

User_ID	Username	Email	Game_ID	Game_Name	Review	Transaction_Data	Amount
1	Dimas123	dimas@mail.com	101	Adventure Land	Awesome	2024-12-01	50000

1NF

Tbl User

User_ID	Username	Email
1	Dimas123	dimas@mail.com

Tbl Games

Game_ID	Game_Name	Gendre

Tbl Review

Review_ID	User_ID	Game_ID	Review

Tbl Transaction

Transaction_ID	User_ID	Game_ID	Transaction_Date	Amount

2NF

Tbl User

User_ID	Username	Email
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Tbl Games

Game_ID	Game_Name	Gendre
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Tbl Review

Review_ID	User_ID	Game_ID	Review
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Tbl Transaction

Transaction_ID	User_ID	Game_ID	Transaction_Date	Amount
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3NF

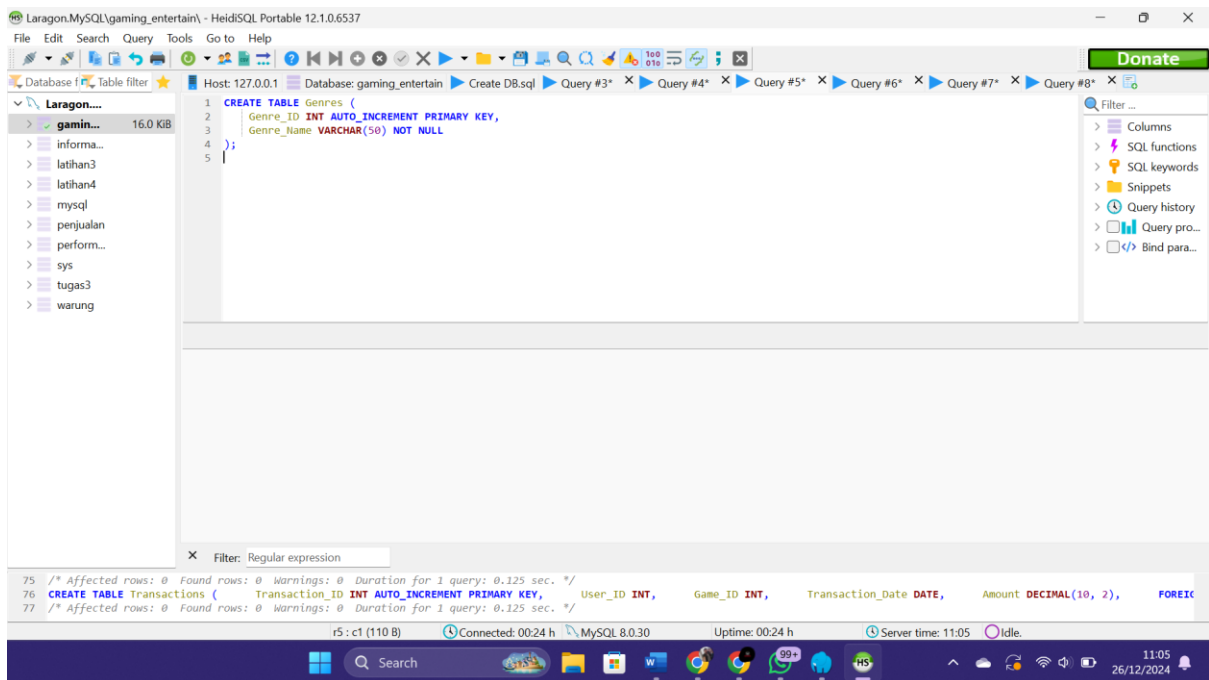
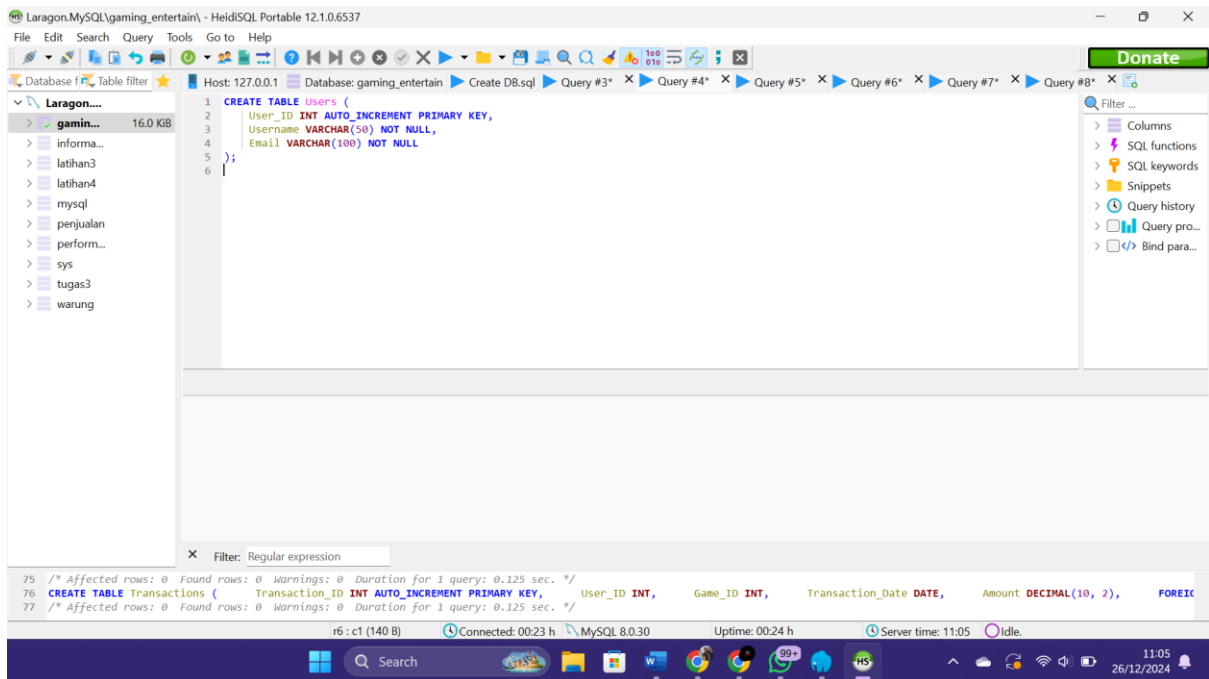
Tbl Gendre

