ASSIGMENT DAY-12 SQL II ALIF GALA BUANA DS BOOTCAMP BATCH 27

1. Buatlah database bernama 'dibimbing'. Buat table dengan nama table 'students' di schema 'public' berisi kolom 'id'(int), 'nama' (varchar), 'institute'(varchar), 'berat_badan' (float), 'tinggi_badan' (float). Isi table tersebut minimal 5 data dengan value yang berbeda-beda. Value dibebaskan isinya

SQL QUERY:

create table public.students(id INT primary key, nama varchar(50), institute varchar(100), berat_badan float, tinggi badan float);

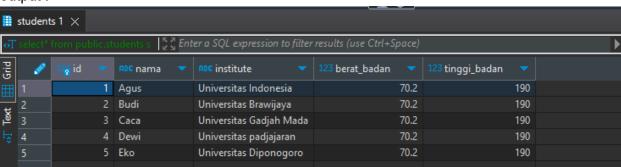
insert into public.students(id,nama,institute,berat_badan,tinggi_badan)
values

- (1, 'Agus', 'Universitas Indonesia', 70.2, 190),
- (2, 'Budi', 'Universitas Brawijaya', 70.2, 190),
- (3, 'Caca', 'Universitas Gadjah Mada', 70.2, 190),
- (4, 'Dewi', 'Universitas padjajaran', 70.2, 190),
- (5, 'Eko', 'Universitas Diponogoro', 70.2, 190);

select*

from public.students s;

output:



2. Tunjukan first_name dan last_name actor yang memiliki first_name Jennifer, Nick, dan Ed SQL QUERY:

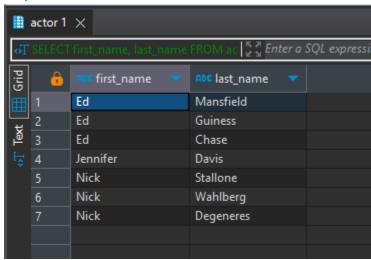
SELECT first_name, last_name

FROM actor

WHERE first_name IN ('Jennifer', 'Nick', 'Ed')

order by first_name;

output:



3. Hitung Total Amount untuk setiap payment_id yang Total Amount-nya lebih dari 5.99 (hint: menggunakan HAVING)

SQL QUERY:

SELECT payment_id, **SUM**(amount) **AS** total_amount

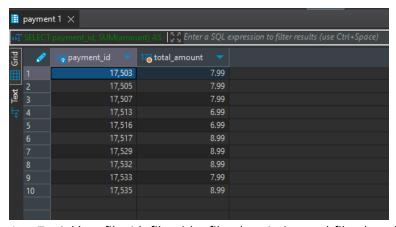
FROM payment

GROUP BY payment_id

HAVING SUM(amount) > 5.99

limit 10;

output:



4. Tunjukkan film.id, film.title, film.description and film_length. Kelompokkan film.length ke dalam 4 categories(over 100, 87-100, 72-86 and under 72). Penamaan kelompok dibebaskan

SQL QUERY:

SELECT

film.film_id,

film.title,

film.description,

film.length AS film_length,

CASE

WHEN film.length > 100 THEN 'Long Movies'

WHEN film.length BETWEEN 87 AND 100 THEN 'Medium-Long Movies'

WHEN film.length BETWEEN 72 AND 86 THEN 'Medium Movies'

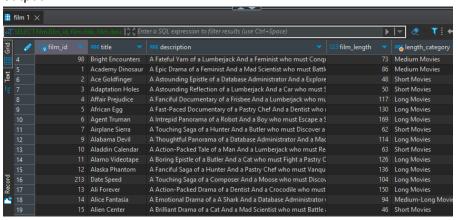
ELSE 'Short Movies'

END AS *length_category*

FROM

film;

output:



5. Dari tabel rental dan payment, tunjukkan 10 baris rental_id, rental_date, payment_id, dan amount. Ordered by amount in ascending order.

SQL QUERY:

SELECT

rental.rental_id, rental.rental_date, payment.payment_id, payment.amount

FROM

rental

inner JOIN

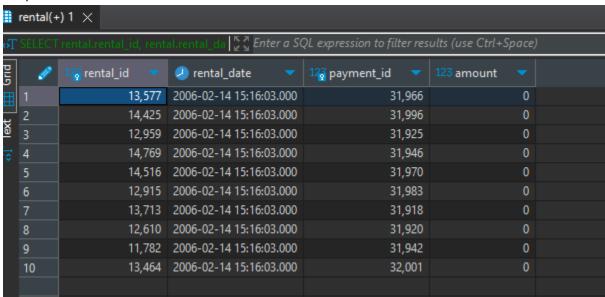
payment ON rental.rental_id = payment.rental_id

ORDER BY

payment.amount asc

LIMIT 10;

Output:



6. Gabungkan address (seluruh kolom) yang memiliki city_id = 42 dengan city_id=300. Gunakan UNION SQL QUERY:

ELECT *

FROM address

WHERE city_id = 42

UNION

SELECT *

FROM address

WHERE city_id = 300;

Output:

