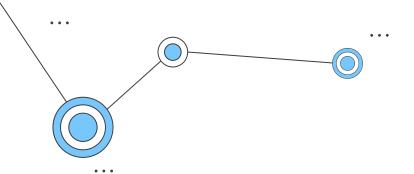


## BASIS DATA LANJUT

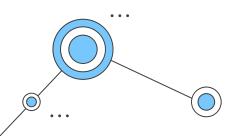
#### Pertemuan 3

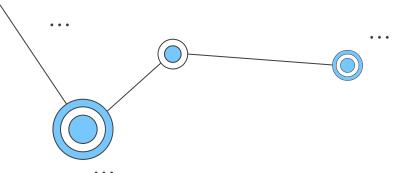
TIPE DATA, FUNGSI-FUNGSI BAWAAN, TABLE EXPRESSION



### **OUTLINE**

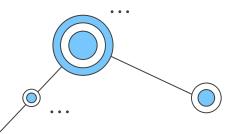
- Tipe Data
- Date & Time
- Fungsi Date & Time
- Data Karakter
- Fungsi Karakter
- View
- Common Table Expression (CTE)
- Table Valued Function (TVF)

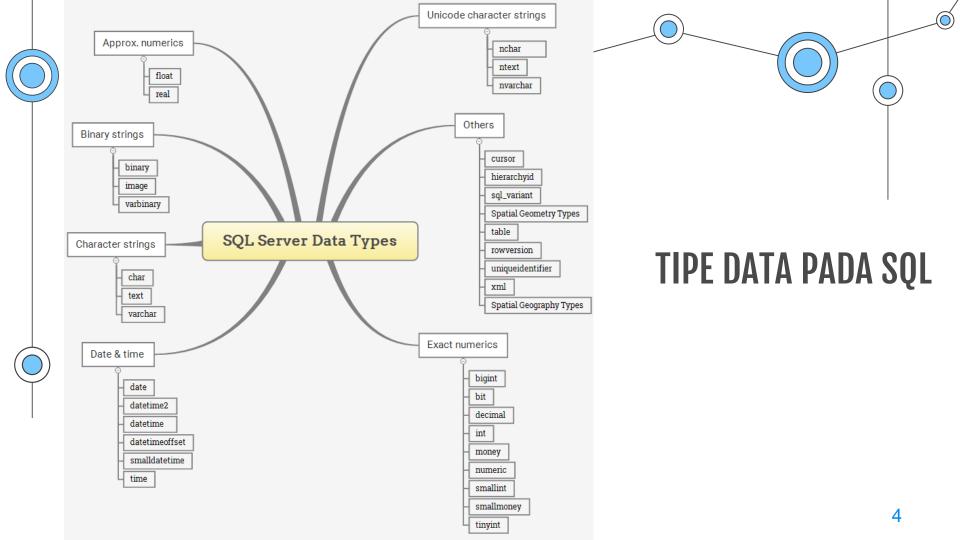




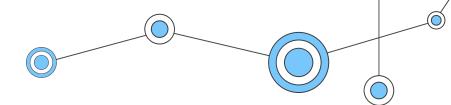
## Tipe Data

- Himpunan yang dapat ditemui pada data
- Dapat disebut sebagai kelompok data
- Mendefinisikan suatu kolom
- Menentukan batasan/kontrol terhadap data
- Menentukan memori yang digunakan









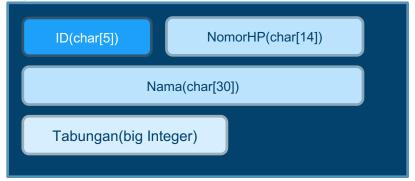
#### Tipe Data Sesuai = Efisien Tipe Data Tidak Sesuai = Tidak Efisien

- Ketika membuat sebuah kolom dalam tabel, tipe data yang sesuai akan menghemat space storage
- Selain menghemat storage, juga akan membuat database lebih reliable.
- Tipe data yang sesuai juga akan lebih memastikan data yang masuk sesuai standar.
- Contoh :
  - Untuk membuat kolom Nomer Handphone maka hanya diperlukan paling banyak 15 karakter
  - Untuk menyimpan tanggal, gunakan tipe data datetime, sehingga format penanggalan akan seragam.