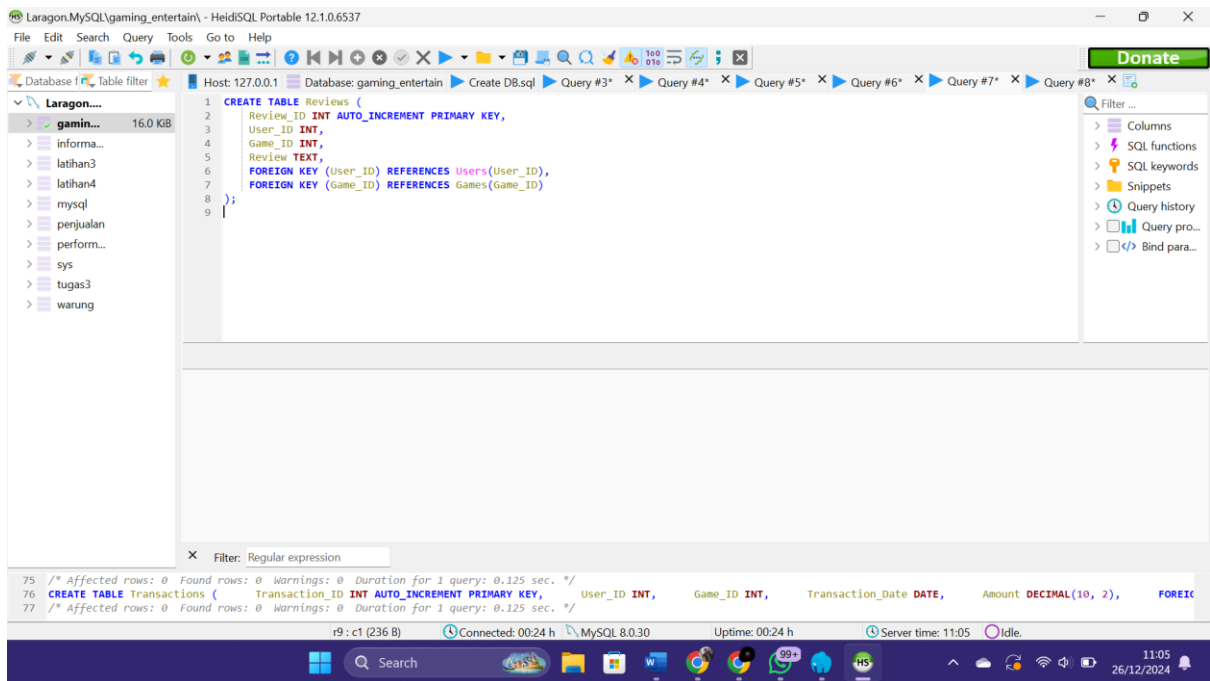
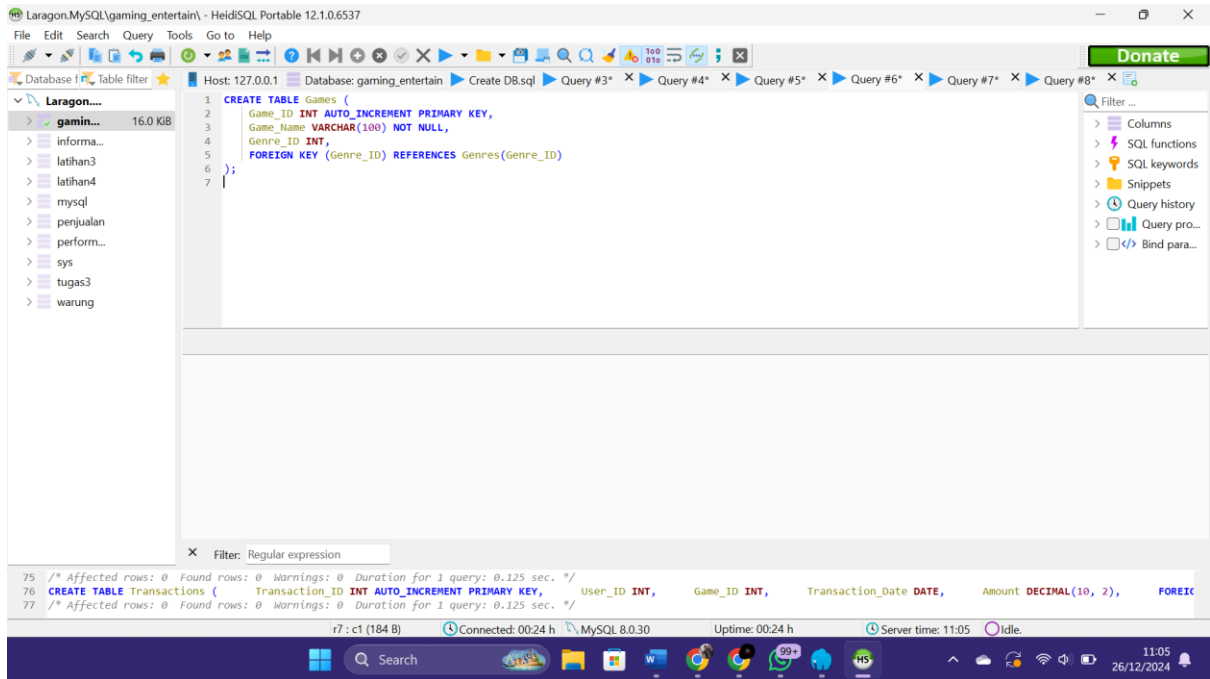
Gendre_ID	Gendre_Name
