

AAS Software Quality

Nama: Daffa Audya Pramana

Kelas: 3A

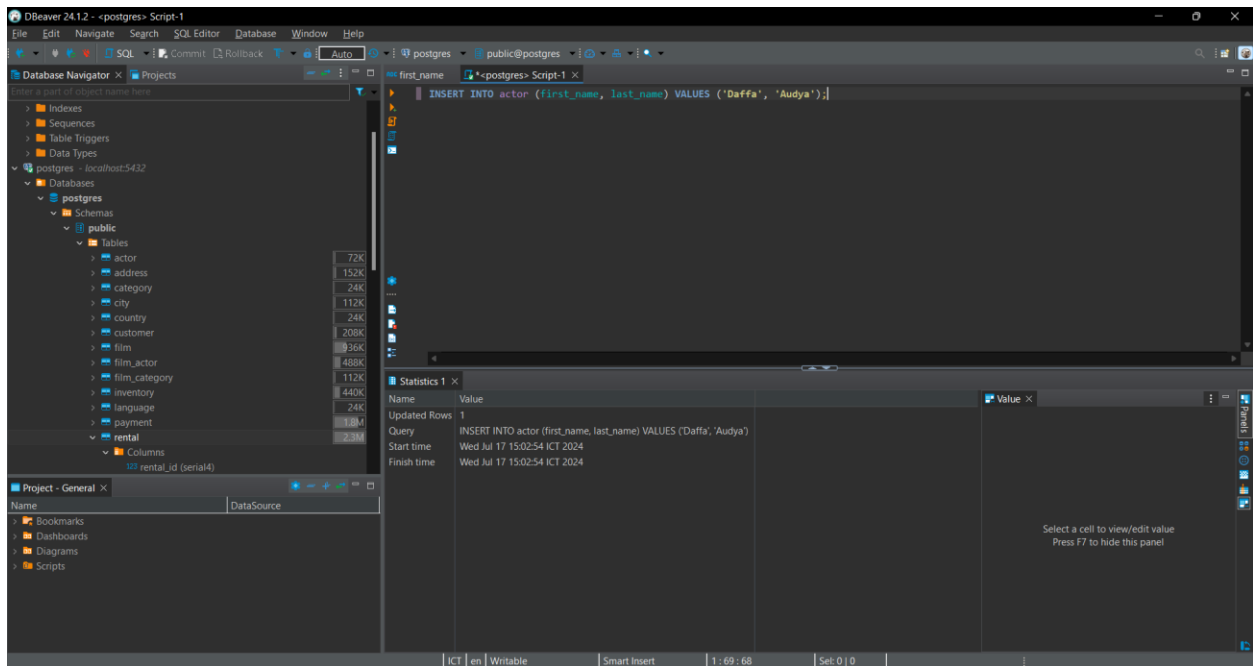
NPM: 1214015

Test Select

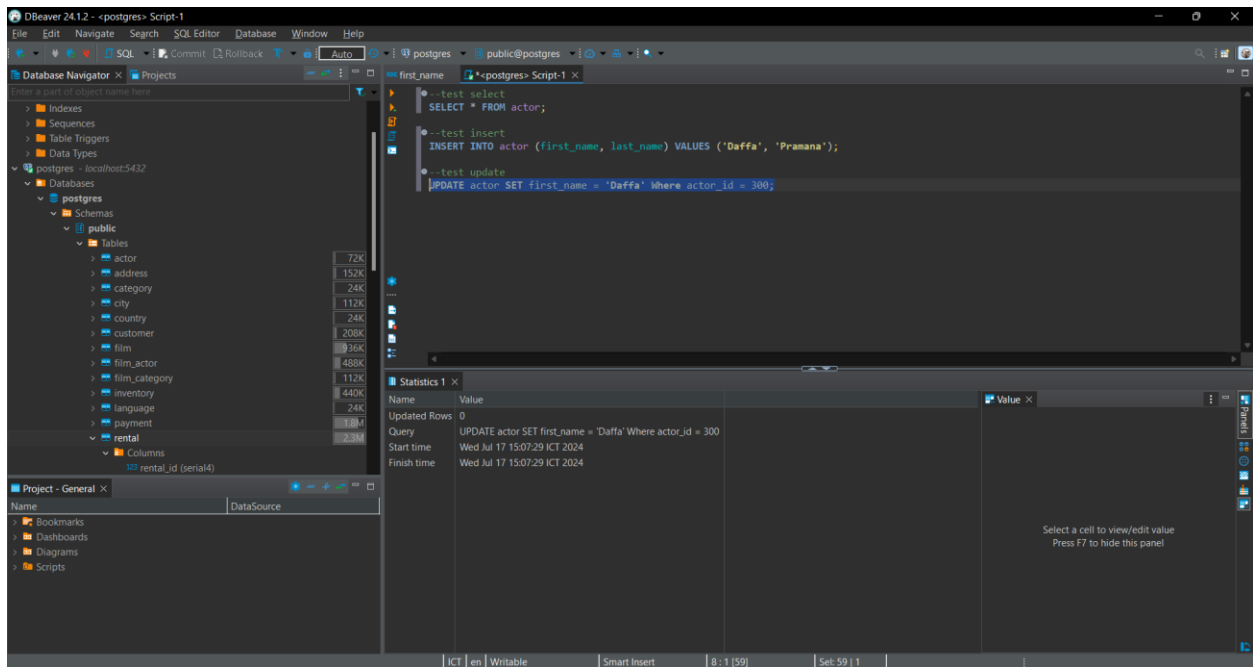
The screenshot displays the DBeaver 24.1.2 interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, Navigate, Search, SQL Editor, Database, Window, and Help. The main window is titled "postgres - Script-1" and contains a SQL query: `SELECT * FROM payment;`. The left sidebar shows the Database Navigator with a tree view of the database structure, including schemas, tables, and columns. The right sidebar shows the "payment 1" table with a grid of data. The bottom status bar indicates the current table is "payment 1" and shows various tool icons.

payment_id	customer_id	staff_id	rental_id	amount	payment_date
17503	341	2	1520	7.99	2007-02-15 22:25:46.996
17504	341	1	1778	1.99	2007-02-16 17:23:14.996
17505	341	1	1849	7.99	2007-02-16 22:41:45.996
17506	341	2	2829	2.99	2007-02-19 19:39:56.996
17507	341	2	3130	7.99	2007-02-20 17:31:48.996
