

## JOBSHEET 2

### DATABASE OPERASIONAL

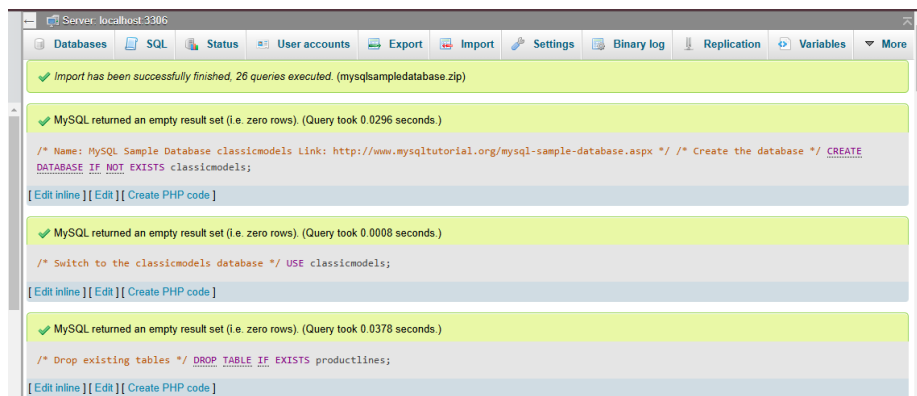
Nama : Dahniar Davina

Kelas : SIB – 2A

No Absen : 09

#### A. TUGAS 1

1. Import data perusahaan tersebut pada DBMS MySQL!



2. Analisa struktur data dari database perusahaan tersebut dalam bentuk tabel, analisa hubungan setiap tabelnya!

#### ➤ Employees

```
mysql> desc employees;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
employeeNumber	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
lastName	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
firstName	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
extension	varchar(10)	NO		NULL	
email	varchar(100)	NO		NULL	
officeCode	varchar(10)	NO	MUL	NULL	
reportsTo	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
jobTitle	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

#### ➤ Offices

```
mysql> desc offices;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
officeCode	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
city	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
phone	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
addressline1	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
addressline2	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
state	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
country	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
postalCode	varchar(15)	NO		NULL	
territory	varchar(10)	NO		NULL	

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

➤ Customers

```
mysql> desc customers;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
customerNumber	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
customerName	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
contactLastName	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
contactFirstName	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
phone	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
addressLine1	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
addressLine2	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
city	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
state	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
postalCode	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
country	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
salesRepEmployeeNumber	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
creditLimit	decimal(10,2)	YES		NULL	

13 rows in set (0.00 sec)

➤ Orderdetails

```
mysql> desc orderdetails;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
orderNumber	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
productCode	varchar(15)	NO	PRI	NULL	
quantityOrdered	int	NO		NULL	
priceEach	decimal(10,2)	NO		NULL	
orderLineNumber	smallint	NO		NULL	

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

➤ Orders

```
mysql> desc orders;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
orderNumber	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
orderDate	date	NO		NULL	
requiredDate	date	NO		NULL	
shippedDate	date	YES		NULL	
status	varchar(15)	NO		NULL	
comments	text	YES		NULL	
customerNumber	int	NO	MUL	NULL	

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

➤ Payments

```
mysql> desc payments;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
customerNumber	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
checkNumber	varchar(50)	NO	PRI	NULL	
paymentDate	date	NO		NULL	
amount	decimal(10,2)	NO		NULL	

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

➤ Productlines

```
mysql> desc productlines;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
productLine	varchar(50)	NO	PRI	NULL	
textDescription	varchar(4000)	YES		NULL	
htmlDescription	mediumtext	YES		NULL	
image	mediumblob	YES		NULL	

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

➤ Products

```
mysql> desc products;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field          | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| productCode    | varchar(15)   | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| productName    | varchar(70)   | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| productLine    | varchar(50)   | NO   | MUL | NULL    |       |
| productScale   | varchar(10)   | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| productVendor  | varchar(50)   | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| productDescription | text         | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| quantityInStock | smallint      | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| buyPrice       | decimal(10,2) | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| MSRP           | decimal(10,2) | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

TABEL 1	TABEL 2	RELASI
Productlines	Products	One to many
Customers	Orders	One to many
Orders	Orderdetails	One to many
Products	Orderdetails	One to many
Customers	Payments	One to many
Offices	Employees	One to many

3. Analisa jumlah field pada tiap tabel!

NAMA TABEL	JUMLAH FIELD
productlines	4
products	9
orderdetails	5
offices	9
customers	13
payments	4
orders	7
employees	8

