

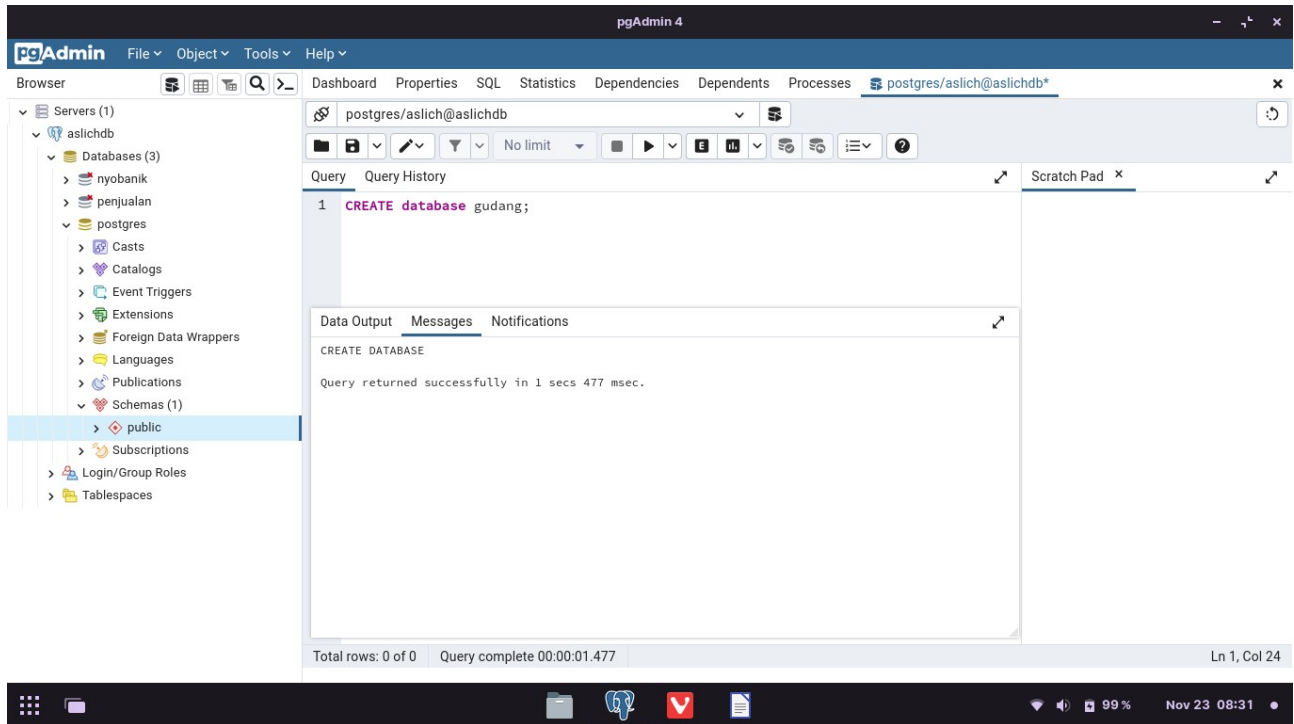
# TUGAS 1 PEMROGRAMAN PL/SQL

NAMA : IWAN ASLICH

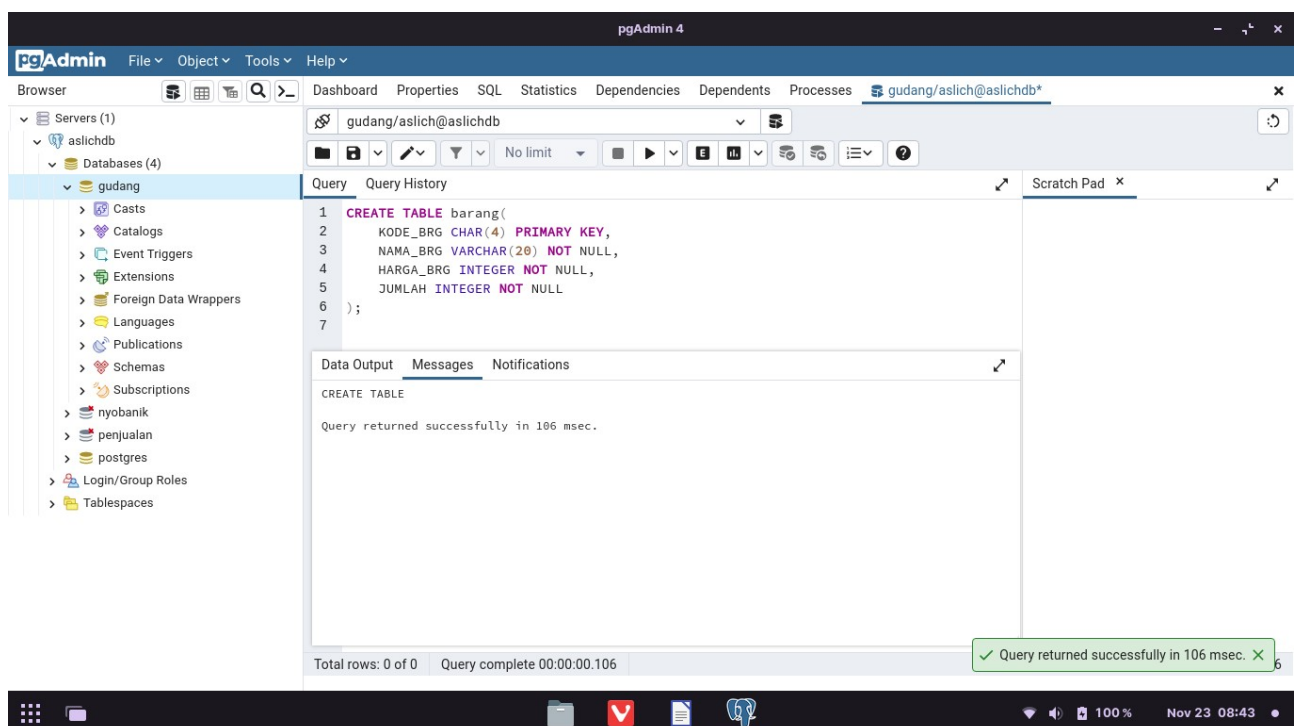
NIM : 210401010043

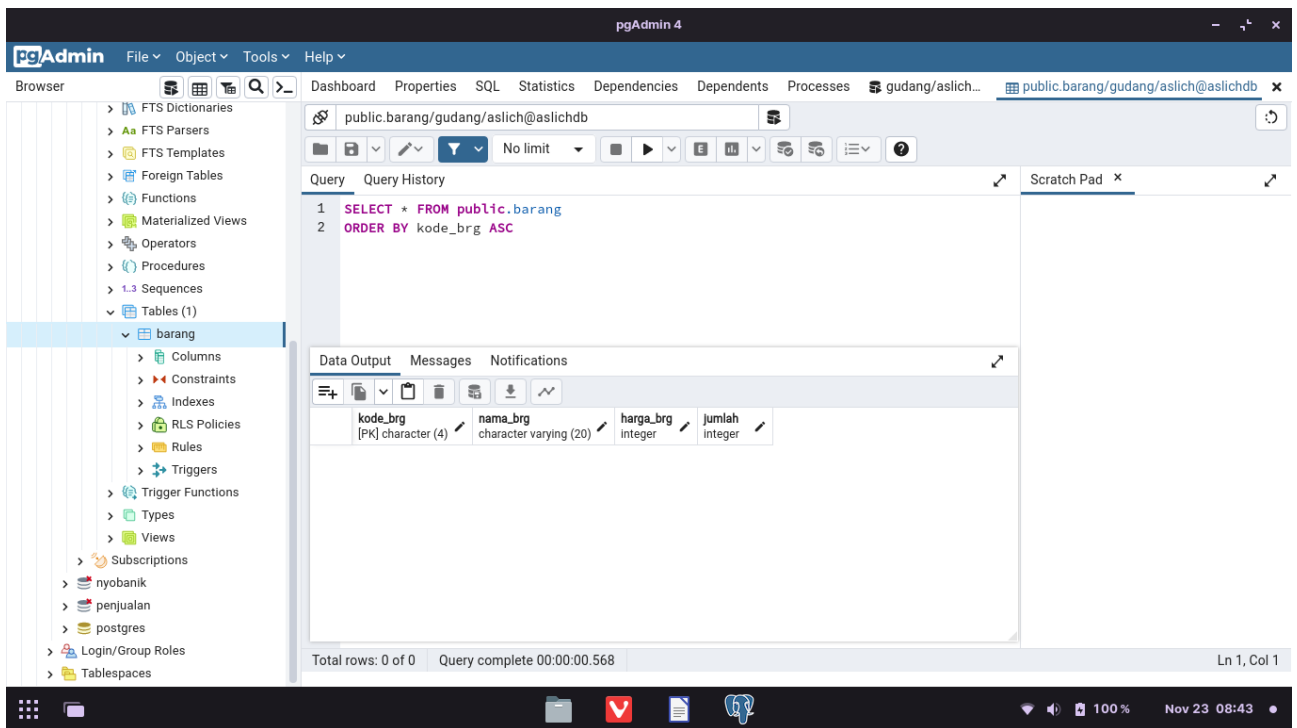
KELAS :IT303

## 1. Membuat Database Gudang

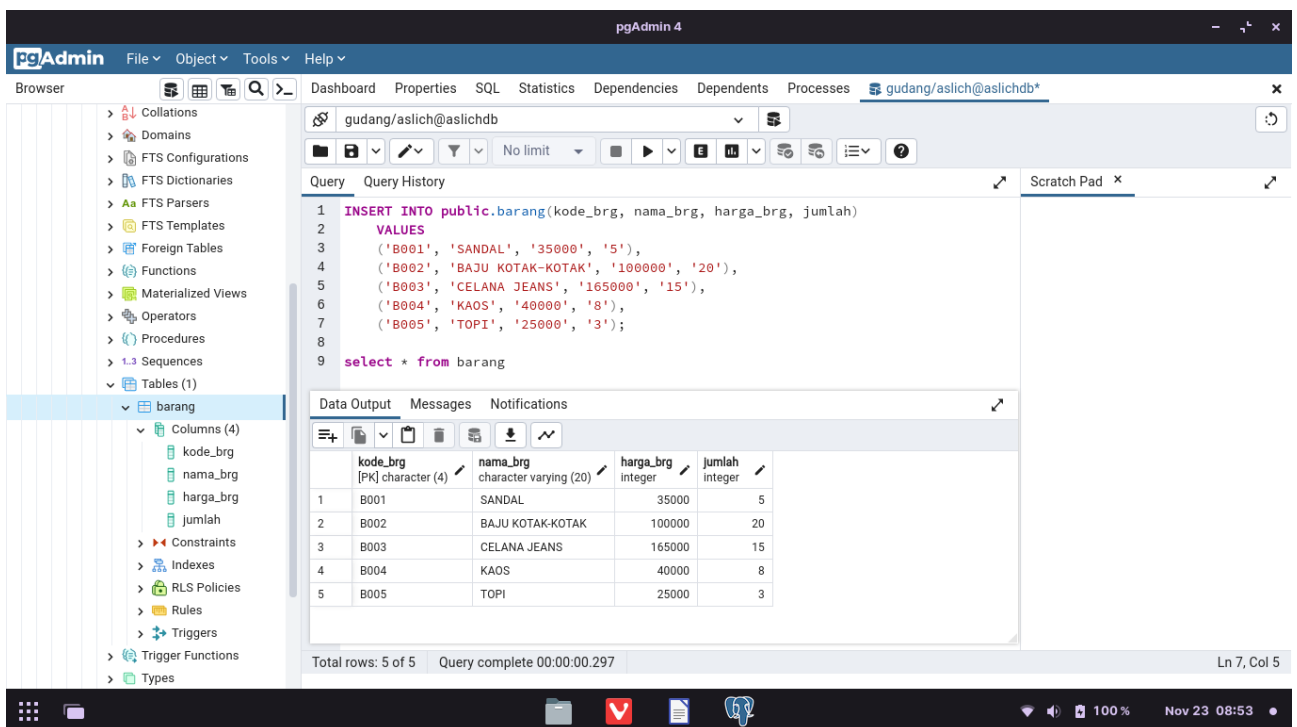