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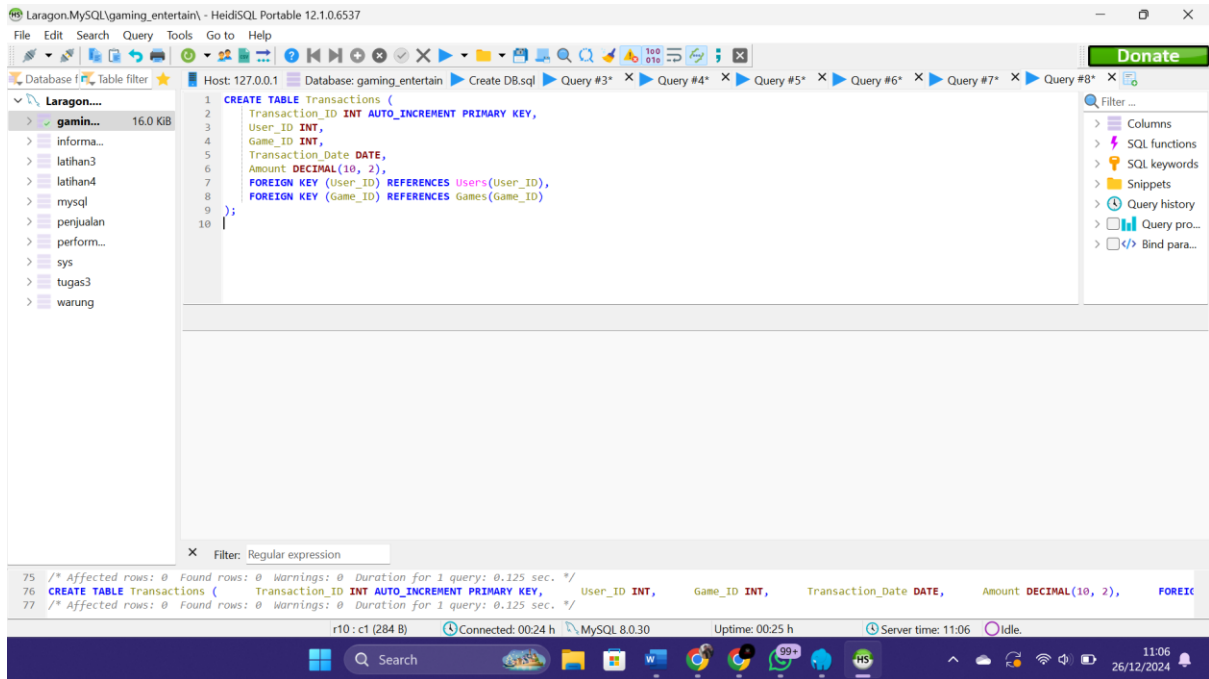
Tbl Games