## B. ANALISIS DATA

### a) Praktikum 1

#### 1. Jalankan query data Perusahaan LegendVehicle

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM
-> employees employee, employees manager, customers cust
-> WHERE employee.reportsTo = manager.employeeNumber
-> AND employee.employeeNumber = cust.salesRepEmployeeNumber;
```

employeeNumber	lastName	firstName	extension	email	officeCode	reportsTo	jobTitle	employeeNumber	lastName	firstName	extension	email	officeCode	reportsTo	jobTitle	employeeNumber	lastName	firstName	extension	email	officeCode	reportsTo	jobTitle	customerNumber	customerName	contactLastName	contactFirstName	phone	addressLine1	addressLine2	city	state	postalCode	country	salesRepEmployeeNumber
1165	Jennings	Leslie	x3291	ljennings@classicmodelcars.com	1		Sales Rep	1143	Bow	Anthony			1		Sales Rep	1143	Bow	Anthony			1		Sales Rep	124	Mini Gifts Distributors Ltd.	Nelson		4155551450	5677 Strong St.	NULL	San Rafael	CA	97562	USA	
1165	Jennings	Leslie	x3291	ljennings@classicmodelcars.com	1		Sales Rep	1143	Bow	Anthony			1		Sales Rep	1143	Bow	Anthony			1		Sales Rep	129	Mini Wheels Co.	Murphy		6505555787	5557 North Pendale Street	NULL	San Francisco	CA	94217	USA	
1165	Jennings	Leslie	x3291	ljennings@classicmodelcars.com	1		Sales Rep	1143	Bow	Anthony			1		Sales Rep	1143	Bow	Anthony			1		Sales Rep	129	Mini Wheels Co.	Murphy		6505555787	5557 North Pendale Street	NULL	San Francisco	CA	94217	USA	
1165	Jennings	Leslie	x3291	ljennings@classicmodelcars.com	1		Sales Rep	1143	Bow	Anthony			1		Sales Rep	1143	Bow	Anthony			1		Sales Rep	129	Mini Wheels Co.	Murphy		6505555787	5557 North Pendale Street	NULL	San Francisco	CA	94217	USA	

```
100 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### 2. Buka tab baru pada browser dan eksekusi query

```
mysql> SELECT manager.employeeNumber AS id_manager,
-> CONCAT(manager.firstName, " ", manager.lastName) AS Manager,
-> employee.employeeNumber AS id_staff,
-> CONCAT(employee.firstName, " ", employee.lastName) AS staff
-> FROM employees employee
-> JOIN employees manager ON employee.reportsTo = manager.employeeNumber
-> ORDER BY manager.firstName;
```

id_manager	Manager	id_staff	staff
1143	Anthony Bow	1165	Leslie Jennings
1143	Anthony Bow	1166	Leslie Thompson
1143	Anthony Bow	1188	Julie Firrelli
1143	Anthony Bow	1216	Steve Patterson
1143	Anthony Bow	1286	Foon Yue Tseng
1143	Anthony Bow	1323	George Vanauf
1002	Diane Murphy	1056	Mary Patterson
1002	Diane Murphy	1076	Jeff Firrelli
1102	Gerard Bondur	1337	Loui Bondur
1102	Gerard Bondur	1370	Gerard Hernandez
1102	Gerard Bondur	1401	Pamela Castillo
1102	Gerard Bondur	1501	Larry Bott
1102	Gerard Bondur	1504	Barry Jones
1102	Gerard Bondur	1702	Martin Gerard
1621	Mami Nishi	1625	Yoshimi Kato
1056	Mary Patterson	1088	William Patterson
1056	Mary Patterson	1102	Gerard Bondur
1056	Mary Patterson	1143	Anthony Bow
1056	Mary Patterson	1621	Mami Nishi
1088	William Patterson	1611	Andy Fixter
1088	William Patterson	1612	Peter Marsh
1088	William Patterson	1619	Tom King

```
22 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

## b) TUGAS 2

1. Gambarlah hirarki organisasi berdasarkan atasan dari setiap pegawai sesuai dengan hasil praktikum diatas!

