result;  
39 END;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

NOTICE: TOTAL EMPLOYEES OF GENDER Male ARE 3

DO

Query returned successfully in 104 msec.



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Hard-Problem Title:

Order Placement and Inventory Management-Automate the ordering process in a retail company. The procedure validates stock availability, logs sales, updates inventory, and provides real-time confirmation or rejection messages. **Procedure (Step-by-Step):**

- Create products table with columns: product_id, product_name, price, quantity_remaining, quantity_sold.
- Create sales table with columns: sale_id, product_id, quantity, total_price, sale_date.
- Create a stored procedure place_order that:
 - Takes product_id and quantity as input.
 - Checks if quantity_remaining is sufficient.
 - If yes:
 - Logs the sale in sales table.
 - Updates products(decrease quantity_remaining, increase quantity_sold). □ Display “Product sold successfully!!”. ○ If no:
 - Display “Insufficient quantity available!!”
 - Call the procedure for different orders to validate functionality.

Sample Output Description:

- Order 5 units of Smartphone (stock available): "Product sold successfully!".
- Order 100 units of Tablet (insufficient stock): "Insufficient Quantity Available!".
- Inventory updates automatically for successful orders.

Objective: The objective is to automate critical business operations using PostgreSQL stored procedures. For HR, it tracks gender diversity by returning the total count of employees by gender. For retail, it manages orders by validating stock, logging sales, updating inventory, and providing real-time confirmation or rejection messages. This ensures efficiency, accuracy, and real-time insights in both workforce and inventory management.



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Source Code

```
CREATE TABLE products ( product_id
    SERIAL      PRIMARY KEY,
    product_name VARCHAR(100),
    price NUMERIC(10,2),
    quantity_remaining INT,
    quantity_sold INT DEFAULT 0
);
```

```
INSERT INTO products (product_name, price, quantity_remaining) VALUES
('Smartphone', 30000, 50),
('Tablet', 20000, 30),
('Laptop', 60000, 20);
```

```
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()
);
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE place_order(
    IN p_product_id INT,
    IN p_quantity INT
)
LANGUAGE plpgsql
AS $$

DECLARE
    available_stock INT; product_price
    NUMERIC(10,2);

BEGIN
    SELECT quantity_remaining, price
    INTO available_stock, product_price
    FROM products
    WHERE product_id = p_product_id;
```



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```
IF available_stock IS NULL THEN
    RAISE NOTICE 'Product ID % does not exist!', p_product_id;
ELSIF available_stock >= p_quantity THEN
    -- LOGGING THE ORDER

    INSERT INTO sales (product_id, quantity, total_price)
    VALUES (p_product_id, p_quantity, p_quantity * product_price);

    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;
$$;

CALL PLACE_ORDER(2,20);
SELECT * FROM SALES; SELECT * FROM
PRODUCTS;
CALL PLACE_ORDER(3,100);
```



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```
100  CALL PLACE_ORDER(2,20); --PRODUCT SOLD SUCCESSFULLY AND QUANTITY_REMAINING COLUMN
101  SELECT * FROM SALES;
102  SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS;
103  CALL PLACE_ORDER(3,100); --INSUFFICIENT QUANTITY AVAILABLE
104
101  SELECT * FROM SALES;
102  SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS;
103  CALL PLACE_ORDER(3,100); --INSUFFICIENT QUANTITY AVAILABLE
104
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 3 of 3

	product_id [PK] integer	product_name character varying (100)	price numeric (10,2)	quantity_remaining integer	quantity_sold integer
1	1	Smartphone	30000.00	50	0
2	3	Laptop	60000.00	20	0
3	2	Tablet	20000.00	10	20