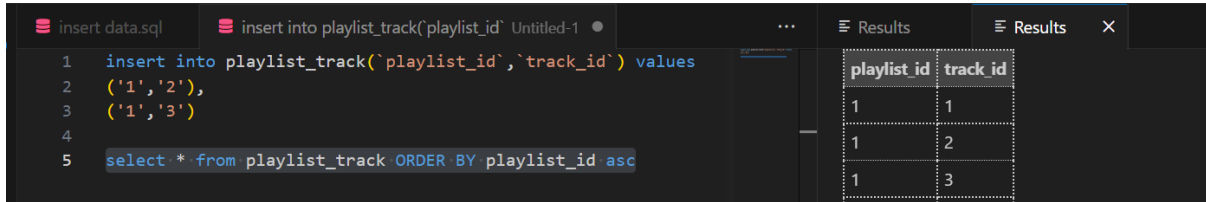


tabel playlist_track



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a file named 'insert data.sql'. The SQL code in the editor is:

```
1 insert into playlist_track(`playlist_id`,`track_id`) values
2 ('1','2'),
3 ('1','3')
4
5 select * from playlist_track ORDER BY playlist_id asc
```

To the right of the editor, the 'Results' pane displays the output of the SELECT statement. It shows a table with two columns: 'playlist_id' and 'track_id'. The data is as follows:

playlist_id	track_id
1	1
1	2
1	3

menambahkan track ke dalam playlist dengan berjumlah 3 track dari singer berbeda

gambar diatas dengan playlist 1 dengan track berjumlah 3 dari singer yang berbeda

tabel playlist

```
insert into playlist(`playlist_id`,`name`,`user_id`) values
('1','playlist1','1'),
('2','playlist2','2'),
('3','playlist3','3'),
('4','playlist4','4'),
('5','playlist5','5'),
('6','playlist6','6'),
('7','playlist7','7'),
('8','playlist8','8'),
('9','playlist9','9'),
('10','playlist10','10');
```

tabel track

```
insert into track(`track_id`,`title`,`singer`,`album`) values
('1','track1','1','1'),
('2','track2','2','2'),
('3','track3','3','3'),
('4','track4','4','4'),
('5','track5','5','5'),
('6','track6','6','6'),
('7','track7','7','7'),
('8','track8','8','8'),
('9','track9','9','9'),
('10','track10','10','10');
```