```
mysql> SELECT
-> e1.employeeNumber AS id_staff,
-> CONCAT(e1.firstName, ' ', e1.lastName) AS Nama_Staff,
-> (SELECT CONCAT(e2.firstName, ' ', e2.lastName)
-> FROM employees e2
-> WHERE e2.employeeNumber = e1.reportsTo) AS Nama_Manager
-> FROM employees e1
-> ORDER BY Nama_Manager, Nama_Staff;
```

id_staff	Nama_Staff	Nama_Manager
1002	Diane Murphy	NULL
1286	Foon Yue Tseng	Anthony Bow
1323	George Vanauf	Anthony Bow
1188	Julie Firrelli	Anthony Bow
1165	Leslie Jennings	Anthony Bow
1166	Leslie Thompson	Anthony Bow
1216	Steve Patterson	Anthony Bow
1076	Jeff Firrelli	Diane Murphy
1056	Mary Patterson	Diane Murphy
1504	Barry Jones	Gerard Bondur
1370	Gerard Hernandez	Gerard Bondur
1501	Larry Bott	Gerard Bondur
1337	Loui Bondur	Gerard Bondur
1702	Martin Gerard	Gerard Bondur
1401	Pamela Castillo	Gerard Bondur
1625	Yoshimi Kato	Mami Nishi
1143	Anthony Bow	Mary Patterson
1102	Gerard Bondur	Mary Patterson
1621	Mami Nishi	Mary Patterson
1088	William Patterson	Mary Patterson
1611	Andy Fixter	William Patterson
1612	Peter Marsh	William Patterson
1619	Tom King	William Patterson

23 rows in set (0.00 sec)

2. Buka tab baru pada browser untuk melakukan eksekusi query Berikut :

```
mysql> SELECT
-> manager.employeeNumber as id_manager,
-> CONCAT(manager.firstName, " ", manager.lastName) as Manager,
-> employee.employeeNumber as id_staff,
-> CONCAT(employee.firstName, " ", employee.lastName) as staff,
-> COUNT(cust.customerNumber) as total_cust
-> FROM employees employee
-> JOIN employees manager
-> ON employee.reportsTo = manager.employeeNumber
-> LEFT JOIN customers cust
-> ON employee.employeeNumber = cust.salesRepEmployeeNumber
-> GROUP BY manager.employeeNumber, employee.employeeNumber
-> ORDER BY manager.firstName;
```

id_manager	Manager	id_staff	staff	total_cust
1143	Anthony Bow	1165	Leslie Jennings	6
1143	Anthony Bow	1166	Leslie Thompson	6
1143	Anthony Bow	1188	Julie Firrelli	6
1143	Anthony Bow	1216	Steve Patterson	6
1143	Anthony Bow	1286	Foon Yue Tseng	7
1143	Anthony Bow	1323	George Vanauf	8
1002	Diane Murphy	1056	Mary Patterson	0
1002	Diane Murphy	1076	Jeff Firrelli	0
1102	Gerard Bondur	1337	Loui Bondur	6
1102	Gerard Bondur	1370	Gerard Hernandez	7
1102	Gerard Bondur	1401	Pamela Castillo	10
1102	Gerard Bondur	1501	Larry Bott	8
1102	Gerard Bondur	1504	Barry Jones	9
1102	Gerard Bondur	1702	Martin Gerard	6
1621	Mami Nishi	1625	Yoshimi Kato	0
1056	Mary Patterson	1088	William Patterson	0
1056	Mary Patterson	1102	Gerard Bondur	0
1056	Mary Patterson	1143	Anthony Bow	0
1056	Mary Patterson	1621	Mami Nishi	5
1088	William Patterson	1611	Andy Fixter	5
1088	William Patterson	1612	Peter Marsh	5
1088	William Patterson	1619	Tom King	0

22 rows in set (0.00 sec)

dan dari query tersebut menghasilkan jumlah customer dari setiap staff. Jika perusahaan tersebut memiliki KPI (Key Performances Indicator) "Jumlah customer yang bertransaksi" maka jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut!

### c) TUGAS 3

1. Siapakah staff dengan hirarki paling bawah yang berprestasi dilihat dari jumlah customer terbanyak?

➤ Pamela Castillo

```
mysql> SELECT
-> employee.employeeNumber AS id_staff,
-> CONCAT(employee.firstName, " ", employee.lastName) AS staff,
-> COUNT(cust.customerNumber) AS total_cust
-> FROM employees employee
-> LEFT JOIN employees sub_employee
-> ON employee.employeeNumber = sub_employee.reportsTo
-> LEFT JOIN customers cust
-> ON employee.employeeNumber = cust.salesRepEmployeeNumber
-> WHERE sub_employee.employeeNumber IS NULL
-> GROUP BY employee.employeeNumber
-> ORDER BY total_cust DESC
-> LIMIT 1;
```

id_staff	staff	total_cust
1401	Pamela Castillo	10

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

2. Jika KPI atasan dihitung dari customer yang dimilikinya dijumlah dengan customer dari staff dibawahnya, urutkan ranking prestasi keseluruhan pegawai beserta keterangan jumlah customer yang dimilikinya!