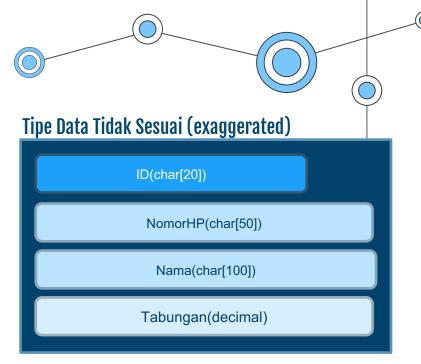


#### Tipe Data Sesuai

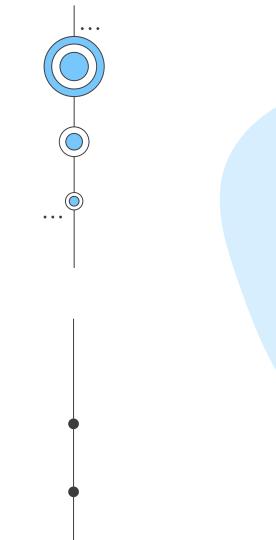




1 record data
Total:
char = 5 + 14 + 30 = 49 byte
Big integer = 8 byte
TOTAL 1 record = 57 byte

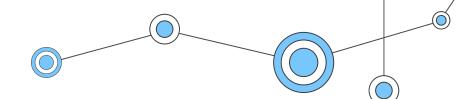


1 record data
Total:
Char = 20 + 50 + 100 = 170byte
Decimal = 17 byte
TOTAL 1 record = 187 byte



## Tipe data NUMERIC

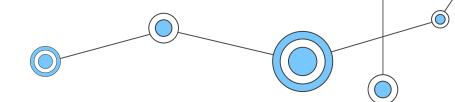




- Numerik adalah semua hal yang berbentuk bilangan dan angka.
- Data numerik ini dapat berupa minus (-), positif ataupun bilangan bulat dan pecahan.
- Untuk menyimpan data dalam bentuk bilangan bulat negatif ataupun positif dapat menggunakan INT.

Data type	Range	Storage
BIGINT	-2 <sup>63</sup> (-9,223,372,036,854,775,808) to 2 <sup>63</sup> -1 (9,223,372,036,854,775,807)	8 Bytes
INT	-2 <sup>31</sup> (-2,147,483,648) to 2 <sup>31</sup> -1 (2,147,483,647)	4 Bytes
SMALLINT	-2 <sup>15</sup> (-32,768) to 2 <sup>15</sup> -1 (32,767)	2 Bytes
TINYINT	0 to 255	1 Byte





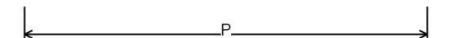
 Sedangkan tipe data untuk menyimpan bilangan pecahan adalah sebagai berikut.
 Contoh:

Туре	Size
FLOAT	4 byte
DOUBLE	8 byte
DOUBLEPRECISION	8 byte
REAL	8 byte
DECIMAL (M,D)	M byte
NUMERIC (M,D)	M byte

<pre>CREATE TABLE account ( accountNo integer, balance numeric(8,2)</pre>
The state of the s

The "balance" column can safely store the number 173226.62.



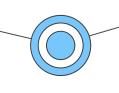




#### TIPE DATA DATE & TIME





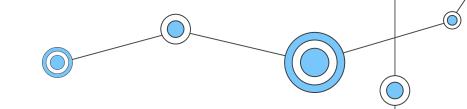


Data type	Format	Range	Accuracy	Storage size (bytes)	User- defined fractional second precision	Time zone offset
time	hh:mm:ss[.nnnnnnn]	00:00:00.0000000 through 23:59:59.9999999	100 nanoseconds	3 to 5	Yes	No
date	YYYY-MM-DD	0001-01-01 through 9999-12-31	1 day	3	No	No
smalldatetime	YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss	1900-01-01 through 2079-06-06	1 minute	4	No	No
datetime	YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss[.nnn]	1753-01-01 through 9999-12-31	0.00333 second	8	No	No
datetime2	YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss[.nnnnnnn]	0001-01-01 00:00:00.0000000 through 9999-12-31 23:59:59.9999999	100 nanoseconds	6 to 8	Yes	No
datetimeoffset	YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss[.nnnnnnn] [+ -]hh:mm	0001-01-01 00:00:00.0000000 through 9999-12-31 23:59:59.9999999 (in UTC)	100 nanoseconds	8 to 10	Yes	Yes

