

TUGAS 4
PERINTAH SQL

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Kelas : SI-F

A. Penambahan Primary Key, Foreign Key, dan Menu Designer PHP myAdmin

1. Primary Key

- Penambahan Primary Key

```
MariaDB [db_warnet]> ALTER TABLE admin
-> ADD PRIMARY KEY (id_admin);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.069 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [db_warnet]> desc admin;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type      | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id_admin   | int(11)   | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| id_pegawai | int(11)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| nama_admin | varchar(50)| YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.024 sec)

MariaDB [db_warnet]> |
```

ALTER TABLE admin
-> ADD PRIMARY KEY (id_admin);

- Penghapusan Primary Key

```
MariaDB [db_warnet]> ALTER TABLE admin
-> DROP PRIMARY KEY;
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.082 sec)
Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [db_warnet]> desc admin;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type      | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id_admin   | int(11)   | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| id_pegawai | int(11)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| nama_admin | varchar(50)| YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.020 sec)

MariaDB [db_warnet]> |
```

ALTER TABLE admin
-> DROP PRIMARY KEY;

2. Foreign Key

- Penambahan Foreign Key

```
MariaDB [db_warnet]> ALTER TABLE pc
-> ADD CONSTRAINT id_admin FOREIGN KEY (id_admin)
-> REFERENCES admin (id_admin),
-> ADD CONSTRAINT id_member FOREIGN KEY (id_member)
-> REFERENCES member (id_member);
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.107 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [db_warnet]> desc pd;
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'db_warnet.pd' doesn't exist
MariaDB [db_warnet]> desc pc;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type      | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id_pc      | int(11)   | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| id_admin   | int(11)   | YES  | MUL | NULL    |       |
| id_member  | int(11)   | YES  | MUL | NULL    |       |
| tipe_pc    | varchar(50)| YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| spesifikasi_pc | varchar(50)| YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.026 sec)

MariaDB [db_warnet]> |
```

```
MariaDB [db_warnet]> ALTER TABLE pc
-> ADD CONSTRAINT id_admin FOREIGN KEY (id_admin)
-> REFERENCES admin (id_admin),
-> ADD CONSTRAINT id_member FOREIGN KEY (id_member)
-> REFERENCES member (id_member);
```

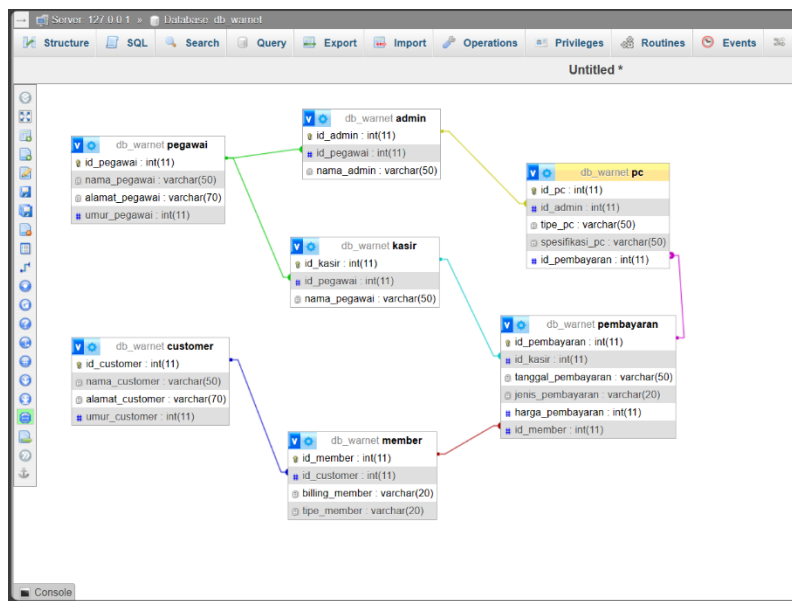
- Penghapusan Foreign Key

```
MariaDB [db_warnet]> ALTER TABLE admin
-> DROP FOREIGN KEY fk_id_pegawai;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.025 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [db_warnet]> desc admin;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type      | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id_admin   | int(11)   | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| id_pegawai | int(11)   | YES  | MUL | NULL    |       |
| nama_admin | varchar(50)| YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.023 sec)
```

```
ALTER TABLE admin
-> DROP FOREIGN KEY fk_id_pegawai;
```