```
mysql> WITH TotalCustomer AS (  
-> SELECT  
-> e.employeeNumber AS id_pegawai,  
-> CONCAT(e.firstName, ' ', e.lastName) AS Nama_Pegawai,  
-> e.reportsTo AS id_atasan,  
-> COUNT(c.customerNumber) AS customer_pribadi  
-> FROM employees e  
-> LEFT JOIN customers c ON e.employeeNumber = c.salesRepEmployeeNumber  
-> GROUP BY e.employeeNumber  
-> ),  
->
```

```
-> CustomerHierarchy AS (  
-> SELECT  
-> tc1.id_pegawai,  
-> tc1.Nama_Pegawai,  
-> tc1.customer_pribadi + IFNULL(SUM(tc2.customer_pribadi), 0) AS total_customer_hierarchy  
-> FROM TotalCustomer tc1  
-> LEFT JOIN TotalCustomer tc2 ON tc2.id_atasan = tc1.id_pegawai  
-> GROUP BY tc1.id_pegawai  
-> )  
->  
-> SELECT  
-> id_pegawai,  
-> Nama_Pegawai,  
-> total_customer_hierarchy  
-> FROM CustomerHierarchy  
-> ORDER BY total_customer_hierarchy DESC;
```

id_pegawai	Nama_Pegawai	total_customer_hierarchy
1102	Gerard Bondur	46
1143	Anthony Bow	39
1088	William Patterson	10
1401	Pamela Castillo	10
1504	Barry Jones	9
1323	George Vanauf	8
1501	Larry Bott	8
1286	Foon Yue Tseng	7
1370	Gerard Hernandez	7
1165	Leslie Jennings	6
1166	Leslie Thompson	6
1188	Julie Firrelli	6
1216	Steve Patterson	6
1337	Loui Bondur	6
1702	Martin Gerard	6
1056	Mary Patterson	5
1611	Andy Fixter	5
1612	Peter Marsh	5
1621	Mami Nishi	5
1002	Diane Murphy	0
1076	Jeff Firrelli	0
1619	Tom King	0
1625	Yoshimi Kato	0

23 rows in set (0.01 sec)



- Analisa kembali data LegendVehicle untuk mendapatkan ranking pegawai berdasarkan KPI "Jumlah omset yang didapat". Urutkan ranking pegawai beserta keterangan dana yang didapat!

```
mysql> WITH TotalOmset AS (
-> SELECT
-> e.employeeNumber AS id_pegawai,
-> CONCAT(e.firstName, ' ', e.lastName) AS Nama_Pegawai,
-> e.reportsTo AS id_atasan,
-> SUM(p.amount) AS omset_pribadi
-> FROM employees e
-> LEFT JOIN customers c ON e.employeeNumber = c.salesRepEmployeeNumber
-> LEFT JOIN payments p ON c.customerNumber = p.customerNumber
-> GROUP BY e.employeeNumber
-> ),
```

```
-> OmsetHierarchy AS (
-> SELECT
-> t1.id_pegawai,
-> t1.Nama_Pegawai,
-> t1.omset_pribadi + IFNULL(SUM(t2.omset_pribadi), 0) AS total_omset_hierarchy

