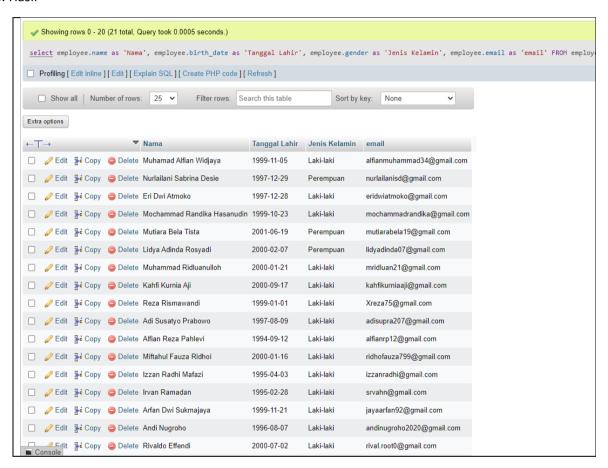
#### **Tugas Exam**

- 3.1. Menampilkan Nama, Tanggal Lahir, Jenis Kelamin dan Email dari Employee.
- a. query

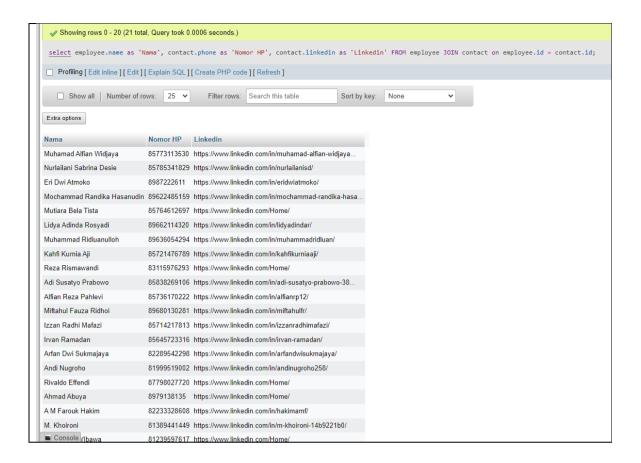
select employee.name as 'Nama', employee.birth\_date as 'Tanggal Lahir', employee.gender as 'Jenis Kelamin', employee.email as 'email' FROM employee

#### b. Hasil



- 3.2. Menampilkan Nama, No HP dan LinkedIn.
- a. query

select employee.name as 'Nama', contact.phone as 'Nomor HP', contact.linkedin as 'Linkedin' FROM employee JOIN contact on employee.id = contact.id;

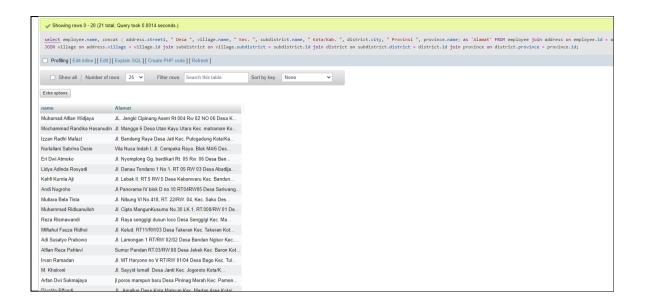


3.3. Menampilkan Nama, Alamat Lengkap (Jalan, Desa, Kecamatan, Kota/Kabupaten,

Provinsi, Kode Pos) sesuai dengan format alamat Indonesia.

#### a. query

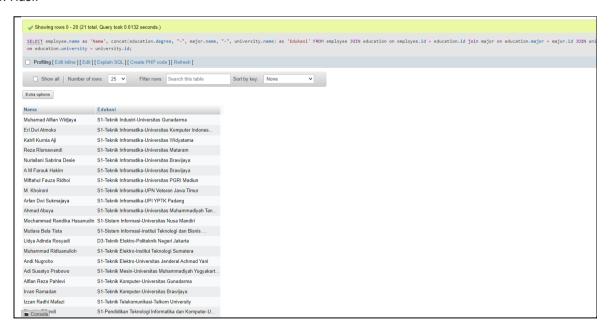
```
select employee.name, concat (
   address.street1,
   " Desa ", village.name,
        " Kec. ", subdistrict.name,
        " Kota/Kab. ", district.city,
        " Provinsi ", province.name) as 'Alamat' FROM
   employee join address on employee.id = address.id
   JOIN village on address.village = village.id
   join subdistrict on village.subdistrict = subdistrict.id
   join district on subdistrict.district = district.id
   join province on district.province = province.id
```



3.4. Menampilkan Nama, Edukasi (contoh format S1 – Teknik Informatika – Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana).