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/date-and-time-data-typesand-functions-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver16



### CONTOH QUERY DENGAN DATE



SELECT orderid, custid, empid, orderdate
FROM Sales.Orders
WHERE orderdate = '20070825';

<b>==</b>	Results [	Messa	ages				
	orderid	custid	empid	orderdate			
1	10643	1	6	2007-08-25 00:00:00.000			
2	10644	88	3	2007-08-25 00:00:00.000			
VTO	D TDE4501	/ /1 / O D	TAN I DI	ECKTOD TDE 45DIA (54)	TCOL	00.00.00	12
skio	P-TDE45PK	C (14.0 R	IM) DI	ESKTOP-TDE45PK\asus (54)	ISQL	00:00:00	2 rows



### CONTOH QUERY DENGAN DATE

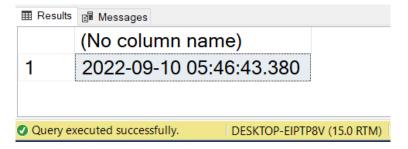
```
SELECT lastname, birthdate
FROM HR.Employees
WHERE
YEAR(birthdate) = 1973;
```

■ Results	Messages	
	lastname	birthdate
1	Lew	1973-08-30 00:00:00.000
2	Suurs	1973-07-02 00:00:00.000
Query e	xecuted successful	ly.   DESKTOP-EIPTP8V (15.0 RTM)   DESKTOP-EIPTP8V\milyu   TSQL   00:00:00   2 rows



### FUNGSI DATE & TIME — current\_timestamp

#### SELECT CURRENT TIMESTAMP

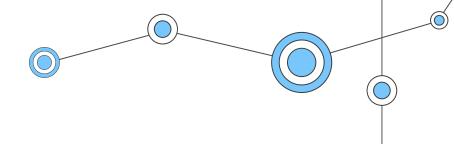












Fungsi	Deskripsi
GETDATE()	Mengembalikan tanggal dan waktu
DATEPART()	Mengembalikan satu bagian dari tanggal / waktu
DATEADD()	Menambahkan atau mengurangi interval waktu yang ditentukan dari tanggal
DATEDIFF()	Mengembalikan waktu antara dua tanggal
CONVERT()	tanggal Menampilkan / data time dalam format yang berbeda



### FUNGSI DATE & TIME — dateadd()

**SELECT** 

lastname, hiredate,
DATEADD(year, 1, hiredate) AS assesment

FROM HR. Employees

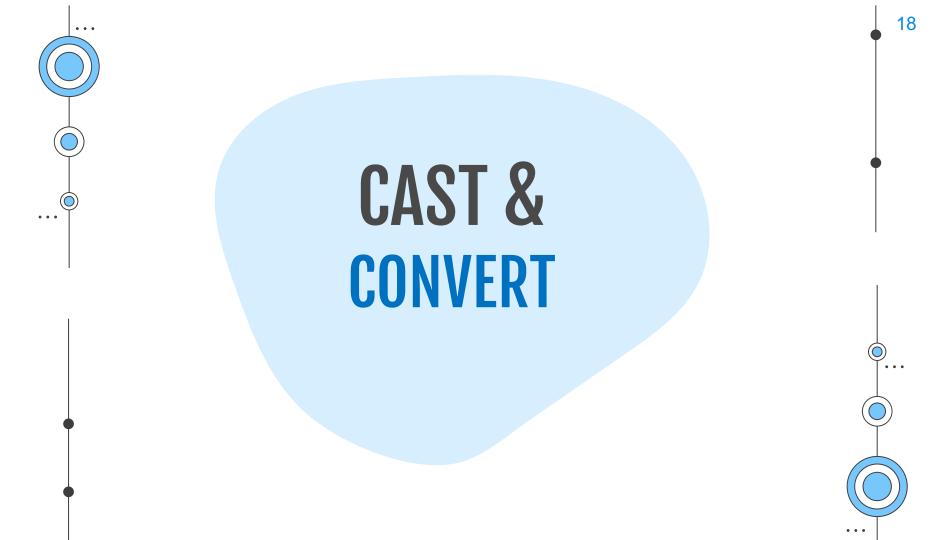
	lastname	hiredate	assesment	
1	Davis	2002-05-01 00:00:00.000	2003-05-01 00:00:00.000	
2	Funk	2002-08-14 00:00:00.000	2003-08-14 00:00:00.000	
3	Lew	2002-04-01 00:00:00.000	2003-04-01 00:00:00.000	
4	Peled	2003-05-03 00:00:00.000	2004-05-03 00:00:00.000	
5	Buck	2003-10-17 00:00:00.000	2004-10-17 00:00:00.000	
6	Suurs	2003-10-17 00:00:00.000	2004-10-17 00:00:00.000	
7	King	2004-01-02 00:00:00.000	2005-01-02 00:00:00.000	
8	Cameron	2004-03-05 00:00:00.000	2005-03-05 00:00:00.000	
9	Dolgopyatova	2004-11-15 00:00:00.000	2005-11-15 00:00:00.000	