-> FROM TotalOmset t1
-> LEFT JOIN TotalOmset t2 ON t2.id_atasan = t1.id_pegawai
-> GROUP BY t1.id_pegawai
-> )
-> SELECT
-> id_pegawai,
-> Nama_Pegawai,
-> total_omset_hierarchy AS total_omset,
-> RANK() OVER (ORDER BY total_omset_hierarchy DESC) AS ranking
-> FROM OmsetHierarchy
-> ORDER BY total_omset_hierarchy DESC;
```

id_pegawai	Nama_Pegawai	total_omset	ranking
1370	Gerard Hernandez	1112003.81	1
1165	Leslie Jennings	989906.55	2
1401	Pamela Castillo	750201.87	3
1501	Larry Bott	686653.25	4
1504	Barry Jones	637672.65	5
1323	George Vanauf	584406.80	6
1337	Loui Bondur	569485.75	7
1611	Andy Fixter	509385.82	8
1612	Peter Marsh	497907.16	9
1286	Foon Yue Tseng	488212.67	10
1621	Mami Nishi	457110.07	11
1216	Steve Patterson	449219.13	12
1702	Martin Gerard	387477.47	13
1188	Julie Firrelli	386663.20	14
1166	Leslie Thompson	347533.03	15
1002	Diane Murphy	NULL	16
1056	Mary Patterson	NULL	16
1076	Jeff Firrelli	NULL	16
1088	William Patterson	NULL	16
1102	Gerard Bondur	NULL	16
1143	Anthony Bow	NULL	16
1619	Tom King	NULL	16
1625	Yoshimi Kato	NULL	16

23 rows in set (0.00 sec)



4. Jika KPI yang pertama merupakan "Jumlah customer yang bertransaksi" sedangkan KPI yang kedua "Jumlah omset yang didapat". Maka, berapakah jumlah field yang dibutuhkan untuk mendapatkan informasi tersebut?

a. Jumlah customer yang bertransaksi = 5 field

No	Field	Sumber	Keterangan
1	Id_pegawai	Employees	ID unik pegawai
2	Nama_pegawai	Employees	Gabungan (firstname+lastname)
3	Id_atasan	Employees	ID atasan pegawai
4	Customer_pribadi	Customers	Jumlah cust langsung yang dimiliki pegawai
5	Total_customer_hierarchy	Hasil perhitungan	Total customer pegawai+bawahan

b. Jumlah omset yang didapat = 6 field

No	Field	Sumber	Keterangan
1	Id_pegawai	Employees	ID unik pegawai
2	Nama_pegawai	Employees	Gabungan (firstname+lastname)
3	Id_atasan	Employees	ID unik atasan / manager
4	Omset_pribadi	Payments	Omset langsung dari cust yang ditangani manager
5	Total_omset_hierarchy	Hasil perhitungan	Omset pegawai+omset bawahan
6	rangking	Hasil perhitungan	Rangking pegawai berdasar total omset

5. Buatlah report pertahun untuk KPI "Jumlah omset yang didapat" pada Foon Yue Tseng dan Pamela Castillo. Serta gambarkan grafiknya (grafik garis).

```
mysql> SELECT
-> e.employeeNumber AS id_pegawai,
-> CONCAT(e.firstName, ' ', e.lastName) AS Nama_Pegawai,
-> YEAR(p.paymentDate) AS Tahun,
-> SUM(p.amount) AS Total_Omset
-> FROM employees e
-> JOIN customers c ON e.employeeNumber = c.salesRepEmployeeNumber
-> JOIN payments p ON c.customerNumber = p.customerNumber
-> WHERE e.firstName IN ('Foon Yue', 'Pamela')
-> AND e.lastName IN ('Tseng', 'Castillo')
-> GROUP BY e.employeeNumber, YEAR(p.paymentDate)
-> ORDER BY Tahun, Nama_Pegawai;
```

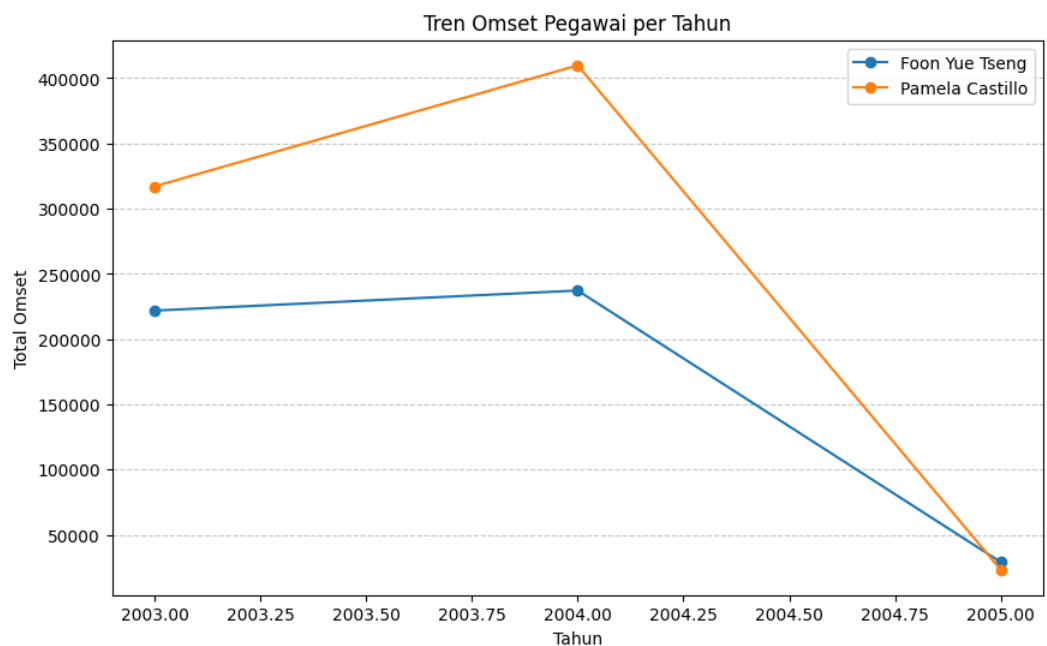
```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id_pegawai | Nama_Pegawai | Tahun | Total_Omset |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1286 | Foon Yue Tseng | 2003 | 221887.03 |
| 1401 | Pamela Castillo | 2003 | 317104.78 |
| 1286 | Foon Yue Tseng | 2004 | 237255.26 |
| 1401 | Pamela Castillo | 2004 | 409910.07 |
| 1286 | Foon Yue Tseng | 2005 | 29070.38 |
| 1401 | Pamela Castillo | 2005 | 23187.02 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))

