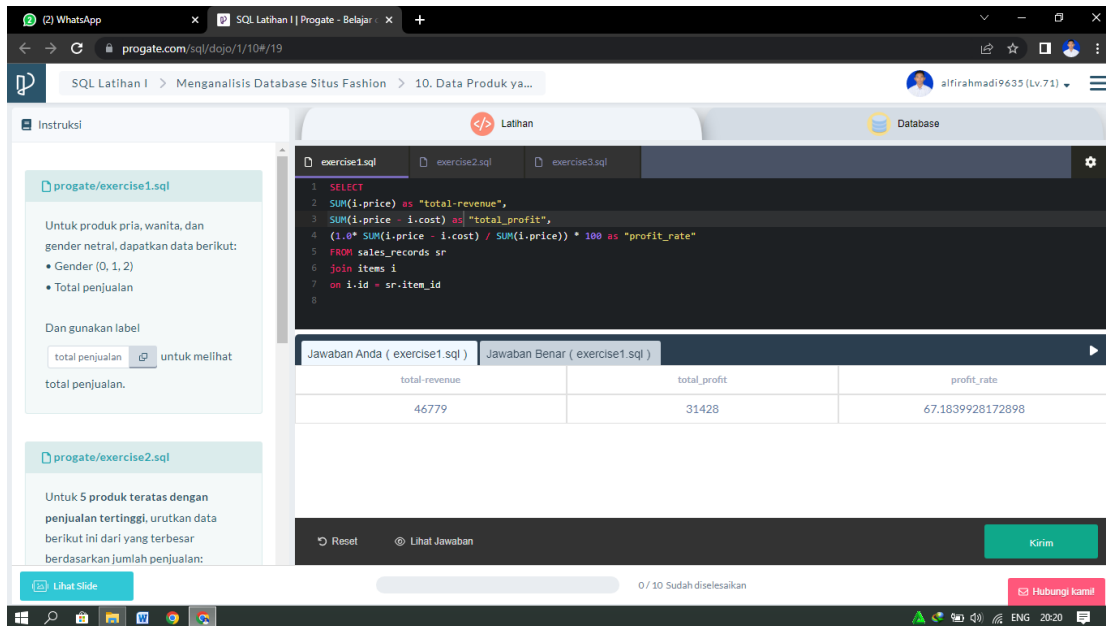


# TUGAS SQL HOMEWORK

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MBKM USK PROGATE

## Nomor 1



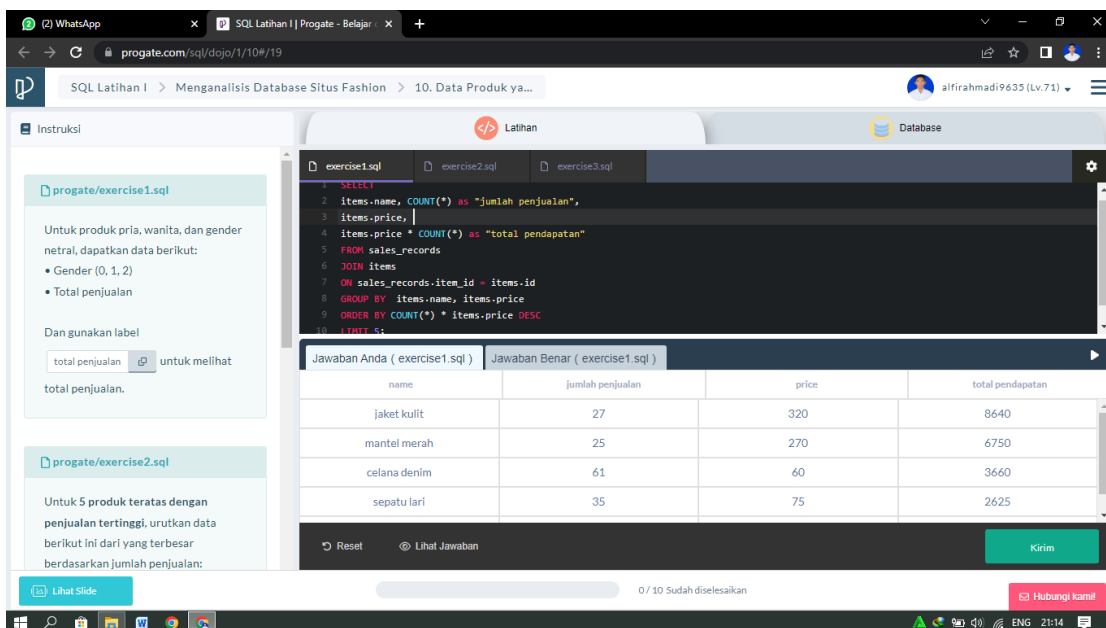
The screenshot shows the Progate SQL Lathian interface. On the left, the instructions for exercise1.sql are: "Untuk produk pria, wanita, dan gender netral, dapatkan data berikut: • Gender (0, 1, 2) • Total penjualan. Dan gunakan label total penjualan." The SQL query in the editor is: 

```
1 SELECT
2 SUM(i.price) as "total-revenue",
3 SUM(i.price - i.cost) as "total-profit",
4 (1.0 * SUM(i.price - i.cost) / SUM(i.price)) * 100 as "profit-rate"
5 FROM sales_records sr
6 JOIN items i
7 ON i.id = sr.item_id
8
```