Game_ID	Game_Name	Gendre_ID
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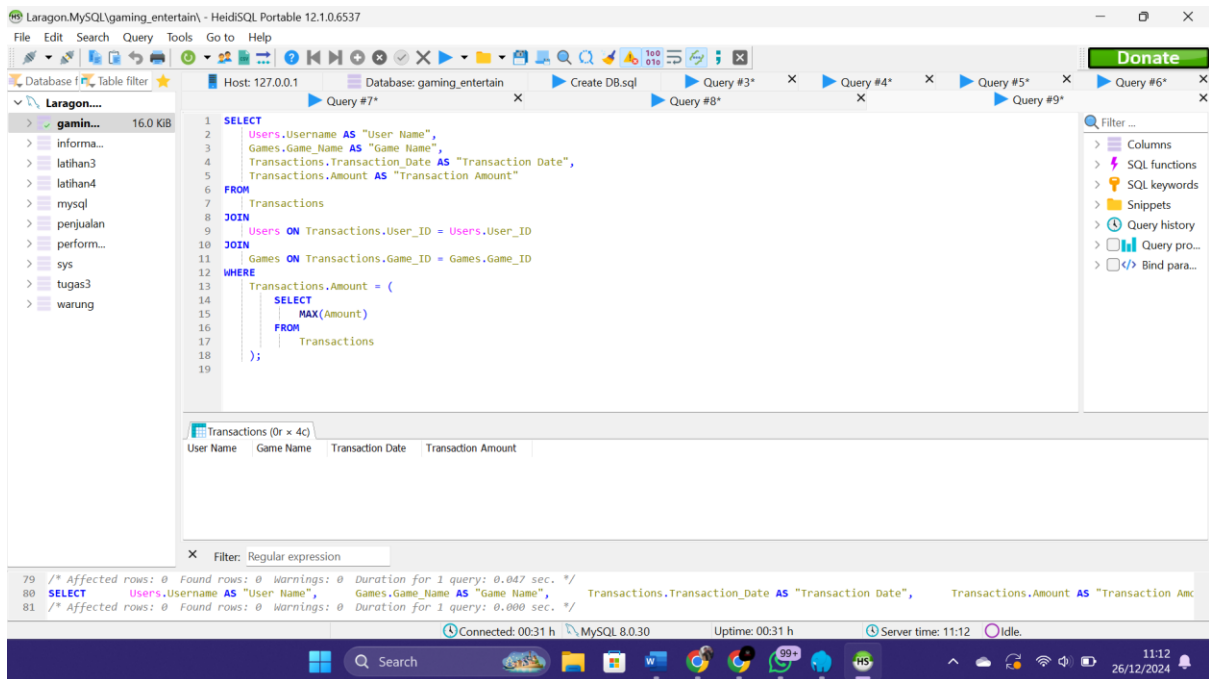
Struktur tabel