# Buat line chart
for name in df["Nama_Pegawai"].unique():
    subset = df[df["Nama_Pegawai"] == name]
    plt.plot(subset["Tahun"], subset["Total_Omset"], marker="o", linestyle="--", label=name)

# Tambahkan label dan judul
plt.xlabel("Tahun")
plt.ylabel("Total Omset")
plt.title("Tren Omset Pegawai per Tahun")
plt.legend()
plt.grid(axis="y", linestyle="--", alpha=0.7)

# Tampilkan plot
plt.show()
```

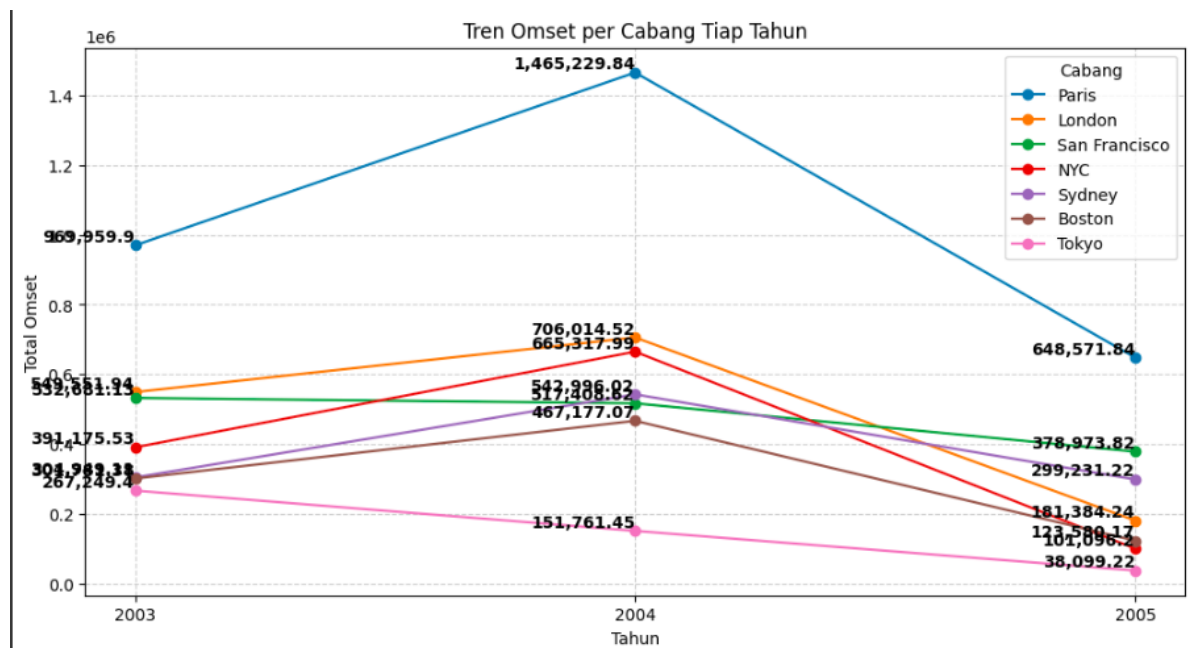


### C. STUDI KASUS

Pak Huhut merupakan pemegang saham LegendVehicle. dia membutuhkan dashboard untuk melihat perkembangan penjualan (omset) di setiap cabang di tiap tahunnya. Dikarenakan perusahaan tersebut belum merekrut Data Engineer maka, penarikan informasi hanya bisa dilakukan melalui OLTP yang ada.

Hasil report yang diinginkan adalah grafik berdasarkan tabel berikut:

Cabang	2003	2004	2005
Paris	969959.90	1465229.84	648571.84
London	549551.94	706014.52	181384.24
San Francisco	532681.13	517408.62	378973.82
NYC	391175.53	665317.99	101096.20
Sydney	304949.11	542996.02	299231.22
Boston	301781.38	467177.07	123580.17
Tokyo	267249.40	151761.45	38099.22



Analisa terlebih dahulu :

- Field apa saja yang diperlukan untuk menampilkan penjualan di setiap cabang. Untuk melihat perkembangan penjualan (omset) di setiap cabang per tahun, field yang diperlukan :
  - offices.city → Nama cabang (lokasi kantor).

- orders.orderDate → Tanggal pemesanan untuk menentukan tahun.
- orderdetails.quantityOrdered → Jumlah barang yang dibeli.
- orderdetails.priceEach → Harga per unit barang.
- (Omset dihitung sebagai quantityOrdered \* priceEach)

2. Bentuk query dengan memperhatikan relasi antar tabel.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     o.city AS cabang,
->     YEAR(od.orderDate) AS tahun,
->     SUM(odt.quantityOrdered * odt.priceEach) AS total_omset
-> FROM orders od
-> JOIN orderdetails odt ON od.orderNumber = odt.orderNumber
-> JOIN customers c ON od.customerNumber = c.customerNumber
-> JOIN employees e ON c.salesRepEmployeeNumber = e.employeeNumber
-> JOIN offices o ON e.officeCode = o.officeCode
-> GROUP BY o.city, YEAR(od.orderDate)
-> ORDER BY tahun, total_omset DESC;
```

