

# VI – Berbagai Klausula pada SELECT

- Pengurutan data dengan ORDER BY:
  - Berdasar sebuah kolom
  - Secara Descending
  - Berdasar beberapa kolom
  - Berdasar nomor kolom
- Mengelompokkan data dengan GROUP BY
- Mengenal Klausula HAVING
- Mengenal fungsi agregat
  - Fungsi AVG
  - Fungsi COUNT
  - Fungsi MAX
  - Fungsi MIN
  - Fungsi SUM, dan
  - Fungsi LIMIT

# 1. Mengurutkan dengan ORDER BY

```
select * from infoprib  
order by nama;
```

```
select * from infoprib  
order by nama desc;
```

```
select sex, nama from infoprib  
order by sex;
```

# 1. Mengurutkan dengan ORDER BY

```
select sex, nama from infoprib  
order by sex, nama;
```

```
select sex, nama from infoprib  
order by sex asc, nama desc;
```

```
select sex, nama from infoprib  
order by sex, nama desc;
```

```
select sex, nama from infoprib  
order by sex desc, nama desc;
```

```
select id_bin, nama from infoprib  
order by 2 desc;
```

## 2. Mengelompokkan data dengan GROUP BY

```
select sex from infoprib  
group by sex;
```

```
select kota from pegawai  
group by kota;
```

### 3. Mengenal klausa HAVING

```
select kota from pegawai  
group by kota  
having kota <> 'Yogya' ;
```

```
select kota from pegawai  
where kota <> 'Yogya'  
group by kota;
```

## 4.1. Fungsi Agregat: AVG

```
select avg(gaji)  
from pegawai;
```

```
select depart, avg(gaji)  
from pegawai group by depart;
```

```
select avg(gaji) from pegawai  
group by depart  
having depart = 'Akunting';
```

```
select avg(gaji) from pegawai  
where depart = 'Akunting';
```

## 4.2. Fungsi Agregat: COUNT

```
select count(nama_peg) from pegawai;
```

```
select count(*) from pegawai;
```

```
select depart, count(*) from pegawai  
group by depart;
```

```
select depart, count(*) from pegawai  
group by depart  
where having count(depart) > 1;
```

```
select count(distinct depart)  
from pegawai;
```

## 4.3. Fungsi agregat: MAX

```
select max(gaji)  
from pegawai;
```

```
select depart, max(gaji)  
from pegawai  
group by depart;
```



## 4.4. Fungsi agregat: MIN

```
select min(gaji)  
from pegawai;
```

```
select depart, min(gaji)  
from pegawai  
group by depart;
```

## 4.5. Fungsi agregat: SUM

```
select sum(gaji)  
from pegawai;
```

```
select depart, sum(gaji)  
from pegawai  
group by depart;
```

## 4.6. Fungsi agregat: LIMIT

```
select nip, nama_peg  
from pegawai limit 5;
```

```
select nip, nama_peg  
from pegawai limit all;
```