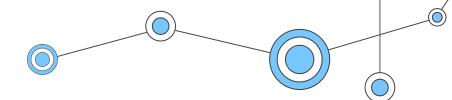
### FUNGSI DATE & TIME — datediff()

SELECT lastname,
DATEDIFF(year,YEAR(CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP), birthdate) AS age
FROM HR.Employees

⊞F	Results 🗐 Mes	sages
	lastname	age
1	Davis	53
2	Funk	57
3	Lew	68
4	Peled	42
5	Buck	60
6	Suurs	68
7	King	65
8	Cameron	63
9	Dolgopyatova	71

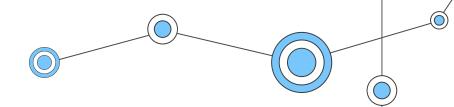






- CAST dan CONVERT adalah fitur dari server SQL yang diperlukan untuk konversi ekspresi dari satu jenis tipe data ke tipe data lainnya.
- CAST disarankan untuk konversi dasar. CONVERT disarankan untuk rutinitas spesifik datetime.
- CAST mempunyai waktu loading data yang lebih cepat dibandingkan dengan menggunakan CONVERT.





- Digunakan pada klausa SELECT dan WHERE
- Merupakan fungsi standar ANSI
- Syntax:

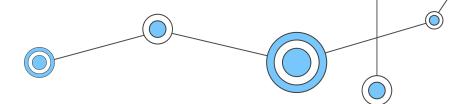
CAST(<value> AS <datatype>)



Contoh:

SELECT CAST(25.65 AS int);





- Digunakan pada klausa SELECT dan WHERE
- Untuk konversi:
  - Date
  - Time
  - Numeric
  - XML
- Merupakan fungsi bawaan SQL SERVER



#### CONVERT(<datatype>,<value>,<optional\_style\_number>)

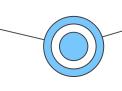
Syntax:

```
SELECT CONVERT(int, 25.65);
```



### **KONVERSI FORMAT DATE**

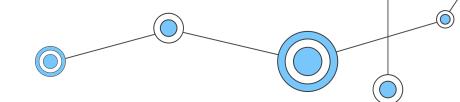




Without century	With century	Input/Output	Standard
0	100	mon dd yyyy hh:miAM/PM	Default
1	101	mm/dd/yyyy	US
2	102	yyyy.mm.dd	ANSI
3	103	dd/mm/yyyy	British/French
4	104	dd.mm.yyyy	German
5	105	dd-mm-yyyy	Italian
6	106	dd mon yyyy	-
7	107	Mon dd, yyyy	-
8	108	hh:mm:ss	-
9	109	mon dd yyyy hh:mi:ss:mmmAM (or PM)	Default + millisec