 The results table shows: 

total-revenue	total-profit	profit-rate
46779	31428	67.1839928172898

## Nomor 2



The screenshot shows the Progate SQL Lathian interface. On the left, the instructions for exercise1.sql are: "Untuk produk pria, wanita, dan gender netral, dapatkan data berikut: • Gender (0, 1, 2) • Total penjualan. Dan gunakan label total penjualan." The SQL query in the editor is: 

```
1 SELECT
2 items.name, COUNT(*) as "jumlah penjualan",
3 items.price,
4 items.price * COUNT(*) as "total pendapatan"
5 FROM sales_records
6 JOIN items
7 ON sales_records.item_id = items.id
8 GROUP BY items.name, items.price
9 ORDER BY COUNT(*) * items.price DESC
10 LIMIT 5;
```

 The results table shows: 

name	jumlah penjualan	price	total pendapatan
jaket kulit	27	320	8640
mantel merah	25	270	6750
celana denim	61	60	3660
sepatu lari	35	75	2625

## Nomor 3

The screenshot shows the Progate SQL Lab interface for exercise 1. The left sidebar contains instructions for the exercise. The main area shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

```
1 SELECT
2 items.name,
3 price - cost as "laba",
4 (1.0 * SUM(price - cost) / SUM(price)) * 100 as "persentase laba",
5 SUM(price - cost) as "total profit"
6 FROM sales_records
7 JOIN items
8 ON sales_records.item_id = items.id
9 WHERE name = "jaket kulit"
```

Below the query editor, there is a table showing the results of the query. The table has four columns: name, laba, persentase laba, and total profit. The results are as follows:

name	laba	persentase laba	total profit
jaket kulit	222	69.375	5994
mantel merah	195	72.22222222222222	4875
sepatu lari	47	62.66666666666667	1645
rok	32	80.0	1664

The interface also includes a progress bar at the bottom indicating 0/10 questions completed.

## Nomor 4

The screenshot shows the Progate SQL Lab interface for exercise 2. The left sidebar contains instructions for the exercise. The main area shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

```
1 SELECT
2 items.name,
3 price - cost as "laba",
4 (1.0 * sum(price - cost) / sum(price)) * 100 as "persentase laba",
5 sum(price - cost) as "total profit"
6 FROM sales_records
7 JOIN items
8 ON sales_records.item_id = items.id
9 WHERE name = "jaket kulit"
```

Below the query editor, there is a table showing the results of the query. The table has four columns: name, laba, persentase laba, and total profit. The results are as follows:

name	laba	persentase laba	total profit
jaket kulit	222	69.375	5994
mantel merah	195	72.22222222222222	4875
celana denim	36	55.3846153846154	648
celana denim	34	56.66666666666667	2074

The interface also includes a progress bar at the bottom indicating 0/10 questions completed.

## Nomor 5

WhatsApp | SQL Latihan I | Progate - Belajar | +

progate.com/sql/dojo/1/10#/19

SQL Latihan I > Menganalisis Database Situs Fashion > 10. Data Produk ya...

alfirahmadi9635 (Lv.71)

Instruksi

progate/exercise1.sql

Untuk produk pria, wanita, dan gender netral, dapatkan data berikut:

- Gender (0, 1, 2)
- Total penjualan

Dan gunakan label

total penjualan untuk melihat total penjualan.

progate/exercise2.sql

Untuk 5 produk teratas dengan penjualan tertinggi, urutkan data berikut ini dari yang terbesar berdasarkan jumlah penjualan:

Latihan

```
1 SELECT
2 items.name,
3 COUNT(items.cost) as 'jumlah penjualan',
4 items.price as 'price',
5 items.price * COUNT(*) as 'total pendapatan'
6 FROM sales_records
7 JOIN items
8 ON sales_records.item_id = items.id
9 GROUP BY items.name, items.price
10 ORDER BY items.price * count(*) ASC
```

Jawaban Anda ( exercise1.sql ) | Jawaban Benar ( exercise1.sql )

name	jumlah penjualan	price	total pendapatan
kaos kaki	18	10	180
kaos abu-abu	9	23	207
topi	20	15	300
syal	17	18	306

Reset | Lihat Jawaban | Kirim

0 / 10 Sudah diselesaikan

Hubungi kami!