17508	341	1	3382	5.99	2007-02-21 12:33:49.996
17509	342	2	2190	5.99	2007-02-17 23:58:17.996
17510	342	1	2914	5.99	2007-02-20 02:11:44.996
17511	342	1	3081	2.99	2007-02-20 13:57:39.996
17512	343	2	1547	4.99	2007-02-16 00:10:50.996
17513	343	1	1564	6.99	2007-02-16 01:15:33.996
17514	343	2	1879	0.99	2007-02-17 01:26:00.996
17515	343	2	1922	0.99	2007-02-17 04:32:51.996

Test Insert



Test Update



Test Delete

DBEaver 24.1.2 - <postgres> Script-1

File Edit Navigate Search SQL Editor Database Window Help

SQL Commit Rollback Auto

Database Navigator X Projects

Enter a part of object name here

- Indexes
- Sequences
- Table Triggers
- Data Types
- postgres - localhost:5432
 - Databases
 - postgres
 - Schemas
 - public
 - Tables
 - actor 72K
 - address 152K
 - category 24K
 - city 112K
 - country 24K
 - customer 208K
 - film 936K
 - film_actor 488K
 - film_category 112K
 - inventory 140K
 - language 24K
 - payment 1.8M
 - rental 2.3M
 - Columns
 - rental_id (serial4)