## a. query

SELECT employee.name as 'Nama', concat(education.degree, "-", major.name, "-", university.name) as 'Edukasi' FROM employee JOIN education on employee.id = education.id join major on education.major = major.id JOIN university on education.university = university.id



- 3.5. Menampilkan Jumlah Karyawan berdasarkan Tingkat Pendidikan (Degree) diurutkan dari yang paling tinggi.
- a. query

SELECT employee.name as 'Nama', concat(education.degree) as 'Degree',
COUNT(employee.name) as 'jumlah' FROM employee JOIN education on employee.id =
education.id join major on education.major = major.id JOIN university on education.university
= university.id GROUP BY education.degree ORDER by education.degree desc;



- 4.1. Menginput data Employee dengan data sebagai berikut :
- → Nama
- → Tanggal Lahir
- → Jenis Kelamin
- → Email
- → Tingkat Pendidikan
- → Nama Jurusan
- → Nama Universitas
- \*Jika data Jurusan / Universitas sudah ada maka menggunakan data tersebut, jika belum ada lakukan insert pada Jurusan / Universitas dan kemudian gunakan sbg Foregn Key.
  - a. query

```
CREATE PROCEDURE add_employee (
in nama varchar(50),
in tgl_lahir date,
in gender varchar(25),
in email varchar(50),
in degree varchar(25),
in jurusan varchar(50),
in jurusan varchar(50))
) BEGIN
```

```
IF((SELECT COUNT(*) FROM major WHERE name = jurusan) = 0) THEN
       SELECT max(id) from major into @halo;
       INSERT into major VALUES (@halo+1,jurusan, 0);
       SELECT last insert id() INTO @major1;
       else SELECT id from major where name = jurusan into @major1;
     end IF;
       IF((SELECT COUNT(*) FROM university WHERE name = univ) = 0) THEN
       SELECT max(id) from university into @halo2;
       INSERT into university VALUES (@halo2+1,univ, 0);
       SELECT last insert id() INTO @univer;
     else SELECT id from university where name = univ into @univer;
     end IF;
     SELECT get empid() INTO @user;
     INSERT INTO employee VALUES (@user, nama, tgl lahir, gender, email);
     INSERT INTO education VALUES (@user,degree, @major1,@univer);
end Reza
```

```
WySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0354 seconds.)

CALL add_employee ('Reza', '2022-01-03', 'Laki-laki', 'a@b.c', 'S1', 'Teknik Baru', 'Universitas Baru');

[Edit inline][Edit][Create PHP code]
```

- \* Employee.id menggunakan auto increment, silahkan cari mengenai sequences.
- 4.2. Mengupdate data Address dan Contact dengan data sebagai berikut :
- → Id Karyawan
- → Alamat (Street1)
- → Alamat (Street2)
- → Id Desa
- → Nomor Telepon
- → Linked In
  - a. query

```
CREATE PROCEDURE update_data (
    in idu varchar(5),
    in alamat1 varchar(255),
    in alamat2 varchar(255),
    in desa int,
    in nomor varchar(15),
    in link varchar(50)
```

```
) BEGIN

UPDATE contact set phone=nomor, linkedin=link where id = idu;

UPDATE address set street1=alamat1, street2=alamat2, village= desa where id = idu;

idu;

end Reza
```

```
w MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0104 seconds.)

call update_data('E0009', 'alamat baru', null, 10007, '0811111111','http://link');

[Edit inline][Edit][Create PHP code]
```

- 5. Buatlah Function untuk:
- 5.1. Mengembalikan Edukasi (contoh format S1 Teknik Informatika Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana) berdasarkan email yang inputkan.
  - a. query

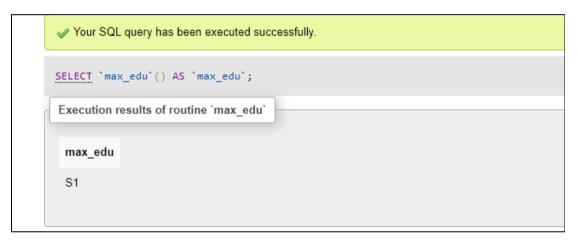
```
CREATE FUNCTION get_edu (
        e_mail varchar(50)
) RETURNS varchar(100)
BEGIN
        SELECT concat(education.degree,'-',major.name,'-',university.name) as Education
FROM education join major on education.major = major.id join university on
education.university = university.id where education.id = (SELECT id FROM employee
where email = e_mail) INTO @edu;
        RETURN @edu;
end Reza
```

