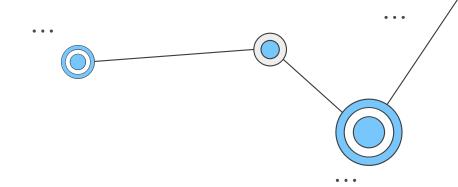


BASIS DATA LANJUT

Pertemuan 4

Sub-queries, groupping, & Aggregating

TIM AJAR BASIS DATA LANJUT JTI POLINEMA



Aggregating

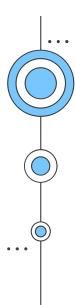
Fungsi-fungsi agregasi

OUTLINE

Groupping

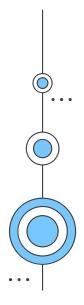
- GROUP BY
- HAVING

Sub-queries



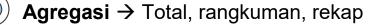
T-SQL

Fungsi Aggregasi





Fungsi Agregasi



Fungsi agregasi → Fungsi yang mengembalikan hasil hitungan **rekapitulasi** dari banyak nilai/baris menjadi 1 nilai

Contoh:

Daftar nilai mahasiswa: 3, 3, 2, 3.5

Diagregasi secara:

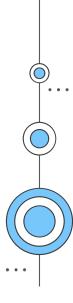
• Rata-rata: (3 + 3 + 2.5 + 3.5) / 4 = 3

• Total: (3 + 3 + 3 + 2.5 + 3.5) = 12

• Jumlah data: 4

Nilai terkecil: 2.5

• Dst...dst...



Fungsi-fungsi agregasi bawaan SQL Server



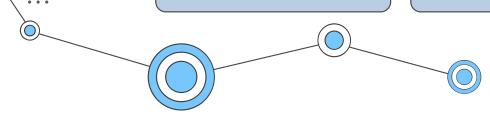
- SUM
- MIN
- MAX
- AVG
- COUNT
- COUNT_BIG

Statistical

- STDEV
- STDEVP
- VAR
- VARP

Other

- CHECKSUM_AGG
- GROUPING
- GROUPING_ID



Menggunakan Fungsi Agregasi

Fungsi Agregasi:

- Mengembalikan nilai tunggal (skalar) (tanpa nama kolom)
- Mengabaikan NULLs kecuali pada fungsi COUNT(*)

Dapat digunakan pada klausa:

- SELECT, HAVING, dan ORDER BY
- Sering kali digunakan pada klausa GROUP BY

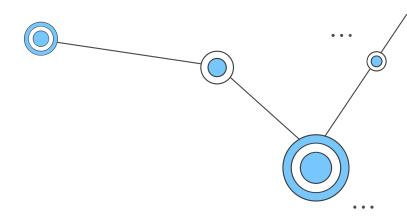
SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT SalesOrderID) AS UniqueOrders, AVG(UnitPrice) AS Avg UnitPrice,

MIN(OrderQty)AS Min_OrderQty,

MAX(LineTotal) AS Max_LineTotal

FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail;

UniqueOrders	Avg_UnitPrice	Min_OrderQty	Max_LineTotal
31465	465.0934	1	27893.619000



Fungsi agregasi + 'Distinct'

ilai yang unik saja BUKAN baris yang sama

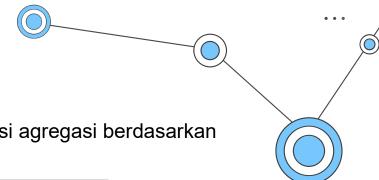
Gunakan DISTINCT pada fungsi agregasi untuk meng-agregasikan nilai yang unik saja Agregasi dengan DISTINCT hanya *menghilangkan nilai yang sama*, BUKAN baris yang sama (tidak seperti SELECT DISTINCT)

Seperti pada contoh berikut(hasil tidak ditampilkan semua):

SELECT SalesPersonID, YEAR(OrderDate) AS OrderYear, COUNT(CustomerID) AS All_Custs, COUNT(DISTINCT CustomerID) AS Unique_Custs FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader GROUP BY SalesPersonID, YEAR(OrderDate);