cabang	tahun	total_omset
Paris	2003	969959.90
London	2003	549551.94
San Francisco	2003	532681.13
NYC	2003	391175.53
Sydney	2003	304949.11
Boston	2003	301781.38
Tokyo	2003	267249.40
Paris	2004	1465229.84
London	2004	706014.52
NYC	2004	665317.99
Sydney	2004	542996.02
San Francisco	2004	517408.62
Boston	2004	467177.07
Tokyo	2004	151761.45
Paris	2005	648571.84
San Francisco	2005	378973.82
Sydney	2005	299231.22
London	2005	181384.24
Boston	2005	123580.17
NYC	2005	101096.20
Tokyo	2005	38099.22

21 rows in set (0.08 sec)

SOAL BONUS: buatlah report lain dengan sumber data OLTP yang sama, analisa field yang digunakan, bentuk struktur query dan tuliskan dalam tabel serta grafiknya.

#### PRODUK TERLARIS BERDASARKAN OMSET (5 TAHUN TERAKHIR)

- Laporan ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi **10 produk dengan total omset tertinggi dalam 5 tahun terakhir** berdasarkan data OLTP. Analisis ini

memberikan wawasan tentang **produk dengan permintaan tertinggi** serta membantu dalam strategi pemasaran dan perencanaan stok.

➤ Tabel yang Digunakan =

1. products → Menyimpan informasi produk seperti kode dan nama.
2. orders → Menyimpan data pesanan pelanggan, termasuk tanggal pemesanan.
3. orderdetails → Menghubungkan pesanan dengan produk dan mencatat jumlah unit serta harga satuan.

➤ Field yang digunakan dalam Query =

Field	Deskripsi
productCode	Kode unik produk
productName	Nama produk
quantityOrdered	Jumlah unit produk yang dipesan
priceEach	Harga perunit dari produk
orderDate	Tanggal pesanan dibuat
Total_terjual	Total unit terjual (SUM(quantityOrdered))
Total_omset	Total pendapatan (SUM(quantityOrdered * priceEach))

➤ Query SQL

```
mysql> SELECT
  -> p.productCode AS kode_produk,
  -> p.productName AS nama_produk,
  -> SUM(od.quantityOrdered) AS total_terjual,
  -> SUM(od.quantityOrdered * od.priceEach) AS total_omset
  -> FROM orderdetails od
  -> JOIN products p ON od.productCode = p.productCode
  -> JOIN orders o ON od.orderNumber = o.orderNumber
  -> WHERE o.orderDate >= '2003-01-01' -- Sesuaikan dengan tahun awal yang tersedia
  -> GROUP BY p.productCode, p.productName
  -> ORDER BY total_omset DESC
  -> LIMIT 10;
```

kode_produk	nama_produk	total_terjual	total_omset
S18_3232	1992 Ferrari 360 Spider red	1808	276839.98
S12_1108	2001 Ferrari Enzo	1019	190755.86
S10_1949	1952 Alpine Renault 1300	961	190017.96
S10_4698	2003 Harley-Davidson Eagle Drag Bike	985	170686.00
S12_1099	1968 Ford Mustang	933	161531.48
S12_3891	1969 Ford Falcon	965	152543.02
S18_1662	1980s Black Hawk Helicopter	1040	144959.91
S18_2238	1998 Chrysler Plymouth Prowler	986	142530.63
S18_1749	1917 Grand Touring Sedan	918	140535.60
S12_2823	2002 Suzuki XREO	1028	135767.03