3. Menu Designer PHP myAdmin



B. Penambahan Perintah SQL Lanjutan

1. SELECT ALL ==> Data pada table yang diakses semua

```
MariaDB [db_warnet]> SELECT * FROM pegawai;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id_pegawai | nama_pegawai | alamat_pegawai | umur_pegawai |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      1001 | Rudi Ahmad   | Jalan Kesini No.1 |      18 |
|      1002 | William Akmal | Jalan Kesana No.5 |      21 |
|      1003 | Michael Udin  | Jalan Kesitu No.4 |      20 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.051 sec)

MariaDB [db_warnet]> |
```

```
SELECT * FROM pegawai;
```

2. SELECT DISTINCT ==> Data pada tabel yang diakses bersyarat

```
MariaDB [db_warnet]> SELECT DISTINCT tipe_pc, spesifikasi_pc
-> FROM pc;
+-----+-----+
| tipe_pc | spesifikasi_pc |
+-----+-----+
| Mid-Range | GTX |
| Top-Range | RTX |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [db_warnet]> |
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT tipe_pc, spesifikasi_pc
-> FROM pc;
```

3. SELECT INTO/INSERT INTO

- Buatlah table baru yang dimana columb dan typedata nya sama dengan table lama

```
MariaDB [db_warnet]> create table memberNew(
-> id_member int(11),
-> id_customer int(11),
-> billing_member varchar(20),
-> tipe_member varchar(20),
-> PRIMARY KEY(id_member));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.029 sec)

MariaDB [db_warnet]> desc memberNew;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id_member | int(11) | NO | PRI | NULL | |
| id_customer | int(11) | YES | | NULL | |
| billing_member | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| tipe_member | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.026 sec)

MariaDB [db_warnet]> |
```

- Kemudian gunakan INSERT INTO untuk memasukkan data table lama ke table baru

```
MariaDB [db_warnet]> INSERT INTO memberNew
-> select * from member;
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.013 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [db_warnet]> SELECT * FROM memberNew;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id_member | id_customer | billing_member | tipe_member |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1201 | 1101 | 02:00 | Reguler |
| 1202 | 1102 | 02:00 | Sultan |
| 1203 | 1103 | 04:00 | Sultan |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [db_warnet]> |
```

```
INSERT INTO memberNew
-> select * from member;
```

4. SELECT WHERE

```
MariaDB [db_warnet]> select * from pembayaran;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id_pembayaran | id_kasir | tanggal_pembayaran | jenis_pembayaran | harga_pembayaran | id_member |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1701 | 1601 | 17 Agustus 2023 | Tunai | 20000 | 1201 |
| 1702 | 1601 | 18 Agustus 2023 | QRIS | 35000 | 1202 |
| 1703 | 1601 | 19 Agustus 2023 | Kredit | 65000 | 1203 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [db_warnet]> SELECT * FROM pembayaran
-> WHERE harga_pembayaran > 30000;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id_pembayaran | id_kasir | tanggal_pembayaran | jenis_pembayaran | harga_pembayaran | id_member |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1702 | 1601 | 18 Agustus 2023 | QRIS | 35000 | 1202 |
| 1703 | 1601 | 19 Agustus 2023 | Kredit | 65000 | 1203 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [db_warnet]> |
```

```
SELECT * FROM pembayaran
-> WHERE harga_pembayaran > 30000;
```

Perintah Where terdapat beberapa bagian kecil didalamnya, contohnya :