SalesPersonID	OrderYear	All_Custs	Unique_custs	
289 281	2006 2008	84 52	48 27	
285	2007	9	8	
277	2006	140	5/	

Klausa Group by



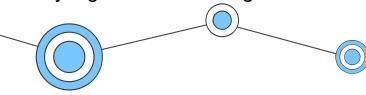
GROUP BY mengelompokkan nilai/baris yang diproses oleh fungsi agregasi berdasarkan kondisi/kolom tertentu.

```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM <table_source>
WHERE <search_condition>
GROUP BY <group_by_list>;
```

GROUP BY mengelompokkan dulu nilai-nilai, setelah itu diberikan ke fungsi agregasinya Misal: Menghitung berapa jumlah mahasiswa berdasarkan nilai hurufnya.

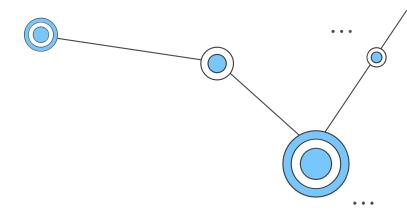
SELECT NilaiHuruf, COUNT(*) AS JumlahMhs FROM Nilai GROUP BY NilaiHuruf;

Baris-baris yang lain akan "hilang" setelah GROUP BY diproses

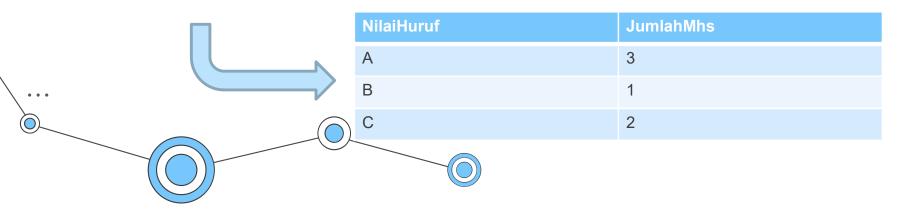


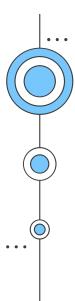
Klausa Group by

NIM	NamaMahasiswa	NilaiHuruf
1	Adi	A
2	Budi	С
3	Charlie	В
4	Doni	A
5	Evan	A
6	Fuad	С



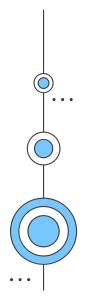
Count(*) & GROUP BY NilaiHuruf





T-SQL

Group BY & Having

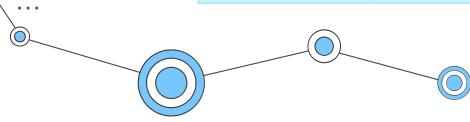


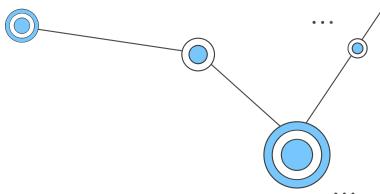
'Group by' dan prioritas Logis operasi

HAVING, SELECT, dan ORDER BY harus mengembalikan sebuah nilai tunggal per group

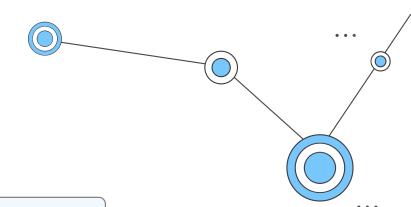
Semua kolom pada SELECT, HAVING, dan ORDER BY harus berada dalam klausa GROUP BY atau menjadi input dari fungsi/ekspresi agregasi

Logical Order	Phase	Comments
5	SELECT	
1	FROM	
2	WHERE	
3	GROUP BY	Creates groups
4	HAVING	Operates on groups
6	ORDER BY	





'Group by' dan prioritas Logis operasi



SQL berikut akan mengembalikan error:

SELECT empid, custid, COUNT(*) AS cnt FROM Sales.Order GROUP BY empid;

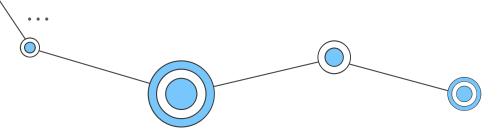
Errornya:

Msg 8120, Level 16, State 1, Line 3

Column 'Sales.Orders.custid' is invalid in the select list because it is *not contained in either an aggregate function or the GROUP BY* clause.