Nomor 2. Menggunakan Join



Menggunakan Subquery

The screenshot shows the HeidiSQL interface with a MySQL database named 'gaming_entertain'. The left sidebar displays a tree view of the database structure, including tables like 'gamin...', 'informa...', 'latihan3', 'latihan4', 'mysql', 'penjualan', 'perform...', 'sys', 'tugas3', and 'warung'. The main query editor contains a SQL statement that uses a subquery to find the maximum transaction amount for each user. The subquery is nested within the WHERE clause of the main query.

```
1 SELECT
2   Users.Username AS "User Name",
3   Games.Game_Name AS "Game Name",
4   Transactions.Transaction_Date AS "Transaction Date",
5   Transactions.Amount AS "Transaction Amount"
6 FROM
7   Transactions
8 JOIN
9   Users ON Transactions.User_ID = Users.User_ID
10 JOIN
11   Games ON Transactions.Game_ID = Games.Game_ID
12 WHERE
13   Transactions.Amount = (
14     SELECT
15       MAX(Amount)
16     FROM
17       Transactions
18   );
19
```

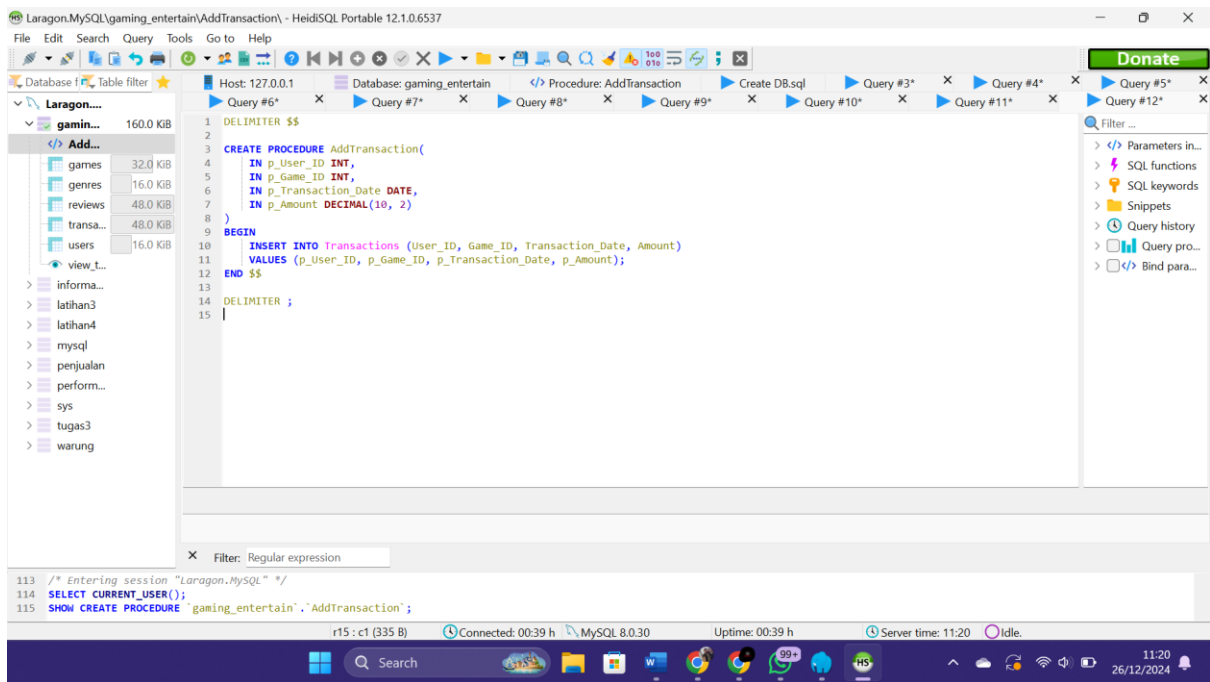
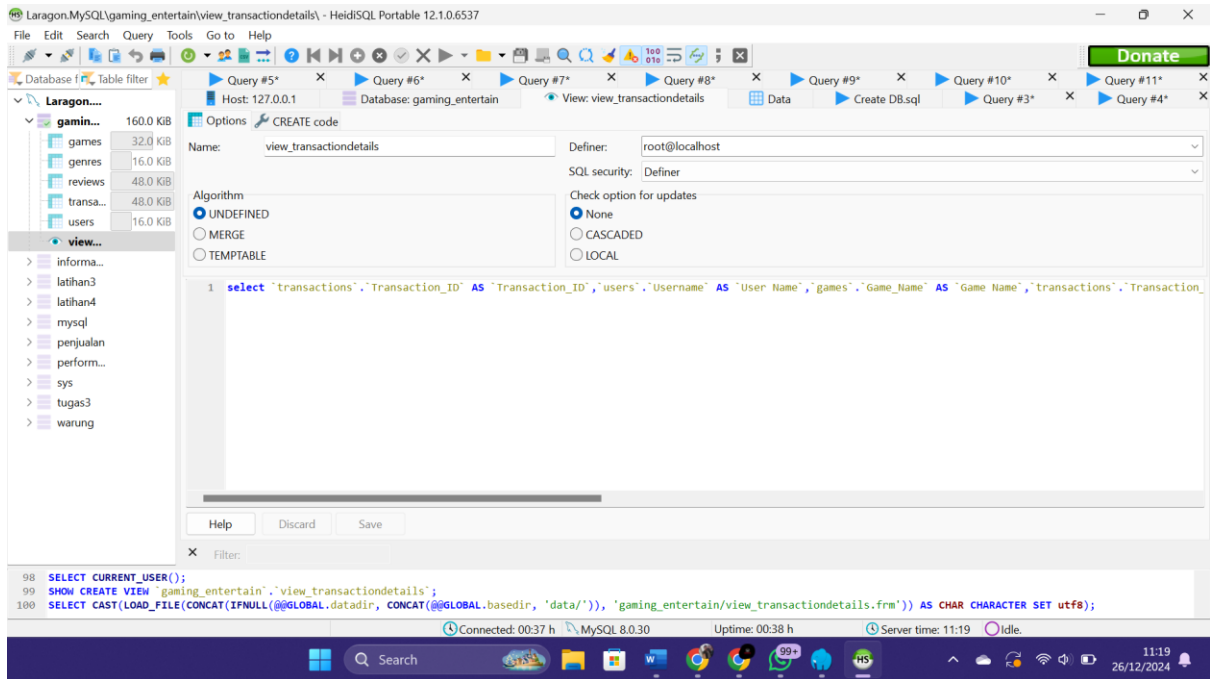
The status bar at the bottom indicates the connection is successful, with the server time at 11:13 and the user 'Idle'.