## Nomor 6

WhatsApp | SQL Latihan I | Progate - Belajar | +

progate.com/sql/dojo/1/10#/19

SQL Latihan I > Menganalisis Database Situs Fashion > 10. Data Produk ya...

alfirahmadi9635 (Lv.71)

Instruksi

progate/exercise1.sql

Untuk produk pria, wanita, dan gender netral, dapatkan data berikut:

- Gender (0, 1, 2)
- Total penjualan

Dan gunakan label

total penjualan untuk melihat total penjualan.

progate/exercise2.sql

Untuk 5 produk teratas dengan penjualan tertinggi, urutkan data berikut ini dari yang terbesar berdasarkan jumlah penjualan:

Latihan

```
1 SELECT
2 items.name,
3 price - cost as "laba",
4 (1.0 * SUM(price - cost) / SUM(price)) * 100 as "persentase laba",
5 SUM(price - cost) as "total profit"
6 FROM sales_records
7 JOIN items
8 ON sales_records.item_id = items.id
9 GROUP BY items.name, items.price
10 ORDER BY SUM(price - cost) ASC
```

Jawaban Anda ( exercise1.sql ) | Jawaban Benar ( exercise1.sql )

name	laba	persentase laba	total profit
kaos abu-abu	13	56.5217391304348	117
kaos kaki	8	80.0	144
kaos biru tua	11	55.0	220
syal	13	72.2222222222222	221

Reset | Lihat Jawaban | Kirim

0 / 10 Sudah diselesaikan

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## Nomor 7

WhatsApp x SQL Latihan | Progate - Belajar x +

progate.com/sql/dojo/1/10#/19

SQL Latihan I > Menganalisis Database Situs Fashion > 10. Data Produk ya...

alfirahmadi9635 (Lv.71)

Instruksi

progate/exercise1.sql

Untuk produk pria, wanita, dan gender netral, dapatkan data berikut:

- Gender (0, 1, 2)
- Total penjualan

Dan gunakan label

total penjualan untuk melihat total penjualan.

progate/exercise2.sql

Untuk 5 produk teratas dengan penjualan tertinggi, urutkan data berikut ini dari yang terbesar berdasarkan jumlah penjualan:

Latihan

```
1 SELECT items.gender,
2 SUM(items.price - items.cost) as "total laba",
3 (1.0 * SUM(price - cost) / SUM(price)) * 100 as "persentase laba"
4 FROM sales_records
5 JOIN items
6 ON sales_records.item_id = items.id
7 GROUP BY items.gender;
```

Jawaban Anda ( exercise1.sql ) Jawaban Benar ( exercise1.sql )

gender	total laba	persentase laba
0	3644	60.5818786367415
1	18450	70.8362128541811
2	9334	63.4189427911401

Reset Lihat Jawaban Kirim

0 / 10 Sudah diselesaikan

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## Nomor 8

WhatsApp x SQL Latihan | Progate - Belajar x +

progate.com/sql/dojo/1/10#/19

SQL Latihan I > Menganalisis Database Situs Fashion > 10. Data Produk ya...

alfirahmadi9635 (Lv.71)

Instruksi

progate/exercise1.sql

Untuk produk pria, wanita, dan gender netral, dapatkan data berikut:

- Gender (0, 1, 2)
- Total penjualan

Dan gunakan label

total penjualan untuk melihat total penjualan.

progate/exercise2.sql

Untuk 5 produk teratas dengan penjualan tertinggi, urutkan data berikut ini dari yang terbesar berdasarkan jumlah penjualan:

Latihan

```
1 SELECT
2 COUNT(DISTINCT(sr-user_id)) as "pengguna aktif",
3 0.1 * COUNT(DISTINCT(sr-user_id)) / (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM users) * 1000 as "persentase pengguna"
4 FROM users as u
5 JOIN sales_records as sr
6 ON u.id = sr-user_id
7 WHERE sr-user_id NOT NULL;
```

Jawaban Anda ( exercise1.sql ) Jawaban Benar ( exercise1.sql )

pengguna aktif	persentase pengguna
283	87.0769230769231

Reset Lihat Jawaban Kirim

0 / 10 Sudah diselesaikan

Hubungi kami!

## Nomor 9

SQL Latihan I > Menganalisis Database Situs Fashion > 10. Data Produk ya...

alfirahmadi9635 (Lv.71)

Instruksi

progate/exercise1.sql

Untuk produk pria, wanita, dan gender netral, dapatkan data berikut:

- Gender (0, 1, 2)
- Total penjualan

Dan gunakan label

total penjualan untuk melihat total penjualan.

progate/exercise2.sql

Untuk 5 produk teratas dengan penjualan tertinggi, urutkan data berikut ini dari yang terbesar

Latihan

Database

exercise1.sql

```
1.0 * SUM(i.price) / COUNT (DISTINCT (user_id)) as "rata pengeluaran",
1.0 * ((1.0 * SUM (i.price) / COUNT (DISTINCT (user_id)))) / (1.0 * COUNT(sr.id) / COUNT (DISTINCT (user_id))) as "rata pengeluaran perbul
FROM sales_records sr
JOIN items i
ON sr.item_id = i.id;
SELECT COUNT(sr.id) as "jumlah total pembelian situs",
COUNT (DISTINCT (user_id)) as "jumlah pengguna aktif",
```

Jawaban Anda ( exercise1.sql )

Jawaban Benar ( exercise1.sql )

rata jumlah penjualan	rata pengeluaran	rata pengeluaran perbulan
3.21554770318021	165.296819787986	51.4054945054945
jumlah total pembelian situs	jumlah pengguna aktif	jumlah harga item terjual
910	283	46779

Reset

Lihat Jawaban

Kirim

Lihat Slide

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