Mengapa?

Karena kolom custid tidak ada di klausa GROUP BY



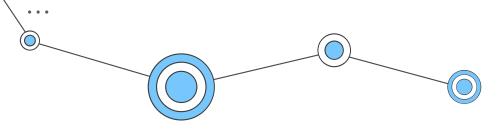
Menggunakan 'group by' bersama fungsi agregasi

Fungsi agregasi umum digunakan di statement SELECT, untuk menghitung berdasarkan kelompok:

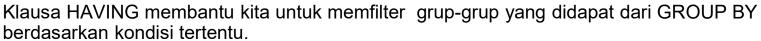
SELECT CustomerID, COUNT(*) AS cnt FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader GROUP BY CustomerID;

Fungsi agregasi boleh meng-agregasi kolom apa saja. Tidak hanya yang di dalam GROUP BY saja.

SELECT productid, MAX(OrderQty) AS largest_order FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail GROUP BY productid;



Menyaring kelompok data dengan klausa 'Having'

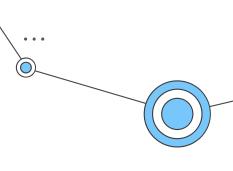


Klausa HAVING diproses setelah GROUP BY

Misal: Mencari pelanggan yang sudah pernah belanja lebih dari 10x...

NoStruk	IdPelanggan	TotalBelanja
1192	Ani	90.000
1193	Budi	100.000
1194	Ani	25.000
Dst	Dst	Dst

SELECT IdPelanggan, COUNT(*) AS Jumlah_Transaksi FROM Penjualan GROUP BY IdPelanggan HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;

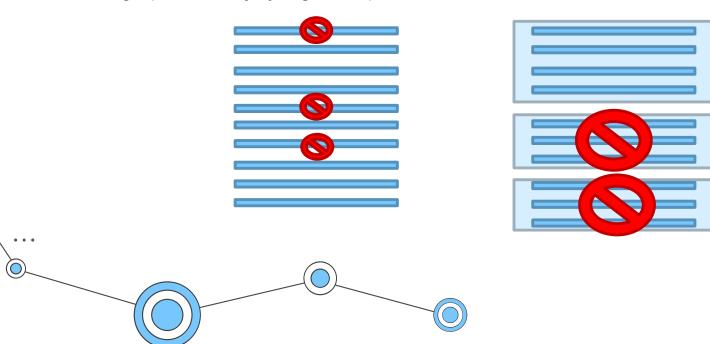


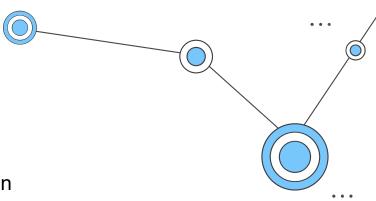


Klausa 'Having' vs. 'WHERE'

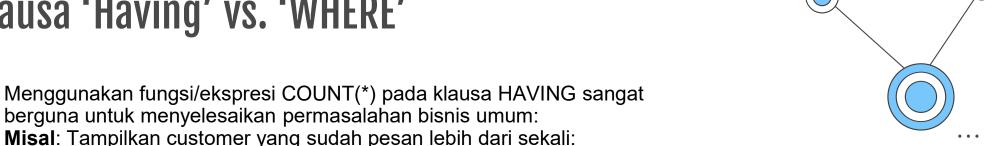
WHERE memfilter baris-baris sebelum grup dibuat Memilih baris mana yang ditampilkan/dimasukkan grup/dikembalikan HAVING filters groups