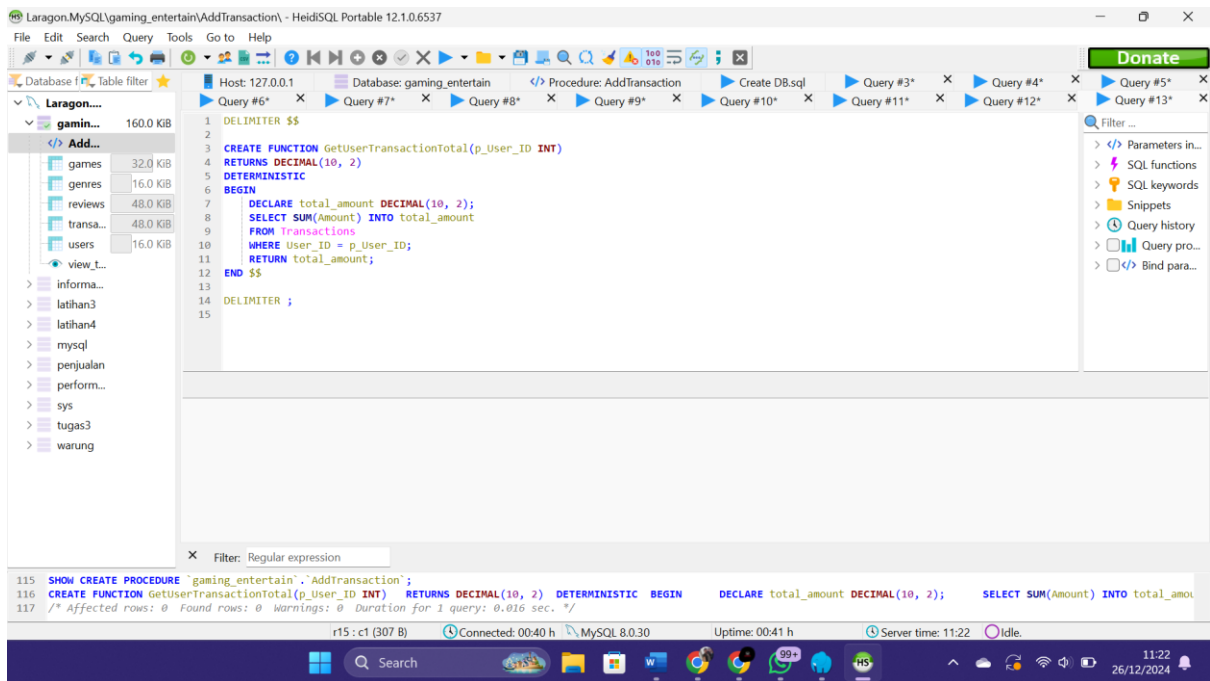
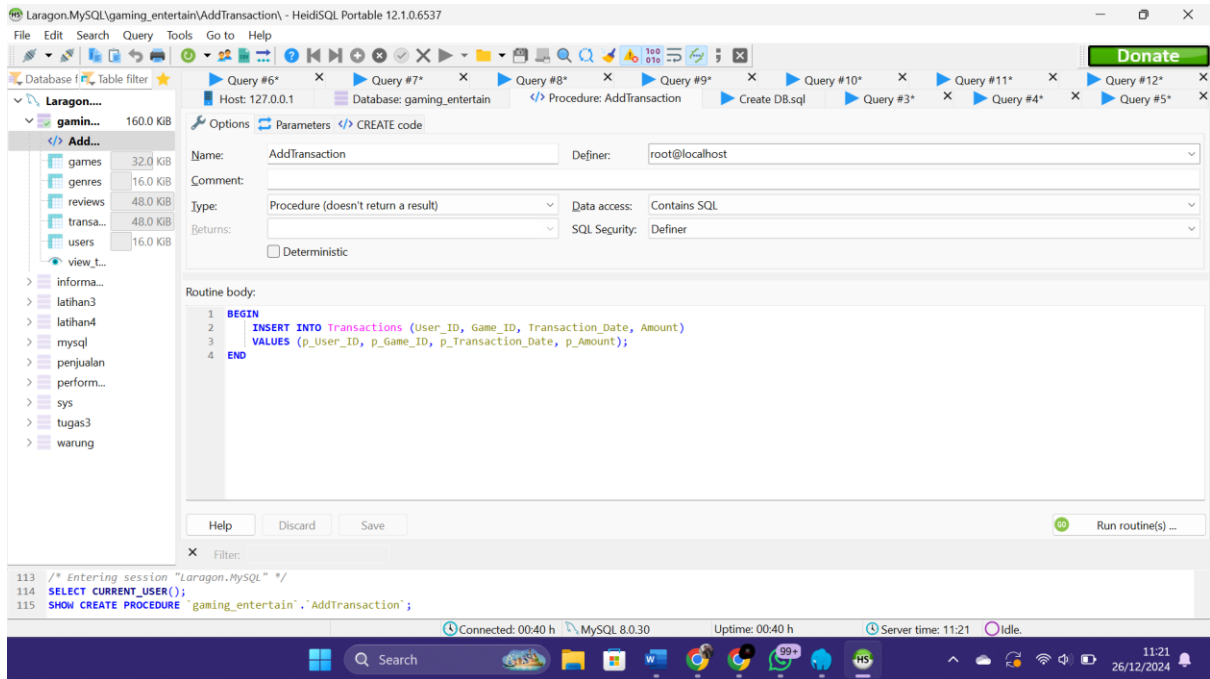
NOMOR 3