Project - General X

Name DataSource

- Bookmarks
- Dashboards
- Diagrams
- Scripts

first_name <postgres> Script-1 X

```
SELECT * FROM actor;  
INSERT INTO actor (first_name, last_name) VALUES ('Daffa', 'Pramana');  
UPDATE actor SET first_name = 'Daffa' where actor_id = 1;  
DELETE FROM actor WHERE actor_id = 300;
```

Statistics 1 Statistics 2 X

Name	Value
Updated Rows	0
Query	DELETE FROM actor WHERE actor_id = 300
Start time	Wed Jul 17 15:08:56 ICT 2024
Finish time	Wed Jul 17 15:08:56 ICT 2024

ICT en Writable Smart Insert 7 / 1 (39) Set: 39 / 1

Test Where

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 24.1.2 interface with a PostgreSQL database. The left sidebar displays the database schema, including tables like actor, address, category, city, country, customer, film, film_actor, film_category, inventory, language, payment, and rental. The main SQL editor contains the following script:

```
SELECT * FROM actor;

INSERT INTO actor (first_name, last_name) VALUES ('Daffa', 'Pramana');

UPDATE actor SET first_name = 'Daffa' where actor_id = 1;

DELETE FROM actor WHERE actor_id = 300;

-- SELECT * FROM rental WHERE rental_date > '2005-05-21';
```

The bottom panel shows a data grid for the 'rental' table, displaying columns: rental_id, rental_date, inventory_id, customer_id, return_date, and staff_id. The grid contains 14 rows of data.

Test Order By

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 24.1.2 interface with a PostgreSQL database. The left sidebar displays the database schema, including tables like actor, address, category, city, country, customer, film, film_actor, film_category, inventory, language, payment, and rental. The main SQL editor contains the following script:

```
SELECT * FROM actor;

INSERT INTO actor (first_name, last_name) VALUES ('Daffa', 'Pramana');

UPDATE actor SET first_name = 'Daffa' where actor_id = 1;

DELETE FROM actor WHERE actor_id = 300;

-- SELECT * FROM rental WHERE rental_date > '2005-05-21';
SELECT * FROM rental ORDER BY rental_date DESC;
```

The bottom panel shows a data grid for the 'rental' table, displaying columns: rental_id, rental_date, inventory_id, customer_id, return_date, and staff_id. The grid contains 11 rows of data, ordered by rental_date in descending order. The status bar indicates that 200 rows were fetched in 0.003s (0.001s fetch) on 2024-07-17 at 15:13:52.

Test Limit

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 24.1.2 interface with the 'public' schema selected. The SQL Editor contains the following scripts:

```
SELECT * FROM actor;

INSERT INTO actor (first_name, last_name) VALUES ('Daffa', 'Pramana');

UPDATE actor SET first_name = 'Daffa' Where actor_id = 1;

DELETE FROM actor WHERE actor_id = 300;

SELECT * FROM rental WHERE rental_date > '2005-05-21';

SELECT * FROM rental ORDER BY rental_date DESC;

SELECT * FROM rental ORDER BY rental_date DESC LIMIT 11;
```

The 'rental' table is selected in the Statistics window, showing 11 rows fetched. The table structure is as follows:

id	rental_id	rental_date	inventory_id	customer_id	return_date	staff_id	Value
1	11739	2006-02-14 15:16:03.000	4568	373	[NULL]	2	11739
2	14616	2006-02-14 15:16:03.000	4537	532	[NULL]	1	
3	11676	2006-02-14 15:16:03.000	4496	216	[NULL]	2	
4	15966	2006-02-14 15:16:03.000	4472	374	[NULL]	1	
5	13486	2006-02-14 15:16:03.000	4460	274	[NULL]	1	
6	15894	2006-02-14 15:16:03.000	4416	168	[NULL]	1	
7	14928	2006-02-14 15:16:03.000	4375	472	[NULL]	1	
8	15430	2006-02-14 15:16:03.000	4353	282	[NULL]	1	
9	14204	2006-02-14 15:16:03.000	4334	287	[NULL]	1	
10	13578	2006-02-14 15:16:03.000	4301	352	[NULL]	2	
11	14531	2006-02-14 15:16:03.000	4296	568	[NULL]	2	