## 2. Membuat Tabel "barang"

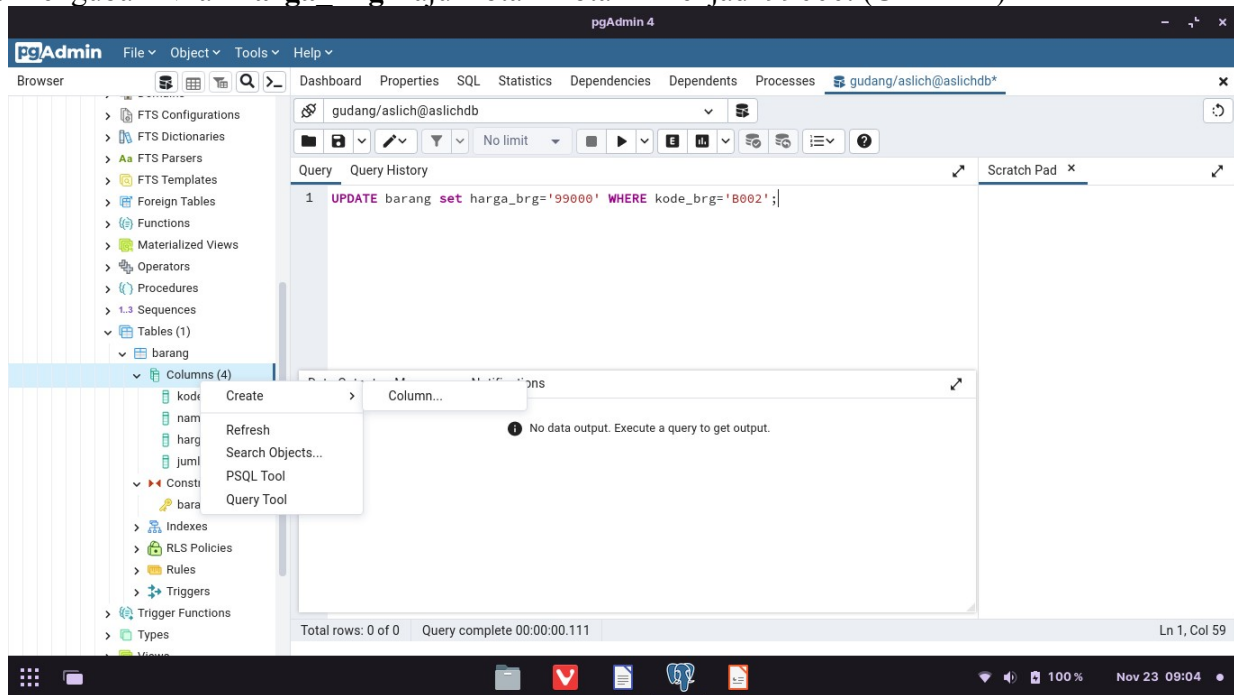




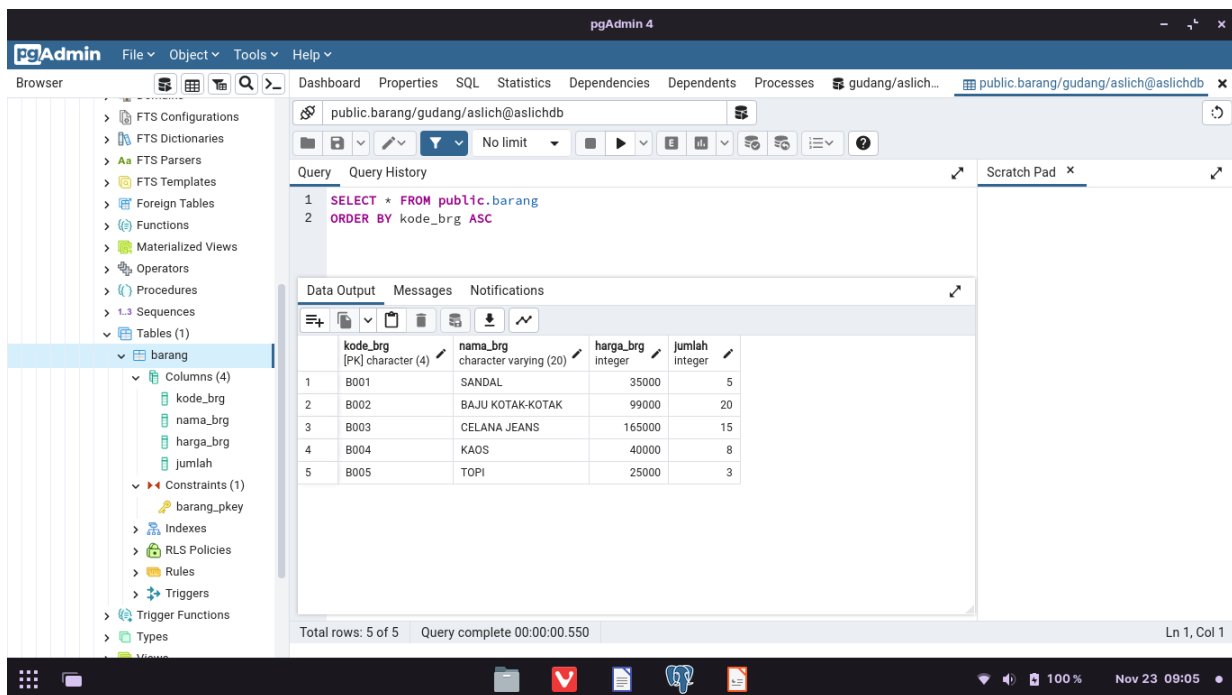
## Isi Data Tabel



### 3. Mengubah Nilai **Harga Brg** Baju Kotak-Kotak Menjadi **99000**. (UPDATE)

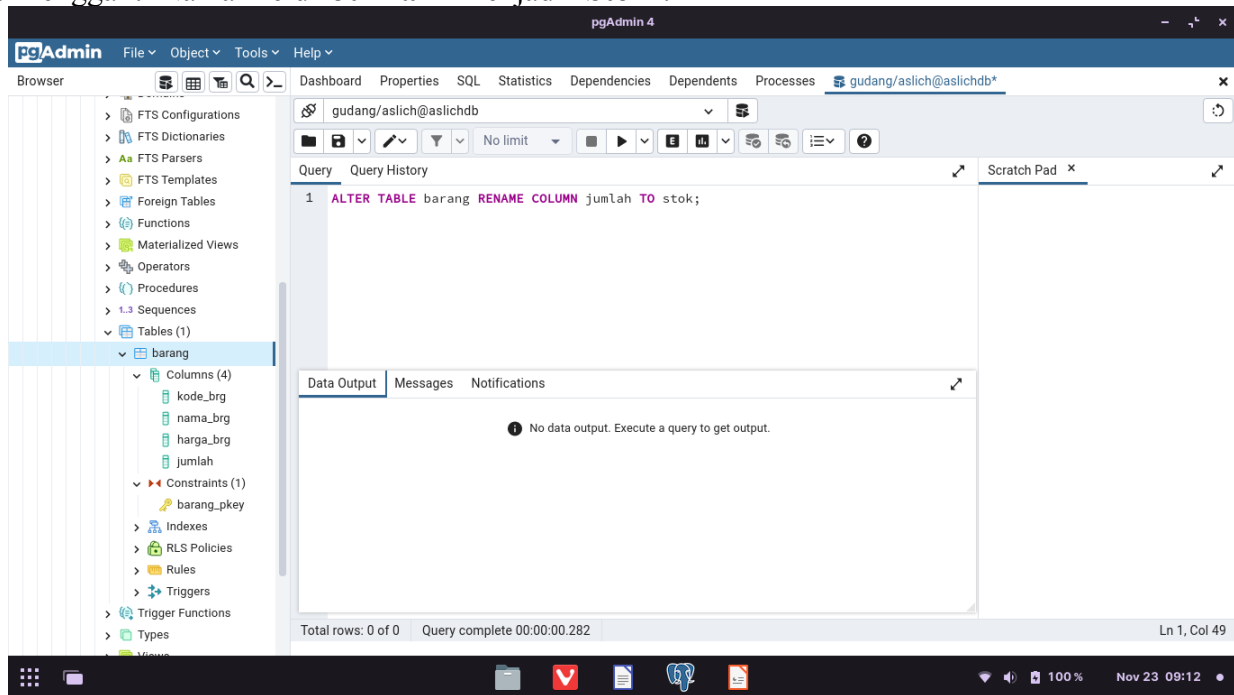


Hasilnya,