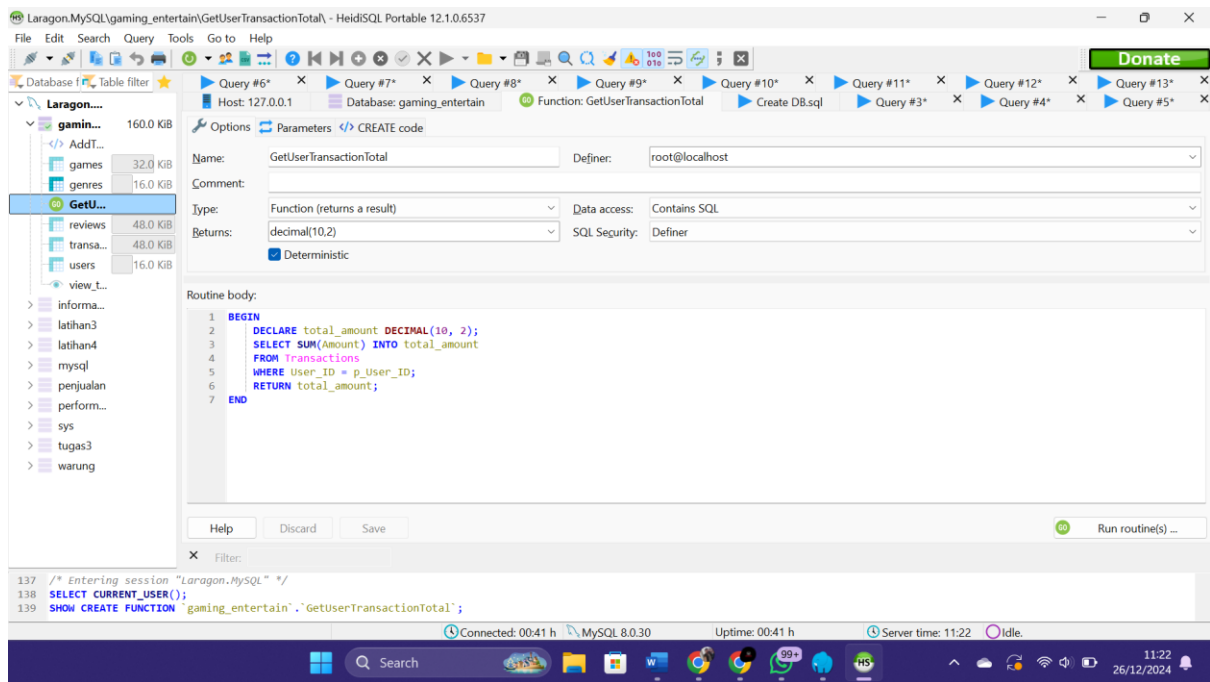
The screenshot shows the HeidiSQL interface with the same MySQL database. The left sidebar now includes a 'view...' entry. The main query editor contains a SQL statement that creates a view named 'view_transactiondetails'. The view is created by selecting data from the 'Transactions' table, joined with 'Users' and 'Games' tables, and using a subquery to filter the results based on the maximum transaction amount for each user.

```
1 CREATE VIEW view_transactiondetails AS
2 SELECT
3   Transactions.Transaction_ID,
4   Users.Username AS "User Name",
5   Games.Game_Name AS "Game Name",
6   Transactions.Transaction_Date AS "Transaction Date",
7   Transactions.Amount AS "Transaction Amount"
8 FROM
9   Transactions
10 JOIN
11   Users ON Transactions.User_ID = Users.User_ID
12 JOIN
13   Games ON Transactions.Game_ID = Games.Game_ID;
14
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the connection is successful, with the server time at 11:18 and the user 'Idle'.







1. View

Nama View: View_TransactionDetails

Kasus Penggunaan:

Admin ingin melihat laporan transaksi secara terperinci untuk menganalisis data penjualan, seperti siapa yang membeli game, game apa yang dibeli, dan jumlah pembayaran.

```
SELECT * FROM View_TransactionDetails;
```

2. Stored Procedure

Nama Procedure: AddTransaction

Kasus Penggunaan:

Saat pengguna membeli game, aplikasi secara otomatis memanggil prosedur ini untuk menyimpan data transaksi ke dalam database.

```
CALL AddTransaction(1, 3, '2024-12-26', 150000);
```

3. Function

Nama Function: GetUserTransactionTotal

Kasus Penggunaan:

Fitur di aplikasi memungkinkan pengguna melihat total pengeluaran mereka pada transaksi pembelian game

```
SELECT GetUserTransactionTotal(2) AS Total_Transactions;
```


4. Trigger (Tambahan Pilihan)

Nama Trigger: AfterInsertTransaction

Kasus Penggunaan:

Setiap kali transaksi baru ditambahkan, sistem otomatis mencatat log untuk audit atau laporan.

Berguna untuk audit keamanan atau debugging jika terjadi kesalahan pada transaksi.

5. Event (Tambahan Pilihan)

Nama Event: DeleteOldTransactions

Kasus Penggunaan:

Aplikasi secara otomatis menghapus transaksi lama (lebih dari satu tahun) untuk menghemat ruang penyimpanan dan menjaga kinerja database.