Test Join

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 24.1.2 interface with the 'public' schema selected. The SQL Editor contains the following scripts:

```
SELECT * FROM actor;

INSERT INTO actor (first_name, last_name) VALUES ('Daffa', 'Pramana');

UPDATE actor SET first_name = 'Daffa' Where actor_id = 1;

DELETE FROM actor WHERE actor_id = 300;

SELECT * FROM rental WHERE rental_date > '2005-05-21';

SELECT * FROM rental ORDER BY rental_date DESC;

SELECT * FROM rental ORDER BY rental_date DESC LIMIT 11;

SELECT * FROM customer INNER JOIN rental ON customer.customer_id = rental.customer_id;
```

The 'customer' table is selected in the Statistics window, showing 200 rows fetched. The table structure is as follows:

id	customer_id	store_id	first_name	last_name	email
1	459	1	Tommy	Collazo	tommy.collazo@sakilacustomer.org
2	408	1	Manuel	Murrell	manuel.murrell@sakilacustomer.org
3	333	2	Andrew	Purdy	andrew.purdy@sakilacustomer.org
4	222	2	Delores	Hansen	delores.hansen@sakilacustomer.org
5	549	1	Nelson	Christenson	nelson.christenson@sakilacustomer.org
6	269	1	Cassandra	Walters	cassandra.walters@sakilacustomer.org
7	239	2	Minnie	Romero	minnie.romero@sakilacustomer.org
8	126	1	Ellen	Simpson	ellen.simpson@sakilacustomer.org
9	399	1	Danny	Ison	danny.ison@sakilacustomer.org
10	142	1	April	Burns	april.burns@sakilacustomer.org
11	261	1	Deanna	Byrd	deanna.byrd@sakilacustomer.org

Test Union

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 24.1.2 interface with a PostgreSQL database. The SQL Editor contains the following script:

```
SELECT * FROM actor;

INSERT INTO actor (first_name, last_name) VALUES ('Daffa', 'Pramana');

UPDATE actor SET first_name = 'Daffa' Where actor_id = 1;

DELETE FROM actor WHERE actor_id = 300;

SELECT * FROM rental WHERE rental_date > '2005-05-21';

SELECT * FROM rental ORDER BY rental_date DESC;

SELECT * FROM rental ORDER BY rental_date DESC LIMIT 11;

SELECT * FROM customer INNER JOIN rental ON customer.customer_id = rental.customer_id;

SELECT first_name, last_name FROM actor UNION SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer;
```

The Results pane shows the output of the last query, displaying a list of actors and customers. The first row is highlighted, showing 'Joe' and 'Gilliland'. The status bar indicates 200 rows fetched.

Test Intersect

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 24.1.2 interface with a PostgreSQL database. The SQL Editor contains the following script:

```
SELECT * FROM actor;

INSERT INTO actor (first_name, last_name) VALUES ('Daffa', 'Pramana');

UPDATE actor SET first_name = 'Daffa' Where actor_id = 1;

DELETE FROM actor WHERE actor_id = 300;

SELECT * FROM rental WHERE rental_date > '2005-05-21';

SELECT * FROM rental ORDER BY rental_date DESC;

SELECT * FROM rental ORDER BY rental_date DESC LIMIT 11;

SELECT * FROM customer INNER JOIN rental ON customer.customer_id = rental.customer_id;

SELECT first_name, last_name FROM actor UNION SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer;

SELECT first_name, last_name FROM actor INTERSECT SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer;
```

The Results pane shows the output of the last query, displaying a single row: 'Jennifer' and 'Davis'. The status bar indicates 1 row(s) fetched.