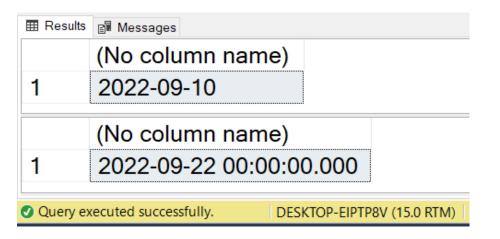


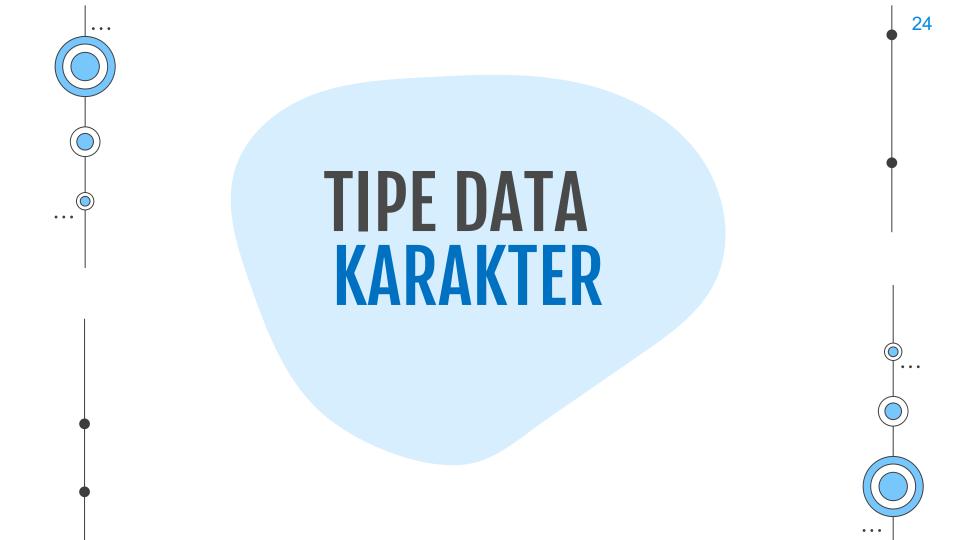
#### **CAST & CONVERT**



Konversi tipe data secara eksplisit

```
SELECT CAST('20220910' AS DATE)
SELECT CONVERT(DATETIME, '09/22/2022')
```







### TIPE DATA KARAKTER



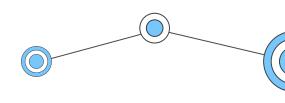


Data type	Description	Max size	Storage
char(n)	Fixed width character string	8,000 characters	Defined width
varchar(n)	Variable width character string	8,000 characters	2 bytes + number of chars
varchar(max)	Variable width character string	1,073,741,824 characters	2 bytes + number of chars
text	Variable width character string	2GB of text data	4 bytes + number of chars
nchar	Fixed width Unicode string	4,000 characters	Defined width x 2
nvarchar	Variable width Unicode string	4,000 characters	
nvarchar(max)	Variable width Unicode string	536,870,912 characters	
ntext	Variable width Unicode string	2GB of text data	
binary(n)	Fixed width binary string	8,000 bytes	
varbinary	Variable width binary string	8,000 bytes	
varbinary(max)	Variable width binary string	2GB	
image	Variable width binary string	2GB	





#### **CONCATENATION**



#### Menggabungkan karakter

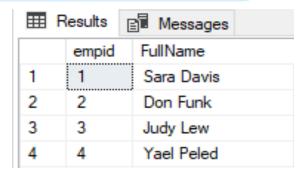
Menggunakan tanda +

```
SELECT empid, firstname + N ' ' + lastname AS FullName
FROM HR.employees;
```

Menggunakan CONCAT()

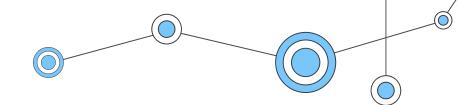
```
SELECT empid,

CONCAT (firstname, '', lastname) AS FullName
FROM HR.employees;
```





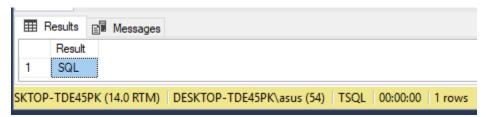
#### **FUNGSI STRING**



#### SUBSTRING()

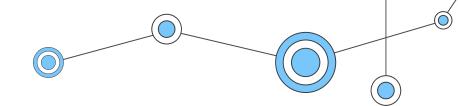
Mengembalikan sebagian string berdasarkan *starting point* dan jumlah karakter yang dikembalikan

```
SUBSTRING(EXPRESSION, START, LENGTH)
Contoh:
SELECT
SUBSTRING ('Microsoft SQL SERVER', 11,3)
AS Result;
```





