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TUGAS PRAKTIKUM

Buat sebuah tabel pet dengan data sebagai berikut:

Name	Owner	Species	Sex	Birth	Death
Puffball	Diane	Hamster	F	1999-03-03	Null
Claws	Gwen	Cat	M	1994-03-17	Null
Fluffy	Harold	Cat	F	1993-02-04	Null
Buffy	Harold	Dog	F	1989-05-13	Null
Fang	Benny	Dog	M	1990-08-27	Null
Bowser	Diane	Dog	M	1989-08-31	1995-07-29
Chirpy	Gwen	Bird	F	1998-09-11	Null
Whistler	Gwen	Bird	Null	1997-12-09	Null
Slim	Benny	Snake	M	1996-04-29	Null

Langkah-langkah

1. Buat Database dengan nama latihan4, kemudian gunakan tabel latihan 4.
   Ketik **create database latihan4;** kemudian enter
   Lalu ketik **use latihan4;** kemudian enter

```
MariaDB [(none)]> create database latihan4;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.14 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> use latihan4;
Database changed
```

2. Buat tabel dengan nama table baru dengan nama pet
   Ketik **create table pet (name varchar(15), owner varchar(15), species varchar(10), sex char(1), birth date, death date);** kemudian enter

```
MariaDB [latihan4]> create table pet (
    -> name varchar(15),
    -> owner varchar(15),
    -> species varchar(10),
    -> sex char(1),
    -> birth date,
    -> death date);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.39 sec)
```

Untuk menampilkan hasilnya ketik **desc pet;**

```
MariaDB [latihan4]> desc pet;
+---------+-------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| Field   | Type        | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+---------+-------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| name    | varchar(15) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| owner   | varchar(15) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| species | varchar(10) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| sex     | char(1)     | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| birth   | date        | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| death   | date        | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+---------+-------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
6 rows in set (0.18 sec)
```

3. Input data kedalam tabel pet sesuai pada tabel diatas

```
MariaDB [latihan4]> insert into pet values
    -> ("Puffball", "Diane", "Hamster", "F", "1999-03-03", null),
    -> ("Claws", "Gwen", "Cat", "M", "1994-03-17", null),
    -> ("Fluffy", "Harold", "Cat", "F", "1993-02-04", null),
    -> ("Buffy", "Harold", "Dog", "F", "1989-05-13", null),
    -> ("Fang", "Benny", "Dog", "M", "1980-08-27", null),
    -> ("Bowser", "Diane", "Dog", "M", "1989-08-31", "1995-07-29"),
    -> ("Chirpy", "Gwen", "Bird", "F", "1989-09-11", null),
    -> ("Whistler", "Gwen", "Bird", null, "1997-12-09", null),
    -> ("Slim", "Benny", "snake", "M", "1996-04-29", null);
Query OK, 9 rows affected (0.10 sec)
Records: 9  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0
```

4. Tampilkan jumlah hewan yang dimiliki setiap owner
   Ketik **select owner, count(name) as jumlah_hewan_peliharaan from pet group by owner;**
   kemudian enter

```
MariaDB [latihan4]> select owner, count(name) as jumlah_hewan_peliharaan from pet group by owner;
+--------+-------------------------+
| owner  | jumlah_hewan_peliharaan |
+--------+-------------------------+
| Benny  |                       2 |
| Diane  |                       2 |
| Gwen   |                       3 |
| Harold |                       2 |
+--------+-------------------------+
4 rows in set (0.07 sec)
```

5. Tampilkan jumlah hewan berdasarkan species, ketik **select species, count(species) as jumlah from pet group by species;** kemudian enter

```
MariaDB [latihan4]> select species, count(species) as jumlah from pet group by species;
+---------+--------+
| species | jumlah |
+---------+--------+
| Bird    |      2 |
| Cat     |      2 |
| Dog     |      3 |
| Hamster |      1 |
| snake   |      1 |
+---------+--------+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

6. Tampilkan jumlah hewan berdasarkan jenis kelamin, ketik **select sex, count(sex) as jumlah from pet group by sex;** kemudian enter

```
MariaDB [latihan4]> select sex, count(sex) as jumlah from pet group by sex;
+------+--------+
| sex  | jumlah |
+------+--------+
| NULL |      0 |
| F    |      4 |
| M    |      4 |
+------+--------+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

7. Tampilkan jumlah hewan berdasarkan species dan jenis kelamin, ketik **select species, sex, count(sex) as jumlah from pet group by species, sex;** kemudian enter

```
MariaDB [latihan4]> select species, sex, count(sex) as jumlah from pet group by species, sex;
+---------+------+--------+
| species | sex  | jumlah |
+---------+------+--------+
| Bird    | NULL |      0 |
| Bird    | F    |      1 |
| Cat     | F    |      1 |
| Cat     | M    |      1 |
| Dog     | F    |      1 |
| Dog     | M    |      2 |
| Hamster | F    |      1 |
| snake   | M    |      1 |
+---------+------+--------+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

8. Tampilkan jumlah hewan berdasarkan species (cat dan dog saja) dan jenis kelamin, ketik **select species sex, count(sex) as jumlah from pet group by species, sex having pet.species = "Cat" or pet.species ="Dog";** kemudian enter

```
MariaDB [latihan4]> select species, sex, count(sex) as jumlah from pet group by species, sex having pet.species = "Cat" or pet.species = "Dog";
+---------+------+--------+
| species | sex  | jumlah |
+---------+------+--------+
| Cat     | F    |      1 |
| Cat     | M    |      1 |
| Dog     | F    |      1 |
| Dog     | M    |      2 |
+---------+------+--------+
4 rows in set (0.02 sec)
```

9. Tampilkan jumlah hewan berdasarkan jenis kelamin yang diketahui saja, ketik **select species, count(sex) as jumlah from pet group by species;** kemudian enter

```
MariaDB [latihan4]> select species, count(sex) as jumlah from pet group by species;
+---------+--------+
| species | jumlah |
+---------+--------+
| Bird    |      1 |
| Cat     |      2 |
| Dog     |      3 |
| Hamster |      1 |
| snake   |      1 |
+---------+--------+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

KESIMPULAN

MySQL mempunyai beberapa fungsi pengelompokan data, seperti:

- GROUP BY   : untuk mengelompokan data berdasarkan field
- HAVING   : untuk mengecek data apakah memiliki nilai tertentu