Test Except

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 24.1.2 interface with a PostgreSQL database. The left sidebar displays the database structure, including the 'public' schema and the 'rental' table. The main SQL editor contains a script with several SQL statements, including an `EXCEPT` query. The results pane at the bottom shows the output of the `EXCEPT` query, displaying a list of names (first_name, last_name) from the 'rental' table that are not present in the 'customer' table.

```
INSERT INTO actor (first_name, last_name) VALUES ('Daffa', 'Pramana');
UPDATE actor SET first_name = 'Daffa' Where actor_id = 1;
DELETE FROM actor WHERE actor_id = 300;
SELECT * FROM rental WHERE rental_date > '2005-05-21';
SELECT * FROM rental ORDER BY rental_date DESC;
SELECT * FROM rental ORDER BY rental_date DESC LIMIT 11;
SELECT * FROM customer INNER JOIN rental ON customer.customer_id = rental.customer_id;
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM actor UNION SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer;
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM actor INTERSECT SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer;
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM actor EXCEPT SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer;
```

first_name	last_name
Dan	Tom
Carmen	Hunt
Humphrey	Willis
Vivien	Bergen
Dan	Streep
Sissy	Sobieski
Groucho	Williams
Kenneth	Pesci
James	Pitt
Oprah	Kilmer
Mary	Keitel
Jim	Mottel

Test Count

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 24.1.2 interface with a PostgreSQL database. The left sidebar displays the database structure, including the 'public' schema and the 'rental' table. The main SQL editor contains a script with several SQL statements, including a `COUNT` query. The results pane at the bottom shows the output of the `COUNT` query, displaying a single row with the count value 16,044.

```
UPDATE actor SET first_name = 'Daffa' Where actor_id = 1;
DELETE FROM actor WHERE actor_id = 300;
SELECT * FROM rental WHERE rental_date > '2005-05-21';
SELECT * FROM rental ORDER BY rental_date DESC;
SELECT * FROM rental ORDER BY rental_date DESC LIMIT 11;
SELECT * FROM customer INNER JOIN rental ON customer.customer_id = rental.customer_id;
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM actor UNION SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer;
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM actor INTERSECT SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer;
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM actor EXCEPT SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer;
SELECT COUNT (*) FROM rental;
```

count
16,044

Test Sum

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 24.1.2 interface with a PostgreSQL database. The SQL Editor contains the following script:

```
DELETE FROM actor WHERE actor_id = 300;  
SELECT * FROM rental WHERE rental_date > '2005-05-21';  
SELECT * FROM rental ORDER BY rental_date DESC;  
SELECT * FROM rental ORDER BY rental_date DESC LIMIT 11;  
SELECT * FROM customer INNER JOIN rental ON customer.customer_id = rental.customer_id;  
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM actor UNION SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer;  
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM actor INTERSECT SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer;  
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM actor EXCEPT SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer;  
SELECT COUNT (*) FROM rental;  
SELECT SUM(amount) FROM payment;
```

The Results pane shows the output of the last query, `SELECT SUM(amount) FROM payment;`, with a single row containing the value 61312.04.

sum	Value
1	61312.04

Test AVG

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 24.1.2 interface with a PostgreSQL database. The SQL Editor contains the following script:

```
SELECT * FROM rental WHERE rental_date > '2005-05-21';  
SELECT * FROM rental ORDER BY rental_date DESC;  
SELECT * FROM rental ORDER BY rental_date DESC LIMIT 11;  
SELECT * FROM customer INNER JOIN rental ON customer.customer_id = rental.customer_id;  
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM actor UNION SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer;  
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM actor INTERSECT SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer;  
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM actor EXCEPT SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer;  
SELECT COUNT (*) FROM rental;  
SELECT SUM(amount) FROM payment;  
SELECT AVG(amount) FROM payment;
```

The Results pane shows the output of the last query, `SELECT AVG(amount) FROM payment;`, with a single row containing the value 4.2006056454.

avg	Value
1	4.2006056454

Test Max and Win