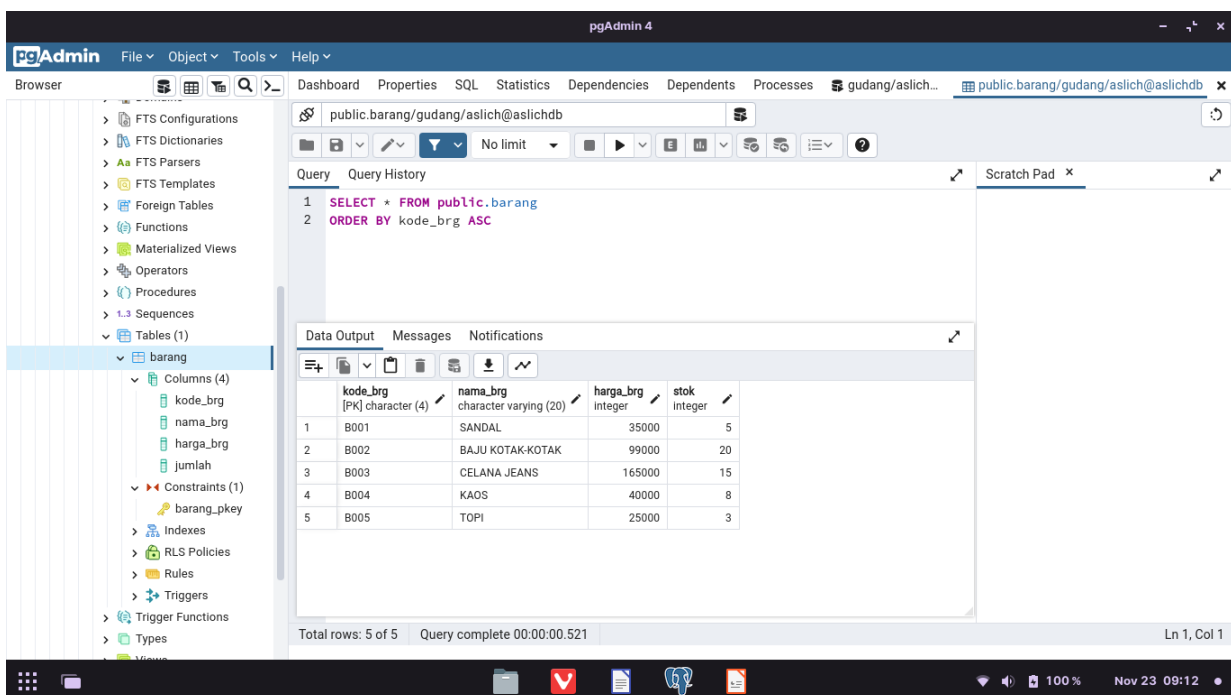


Tampak pada tabel, harga Baju Kotak-Kotak (B002) menjadi 99000

#### 4. Mengganti Nama Field “Jumlah” Menjadi “Stok”.

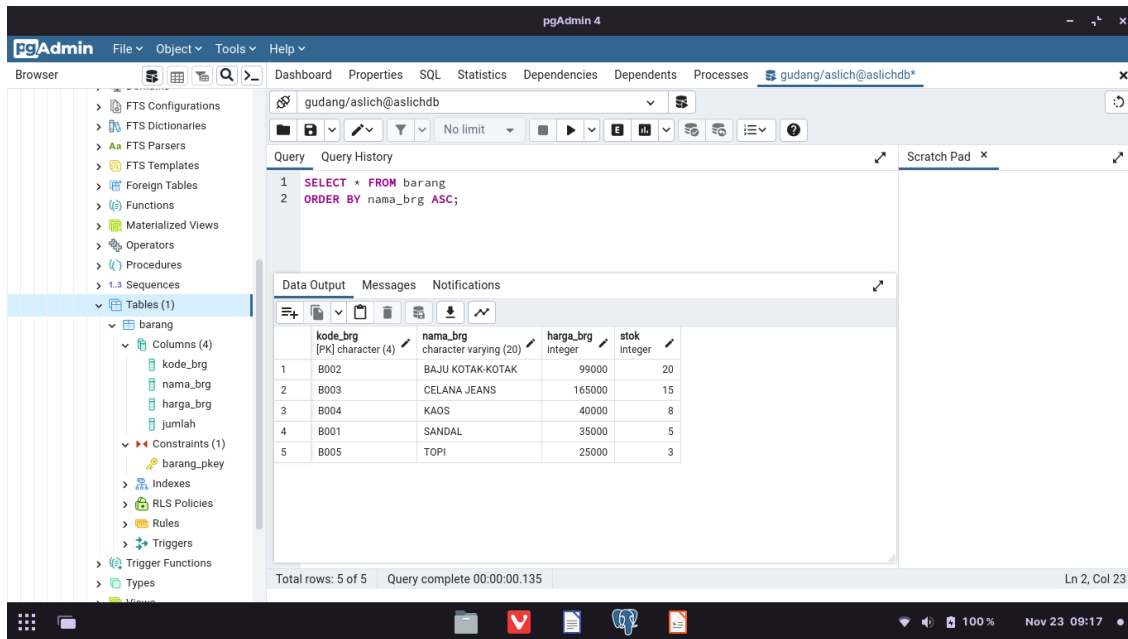


Hasilnya,



Tampak nama kolom JUMLAH, berubah menjadi STOK