#### **FUNGSI STRING**



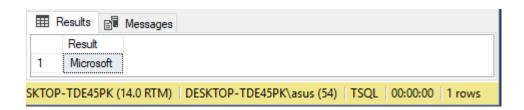
LEFT(), RIGHT()

Mengembalikan sebagian string dalam jumlah tertentu, dimulai dari karakter string paling kiri/kanan

```
LEFT(EXPRESSION, integer_value)
```

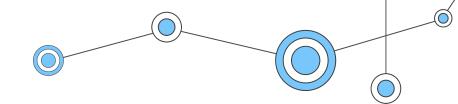
#### Contoh:

```
SELECT
LEFT ('Microsoft SQL SERVER', 9)
AS Result;
```





#### **FUNGSI STRING**

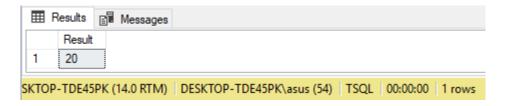


#### LEN(), DATALENGHT()

Mengembalikan jumlah karakter pada string tertentu LEN(STRING), DATALENGHT(STRING)

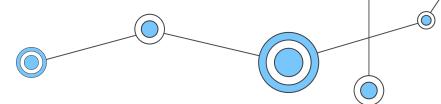
#### Contoh:

```
SELECT LEN('Microsoft SQL SERVER')AS Result;
SELECT DATALENGHT('Microsoft SQL SERVER')AS Result;
```







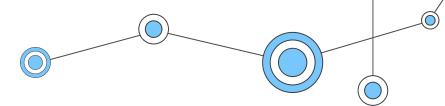


- Digunakan untuk membandingkan data berdasarkan pola tertentu
- Digunakan pada statemen WHERE
- Simbol % merepresentasikan string
- contoh. SELECT categoryid, description
  FROM Production.Categories
  WHERE description LIKE '%ee%';

	categoryid	description	
1	1	Soft drinks, coffees teas, beers, and ales	
2	2	Sweet and savory sauces, relishes, spreads, and	
3	3	Desserts, candies, and sweet breads	
4	4	Cheeses	
5	8	Seaweed and fish	



#### NULL



- NULL merepresentasikan nilai yang kosong
- Perlakuan ANSI untuk NULL values:

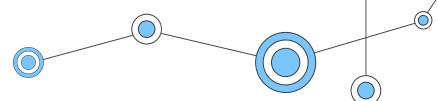
Hasil semua ekspresi yang bernilai NULL adalah NULL

- 2 + NULL = NULL
- 'MyString: ' + NULL = NULL
- Perbandingan nilai

NULL = NULL returns false

NULL IS NULL returns true





ISNULL menggantikan nilai NULL dengan suatu nilai

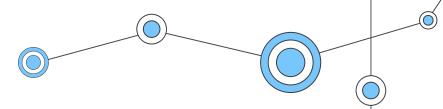
ISNULL elemen	Deskripsi
Ekspresi/ kolom yang ingin di cek	Mengembalikan ekspresi tersebut jika tidak bernilai NULL
Nilai pengganti	Menjadi kembalian jika ekspresi/kolom bernilai NULL