- BETWEEN ==> Untuk menyortir diantara nilai

```
MariaDB [db_warnet]> SELECT * FROM pembayaran
-> WHERE harga_pembayaran BETWEEN 30000 AND 60000;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id_pembayaran | id_kasir | tanggal_pembayaran | jenis_pembayaran | harga_pembayaran | id_member |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1702 | 1601 | 18 Agustus 2023 | QRIS | 35000 | 1202 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [db_warnet]> |
```

```
SELECT * FROM pembayaran
-> WHERE harga_pembayaran BETWEEN 30000 AND 60000;
```

- LIKE ==> Untuk menyortir Kalimat

```
MariaDB [db_warnet]> SELECT * FROM pembayaran
-> WHERE jenis_pembayaran LIKE 'QRIS' OR tanggal_pembayaran LIKE '17%';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id_pembayaran | id_kasir | tanggal_pembayaran | jenis_pembayaran | harga_pembayaran | id_member |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          1701 |      1601 | 17 Agustus 2023    | Tunai           |          20000    |      1201 |
|          1702 |      1601 | 18 Agustus 2023    | QRIS            |          35000    |      1202 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [db_warnet]> |
```

```
SELECT * FROM pembayaran
-> WHERE jenis_pembayaran LIKE 'QRIS' OR tanggal_pembayaran LIKE '17%';
```

5. SELECT GROUP BY ==> Mengelompokkan baris dengan nilai yang sama

```
MariaDB [db_warnet]> SELECT tanggal_pembayaran
-> FROM pembayaran
-> GROUP BY tanggal_pembayaran;
+-----+-----+
| tanggal_pembayaran |
+-----+-----+
| 17 Agustus 2023    |
| 18 Agustus 2023    |
| 19 Agustus 2023    |
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [db_warnet]> |
```

```
SELECT tanggal_pembayaran
-> FROM pembayaran
-> GROUP BY tanggal_pembayaran
```

Perintah GROUP BY memiliki agregat yaitu SUM, COUNT, MAX, MIN, AVG.

- Contoh salah satunya yaitu SUM

```
MariaDB [db_warnet]> SELECT SUM(harga_pembayaran), id_member
-> FROM pembayaran
-> GROUP BY id_member;
+-----+-----+
| SUM(harga_pembayaran) | id_member |
+-----+-----+
|          20000        |      1201 |
|          35000        |      1202 |
|          65000        |      1203 |
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [db_warnet]> |
```

```
SELECT SUM(harga_pembayaran), id_member
-> FROM pembayaran
-> GROUP BY id_member;
```

6. SELECT HAVING ==> Digunakan ketika 'WHERE' tidak dapat digunakan pada fungsi agregat

```
MariaDB [db_warner]> SELECT SUM(harga_pembayaran), id_member
-> FROM pembayaran
-> GROUP BY id_member
-> HAVING sum(harga_pembayaran) > 30000;
+-----+-----+
| SUM(harga_pembayaran) | id_member |
+-----+-----+
| 35000 | 1202 |
| 65000 | 1203 |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [db_warner]> |
```

```
SELECT SUM(harga_pembayaran), id_member
-> FROM pembayaran
-> GROUP BY id_member
-> HAVING sum(harga_pembayaran) > 30000;
```

7. ORDER BY ==> Mengurutkan data dalam urutan naik (ASC) atau turun (DESC)

```
MariaDB [db_warner]> SELECT * FROM pembayaran
-> ORDER BY id_member DESC;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id_pembayaran | id_kasir | tanggal_pembayaran | jenis_pembayaran | harga_pembayaran | id_member |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1703 | 1601 | 19 Agustus 2023 | Kredit | 65000 | 1203 |
| 1702 | 1601 | 18 Agustus 2023 | QRIS | 35000 | 1202 |
| 1701 | 1601 | 17 Agustus 2023 | Tunai | 20000 | 1201 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [db_warner]> |
```

```
SELECT * FROM pembayaran
-> ORDER BY id_member DESC;
```