### b. hasil



- 5.2. Mengembalikan Tingkatan Pendidikan dengan karyawan terbanyak (contoh output : S1).
  - a. query

```
CREATE FUNCTION max_edu ()
RETURNS varchar(50)
BEGIN
SELECT education.degree as 'max degree' into @result FROM education join employee on education.id = employee.id group by education.degree order by count(education.degree) desc limit 1;
RETURN @result;
end Reza
```

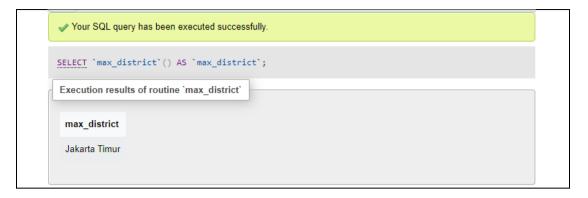


- 5.3. Mengembalikan Kota/Kabupaten dengan karyawan terbanyak (contoh output : Jakarta
  - a. query

Barat)

```
CREATE FUNCTION max_district ()
RETURNS varchar(50)
BEGIN

SELECT district.name into @result FROM district
JOIN subdistrict on district.id = subdistrict.district
join village on subdistrict.id = village.subdistrict
join address on address.village = village.id
join employee on address.id = employee.id group by district.name
order by count(district.name) desc
limit 1;
RETURN @result;
end Reza
```



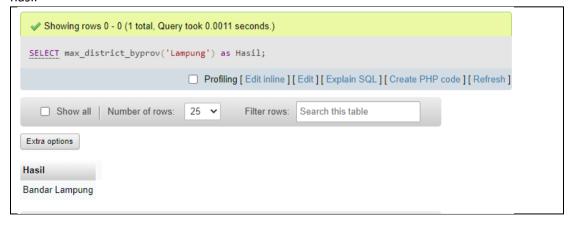
5.4. Mengembalikan Kota/Kabupaten pada Provinsi tertentu dengan karyawan terbanyak

(input : Jakarta, output : Jakarta Barat).

### a. query

```
Delimiter Reza
Create function max_district byprov (
  Prov varchar(50)
) Returns varchar(50)
BEGIN
    SELECT district.name into @result FROM district
  JOIN subdistrict on district.id = subdistrict.district
  join village on subdistrict.id = village.subdistrict
  join address on address.village = village.id
  join employee on address.id = employee.id
  where district.province = (SELECT id from province where name = prov)
  group by district.name
  order by count(district.name) desc
  limit 1;
  RETURN @result;
End Reza
```

# b. hasil



```
✓ Your SQL query has been executed successfully.

SET @p@='DKI Jakarta'; SELECT `max_district_byprov` (@p@) AS `max_district_byprov`;

Execution results of routine `max_district_byprov`

max_district_byprov

Jakarta Timur
```

- 6. Buatlah Trigger:
- 6.1. Mengupdate major.count jika terjadi insert/update pada table Education.

#### Query a

## Query b

```
CREATE TRIGGER before_edmajoru_insert

AFTER INSERT

ON sales FOR EACH ROW

if (select count(*) from major where id= new.major >0) THEN

INSERT into dummy VALUES ('insert major', new.major);

UPDATE major set count = ((SELECT count from major where id = new.major) +1) where

id = new.major;

end if;

if (old.university <> new.university) THEN

UPDATE major set count = (SELECT count from major where id = old.university) -1 where

id = old.university;

UPDATE major set count = (SELECT count from major where id = new.university) +1 where

id = new.university;

end if;
```

6.2. Mengupdate university.count jika terjadi insert/update pada table Education.

# Query a

## Query b

```
DELIMITER $$

CREATE TRIGGER before_eduniv_insert

AFTER INSERT

ON sales FOR EACH ROW

if (select count(*) from university where id= new.university >0) THEN

INSERT into dummy VALUES ('insert university', new.university);

UPDATE university set count = ((SELECT count from major where id = new.university) +1 )where

id = new.university;

end if;
```