Memilih grup mana saja yang ditampilkan/dikembalikan





Klausa 'Having' vs. 'WHERE'



SELECT Cust.Customerid, COUNT(*) AS cnt FROM Sales. Customer AS Cust JOIN Sales Sales Order Header AS Ord ON Cust Customer ID = ORD.CustomerID **GROUP BY Cust.CustomerID** HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;

Misal: Tampilkan produk yang sudah lebih dari 10x dipesan

SELECT Prod.ProductID, COUNT(*) AS cnt FROM Production. Product AS Prod JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail AS Ord ON Prod.ProductID = Ord.ProductID **GROUP BY Prod. ProductID** HAVING COUNT(*) >= 10;

Contoh HAVING

```
SELECT

column_name1,
column_name2,
aggregate_function (column_name3) column_alias

FROM
table_name

GROUP BY
column_name1,
column_name2

HAVING
column_alias > value;
```

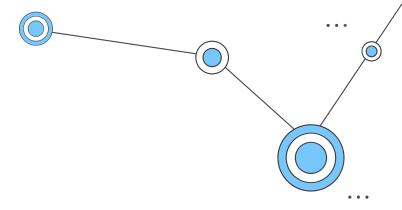
Instead, you must use the aggregate function expression in the HAVING clause explicitly as follows:

```
column_name1,
  column_name2,
  aggregate_function (column_name3) alias

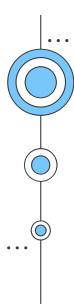
FROM
  table_name

GROUP BY
  column_name1,
  column_name2

HAVING
  aggregate_function (column_name3) > value;
```

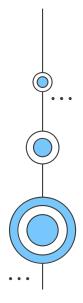


SQL Server HAVING Clause (sqlservertutorial.net)

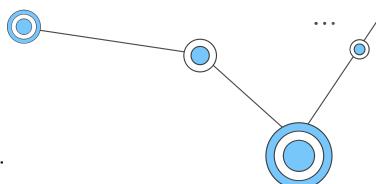


T-SQL

SUB QUERIES



Bekerja dengan sub-query



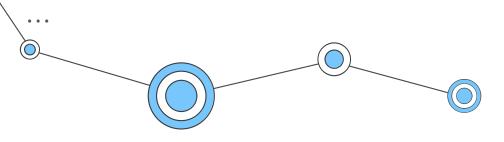
Sub-query adalah query bersarang, atau *query didalam query*.

Hasil dari kueri yang lebih 'dalam' (*inner query*) dilanjutkan ke query yang lebih 'luar' (diatasnya, *outer query*)

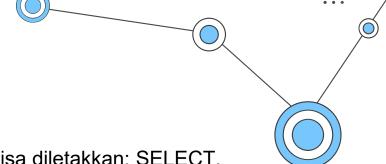
Inner query menjadi seperti expression dari perspektif outer query

Subqueries dapat berupa **self-contained** or **correlated**Subquery yang Self-contained → Tidak tergantung pada outer query-nya.
Subquery yang Correlated → Bergantung pada nilai dari outer query.

Subqueries bisa scalar, multi-valued, atau table-valued



Menulis sub-query <u>skalar</u>



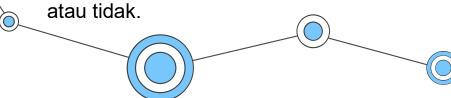
Subquery Scalar → Mengembalikan 1 nilai ke outer query-nya.

Dapat diletakkan dimana saja sebuah *single-valued expression* bisa diletakkan: SELECT, WHERE, etc.