### NULL

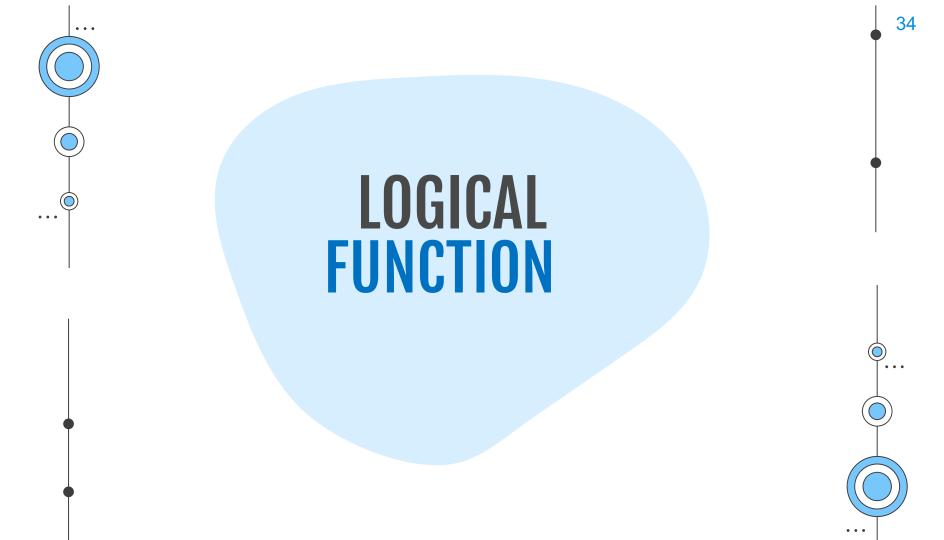
|Select custid, city, region, country | FROM Sales.Customers;

	custid	city	region	country
1	1	Berlin	NULL	Germany
2	2	México D.F.	NULL	Mexico
3	3	México D.F.	NULL	Mexico
4	4	London	NULL	UK
5	5	Luleå	NULL	Sweden
6	6	Mannheim	NULL	Germany
7	7	Strasbourg	NULL	France
8	8	Madrid	NULL	Spain
9	9	Marseille	NULL	France
10	10	Tsawassen	BC	Canada
11	11	London	NULL	UK
12	12	Buenos Aires	NULL	Argentina



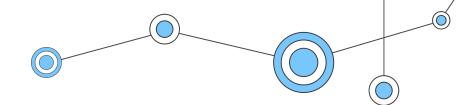
|Select custid, city, ISNULL(region, 'N/A') AS region, country FROM Sales.Customers;

	custid	city	region	country
1	1	Berlin	N/A	Germany
2	2	México D.F.	N/A	Mexico
3	3	México D.F.	N/A	Mexico
4	4	London	N/A	UK
5	5	Luleå	N/A	Sweden
6	6	Mannheim	N/A	Germany
7	7	Strasbourg	N/A	France
8	8	Madrid	N/A	Spain
9	9	Marseille	N/A	France
10	10	Tsawassen	BC	Canada
11	11	London	N/A	UK
12	12	<b>Buenos Aires</b>	N/A	Argentina





#### **LOGICAL FUNCTION**



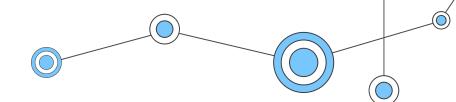
- Seleksi kondisi dengan IIF
- Memilih Item pada List dengan CHOOSE
- Fungsi logika baru pada SQL Server 2012
- Seperti ekspresi CASE dengan 2 kemungkinan kembalian
- Syntax:



```
SELECT IIF(<Boolean expression>,<value_if_TRUE>,
<value_if_FALSE_or_UNKNOWN);</pre>
```



#### **LOGICAL FUNCTION**

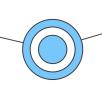


Contoh

```
SELECT productid, unitprice,
IIF(unitprice > 50, 'high','low') AS pricepoint
FROM Production.Products;
```

productid	unitprice	pricepoint
7	30.00	low
8	40.00	low
9	97.00	high
17	39.00	low
18	62.50	high

### Memilih Item pada List dengan CHOOSE



- CHOOSE mengembalikan sebuah item pada list yang dipilih berdasarkan nilai index
- Syntax:

SELECT CHOOSE(<index\_value>,<item1>, <item2>[,...]);

Elemen CHOOSE	Deskripsi
Index_value	Nilai integer yang merepresentasikan posisi item pada list
<pre>Value_List (<item1>, <item2>,)</item2></item1></pre>	List item dengan tipe data apa saja yang akan dikembalikan nilainya



### Memilih Item pada List dengan CHOOSE

```
SELECT CHOOSE (3, 'Beverages', 'Condiments', 'Confections') AS choose_result;
```

# Thanks!

Do you have any questions?



Team Teaching Matakuliah Basis Data Lanjut JTI POLINEMA

