

NAMA : EMA SELFIA

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KELAS : TI. 17. D2

PRAKTIKUM 4

- Buat sebuah tabel pet dan isi datanya seperti 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 tabel seperti diatas

- a. Setelah login ke mysql dan menggunakan database yang telah dibuat
- b. Buat tabel baru dengan nama pet menggunakan perintah **create table pet (name varchar(10), owner varchar(10), species varchar(10), sex char(1), birth date, death date);**

```
MariaDB [latihan01]> create table pet (  
  -> name varchar(10),  
  -> owner varchar(10),  
  -> species varchar(10),  
  -> sex char(1),  
  -> birth date,  
  -> death date);  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.66 sec)
```

2. Setelah itu masukkan data kedalam tabel

```

MariaDB [latihan01]> 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", "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);
Query OK, 9 rows affected (4.97 sec)
Records: 9  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

```

3. Tampilkan jumlah hewan yang dimiliki setiap owner menggunakan perintah **select owner, count(name) as jumlah_hewan_peliharaan from pet group by owner;**

```

MariaDB [latihan01]> 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 (0.55 sec)

```

4. Tampilkan jumlah hewan berdasarkan spesies menggunakan perintah **select species, count(species) as jumlah from pet group by species;**

```

MariaDB [latihan01]> 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)

```

5. Tampilkan jumlah hewan berdasarkan jenis kelamin menggunakan perintah **select sex, count(sex) as jumlah from pet group by sex;**

```

MariaDB [latihan01]> 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)

```

6. Tampilkan jumlah hewan berdasarkan spesies dan jenis kelamin menggunakan perintah **select species, sex, count(sex) as jumlah from pet group by species, sex;**

```
MariaDB [latihan01]> 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)
```

```
MariaDB [latihan01]> 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 (1.02 sec)
```

7. Tampilkan jumlah hewan berdasarkan spesies (cat dan dog saja) dan jenis kelamin menggunakan perintah **select species, sex, count(sex) as jumlah from pet group by species, sex having pet.species = "Cat" or pet.species = "Dog";**
8. Tampilkan jumlah hewan berdasarkan jenis kelamin yang diketahui saja **select species, count(sex) as jumlah from pet group by species;**

```
MariaDB [latihan01]> 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 menyediakan beberapa fungsi untuk pengelompokan data, dan pengecekan data seperti :

- GROUP BY : Untuk mengelompokkan data berdasarkan field
- HAVING : Untuk mengecek data apakah memiliki nilai tertentu