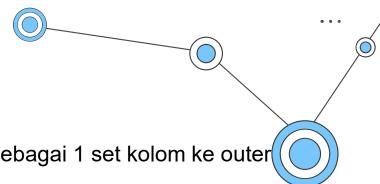
SELECT SalesOrderID, ProductID, UnitPrice, OrderQty
FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail
WHERE SalesOrderID =
(SELECT MAX(SalesOrderID) AS LastOrder
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader);

Jika Inner query tidak mengembalikan apa-apa, maka hasil yang dilempar ke outer querynya dianggap sebagai NULL

... Penyusunan outer query menentukan apakah inner query harus mengembalikan nilai tunggal atau tidak.



Menulis sub-query <u>multivalue</u>



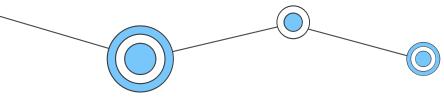
Subquery multivalue → Mengembalikan lebih dari 1 nilai sebagai 1 set kolom ke outer querynya.

Digunakan pada predicate IN

Jika ada nilai yang cocok pada hasil subquery, maka predicate IN-nya akan mengembalikan nilai TRUE

```
SELECT CustomerID, SalesOrderId, TerritoryID
FROM Sales. SalesorderHeader
WHERE CustomerID IN (
SELECT CustomerID
FROM Sales. Customer
WHERE TerritoryID = 10);
```

May also be expressed as a JOIN (test both for performance)

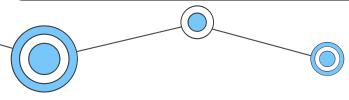


Sub-queries dengan EXISTS terhadap Sub-queries

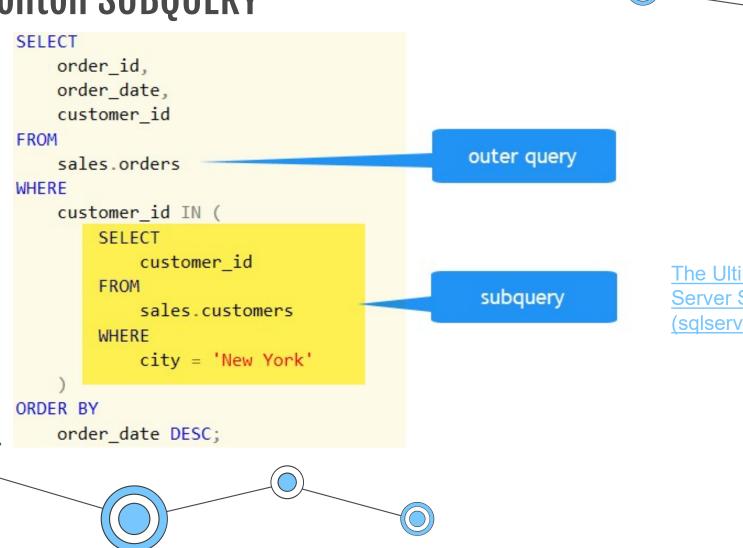
EXIST → Mengecek nilai 'yang ada di dalam hasil inner-query'
Keyword EXIST tidak diikuti oleh nama kolom atau ekspresi lain.
SELECT didalam EXISTS umumnya hanya menggunakan SELECT bintang/asterisk(*).

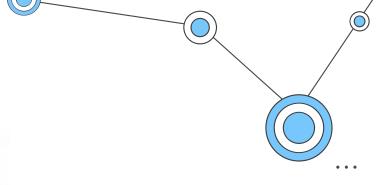
```
SELECT CustomerID, PersonID
FROM Sales.Customer AS Cust
WHERE EXISTS (
SELECT *
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS Ord
WHERE Cust.CustomerID = Ord.CustomerID);
```

```
SELECT CustomerID, PersonID
FROM Sales.Customer AS Cust
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
SELECT *
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS Ord
WHERE Cust.CustomerID = Ord.CustomerID);
```



Contoh SUBQUERY





The Ultimate Guide To SQL
Server Subquery
(sqlservertutorial.net)

Thanks!

Do you have any questions?



Team Teaching Matakuliah Basis Data Lanjut JTI POLINEMA

