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Langkah-langkah membuat data di MySQL

1. Menampilkan database

2. Membuat database baru

```
CREATE DATABASE latihan2;

mysql> create database latihan2;

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.11 sec)
```

3. Membuat Table

```
USE latihan2;
mysql> use latihan2;
Database changed
```

```
CREATE TABLE biodata (nama VARCHAR(100), alamat TEXT
);
mysql> create table biodata (nama varchar(100), alamat text);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.23 sec)
```

```
SHOW TABLES;

mysql> show tables;

t------

Tables_in_latihan2 |

t-----

biodata |

t-----

1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
      DESC biodata;

      mysql> desc biodata;

      +----+
      Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |

      +----+
      | nama | varchar(100) | YES | NULL |

      | alamat | text | YES | NULL |

      2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4. Menambah kolom

```
ALTER TABEL biodata ADD COLUMN keterangan VARCHAR(15);

mysql> alter table biodata add column keterangan varchar(15);

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)

Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
DESC biodata;
mysql> desc biodata;
            | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra
Field
 nama
            | varchar(100) |
                           YES
                                       NULL
            text
                           YES
 alamat
                                       NULL
| keterangan | varchar(15)
                          YES
                                       NULL
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. Menambah kolom pada posisi awal

```
ALTER TABLE biodata ADD COLUMN id INT(11) FIRST;

mysql> alter table biodata add column id int(11) first;

Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.38 sec)

Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 1
```

```
DESC biodata:
mysql> desc biodata;
 Field
             Type
                              Null | Key | Default
 id
               int
                              YES
                                            NULL
                              YES
 nama
               varchar(100)
                                            NULL
 alamat
               text
                              YES
                                            NULL
 keterangan | varchar(15)
                              YES
                                            NULL
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

6. Menyisipkan kolom di setelah kolom alamat

```
ALTER TABLE biodata ADD COLUMN phone varchar(15) AFTER alamat;

mysql> alter table biodata add column phone varchar(15) after alamat;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.09 sec)

Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
DESC biodata;
mysql> desc biodata;
Field
                              Null | Key | Default | Extra
              Type
 id
               int
                               YES
                                            NULL
               varchar(100)
                               YES
 nama
                                            NULL
 alamat
               text
                               YES
                                            NULL
               varchar(15)
                               YES
 phone
                                            NULL
 keterangan | varchar(15)
                              YES
                                            NULL
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

7. mengubah tipe data

```
ALTER TABLE biodata MODIFY COLUMN id CHAR(11);

mysql> alter table biodata modify column id char(11);

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.26 sec)

Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
DESC biodata;
mysql> desc biodata;
 Field
             Type
                             Null | Key | Default |
 id
                              YES
               char(11)
                                           NULL
 nama
               varchar(100)
                              YES
                                           NULL
 alamat
               text
                              YES
                                           NULL
               varchar(15)
 phone
                              YES
                                           NULL
 keterangan |
              varchar(15)
                              YES
                                           NULL
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

8. Mengubah nama kolom dan tipe data

```
ALTER TABLE biodata CHANGE phone hp VARCHAR(20);

mysql> alter table biodata change column phone hp varchar(20);

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)

Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
DESC biodata;
mysql> desc biodata;
 Field
                             Null | Key | Default | Extra
             Type
 id
              char(11)
                              YES
                                           NULL
               varchar(100)
 nama
                              YES
                                           NULL
 alamat
                              YES
                                           NULL
              text
              varchar(20)
                              YES
                                           NULL
 keterangan | varchar(15)
                              YES
                                           NULL
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

9. Menyisipkan kolom setelah kolom hp

```
ALTER TABLE biodata ADD COLUMN email INT AFTER hp;

mysql> alter table biodata add column email int after hp;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.09 sec)

Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
DESC biodata;
mysql> desc biodata
    -> ;
 Field
                             | Null | Key | Default | Extra
             Type
 id
               char(11)
                              YES
                                            NULL
                              YES
 nama
               varchar(100)
                                            NULL
 alamat
               text
                              YES
                                            NULL
               varchar(20)
                              YES
 hp
                                            NULL
 email
               int
                               YES
                                            NULL
 keterangan | varchar(15)
                              YES
                                            NULL
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

10. Menghapus kolom

```
ALTER TABEL biodata DROP COLUMN keterangan;

mysql> alter table biodata drop column keterangan;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.11 sec)

Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
DESC biodata;
mysql> desc biodata;
 Field
         Type
                          Null | Key | Default | Extra
 id
           char(11)
                          YES
                                        NULL
           varchar(100)
 nama
                          YES
                                        NULL
 alamat
                          YES
           text
                                        NULL
                          YES
 hp
           varchar(20)
                                        NULL
 email
           int
                          YES
                                        NULL
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

11. Mengubah nama tabel

```
ALTER TABEL biodata RENAME data_mahasiswa;

(mysql> alter table biodata rename data_mahasiswa;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.12 sec)
```

12. Mengubah nama kolom

```
ALTER TABLE data_mahasiswa CHANGE id nim CHAR(11);

mysql> alter table data_mahasiswa change column id nim char(11);

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.15 sec)

Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
DESC data mahasiswa;
mysql> desc data mahasiswa;
| Field | Type
                         | Null | Key | Default | Extra
 nim
           char(11)
                          YES
                                        NULL
 nama
           varchar(100)
                          YES
                                        NULL
  alamat
           text
                          YES
                                        NULL
           varchar(20)
                          YES
  hp
                                        NULL
 email
          int
                          YES
                                        NULL
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

13. Memanbahkan Primary key

```
ALTER TABLE data_mahasiswa ADD PRIMARY KEY(nim);

mysql> alter table data_mahasiswa add primary key(nim);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.24 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
Desc data mahasiswa;
mysql> desc data mahasiswa;
| Field | Type
                          Null | Key | Default | Extra
 nim
           char(11)
                                 PRI
                          NO
                                       NULL
                          YES
 nama
           varchar(100)
                                       NULL
                          YES
 alamat
                                       NULL
           text
           varchar(20)
                          YES
 hp
                                       NULL
 email
          int
                          YES
                                       NULL
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

14. Menamabahkan unique unique key

```
ALTER TABLE data_mahasiswa ADD UNIQUE KEY(email);

mysql> alter table data_mahasiswa add unique key(email);

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.46 sec)

Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

nysql> des	c data_mahasis	wa;			
Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
nim nama alamat hp email	char(11) varchar(100) text varchar(20) int	NO YES YES YES YES YES	PRI UNI	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	