10 rows in set (0.04 sec)

## ➤ Insight Data

1. Ferrari 360 Spider Red (1992) adalah Produk dengan Omset Tertinggi  
Terjual 1.088 unit dengan total omset \$276,839.98  
Menunjukkan bahwa mobil sport klasik Ferrari tetap diminati dalam 5 tahun terakhir.
2. Ferrari Enzo (2001) & Alpine Renault (1952) Juga Masuk Peringkat Atas  
Ferrari Enzo terjual 1.019 unit dengan omset \$190,755.86, menunjukkan minat tinggi terhadap Ferrari modern.  
Alpine Renault 1300 membuktikan bahwa mobil klasik tetap populer di kalangan kolektor.
3. Ford Mustang & Ford Falcon Mendapat Peminat Tinggi  
Ford Mustang (1968) terjual 933 unit, membuktikan bahwa model muscle car klasik masih diminati.  
Ford Falcon (1969) juga menempati posisi tinggi dengan 965 unit terjual.
4. Produk Non-Mobil Juga Masuk Daftar  
Black Hawk Helicopter (1980s) menunjukkan bahwa mainan replika helikopter juga memiliki pasar yang kuat dengan omset \$144,959.11.

## ➤ Visualisasi Data

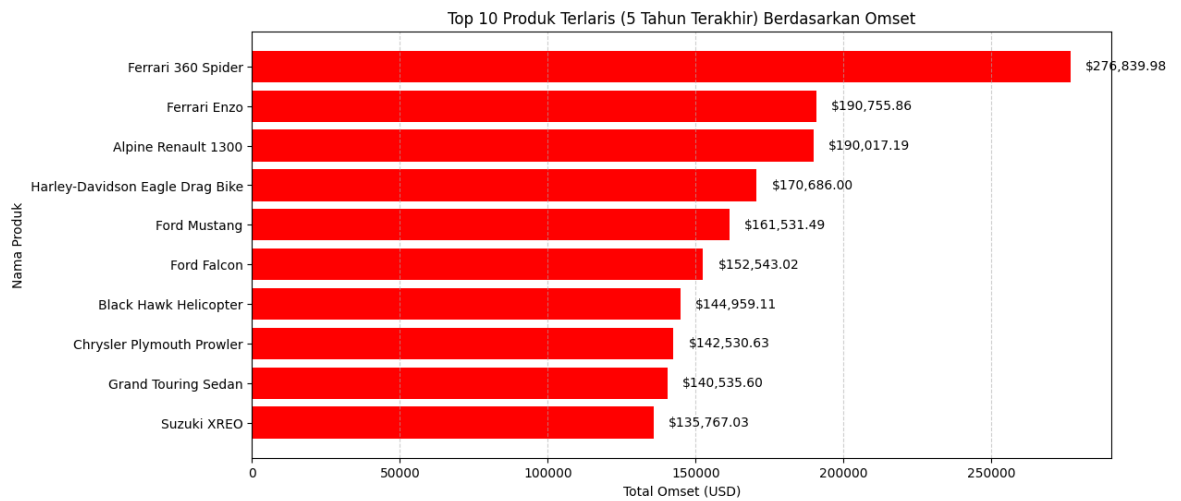
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Data dari tabel di atas
produk = ["Ferrari 360 Spider", "Ferrari Enzo", "Alpine Renault 1300", "Harley-Davidson Eagle Drag Bike",
          "Ford Mustang", "Ford Falcon", "Black Hawk Helicopter", "Chrysler Plymouth Prowler",
          "Grand Touring Sedan", "Suzuki XREO"]
omset = [276839.98, 190755.86, 190017.19, 170686.00, 161531.49, 152543.02, 144959.11, 142530.63, 140535.60, 135767.03]

# Membuat bar chart
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.barh(produk[::-1], omset[::-1], color='red') # Dibalik agar produk teratas ada di atas
plt.xlabel("Total Omset (USD)")
plt.ylabel("Nama Produk")
plt.title("Top 10 Produk Terlaris (5 Tahun Terakhir) Berdasarkan Omset")
plt.grid(axis='x', linestyle='--', alpha=0.6)

# Menampilkan nilai omset di setiap bar
for i, v in enumerate(omset[::-1]):
    plt.text(v + 5000, i, f"${v:,.2f}", va='center', fontsize=10)

plt.show()
```



➤ Penjelasan Grafik

1. Produk dengan omset tertinggi (Ferrari 360 Spider) berada di bagian atas.
2. Semua produk memiliki omset di atas \$130,000, menunjukkan konsistensi dalam penjualan tinggi.