## 5. Menggunakan Perintah Order Untuk Mengurutkan Field Nama\_Brg Secara Ascending



The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. On the left, the 'Tables (1)' folder is expanded, showing the 'barang' table. The 'Columns (4)' folder is also expanded, showing 'kode\_brg', 'nama\_brg', 'harga\_brg', and 'jumlah'. The 'Constraints (1)' folder is expanded, showing 'barang\_pkey'. The 'Indexes' folder is also expanded, showing 'barang\_pkey'. The 'Types' folder is also expanded, showing 'text', 'integer', and 'varchar'. The 'Query' tab is active, showing the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT * FROM barang
2 ORDER BY nama_brg ASC;
```

The 'Data Output' tab is active, showing the results of the query. The results are displayed in a table with 5 rows and 4 columns: 'kode\_brg', 'nama\_brg', 'harga\_brg', and 'stok'. The data is sorted by 'nama\_brg' in ascending order.

kode_brg	nama_brg	harga_brg	stok
1	B002	BAJU KOTAK-KOTAK	99000
2	B003	CELANA JEANS	165000
3	B004	KAOS	40000
4	B001	SANDAL	35000
5	B005	TOPI	25000

Total rows: 5 of 5 Query complete 00:00:00.135 Ln 2, Col 23

Tampak pada tabel, di kolom NAMA\_BRG telah urut secara ascending