```
Kelas : TI.17.D1
Nim : 311710057
Berikut adalah Sql Code untuk Video Youtube Praktikum 3
1. Buat Database baru dengan nama "Karyawan"
mysql> CREATE DATABASE Karyawan;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> USE Karyawan;
Database changed
2. Buat tabel dengan nama "Pegawai"
mysql> CREATE TABLE Pegawai
   -> (idpegawai char(4) primary key,
   -> nama depan varchar(10) not null,
   -> nama belakang varchar(10) not null,
   -> email varchar(50) not null,
   -> telepon char(15) not null,
   -> tgl kontrak date not null,
   -> idjob char(5) not null,
   -> gaji char (15) not null,
   -> tunjangan char (15) null);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.25 \text{ sec})
3. Masukkan Data Pegawai Ke tabel
mysql> INSERT INTO Pegawai
   -> values
-> ("E001", "fery", "gustiawan", "fery@yahoo.com", "02117059004", "2005-09-01", "L0001", "2000000", "500000"), -> ("E002", "aris", "ganiardi", "aris@yahoo.com", "081312345678", "2006-09-01", "L0002", "2000000", "200000"),
   -> ("E003", "faiz", "ahmad", "faiz@yahoo.com", "08134526787", "2006-10-01",
"L0003", "1500000", "NULL"),
   -> ("E004", "emma", "bunton", "emma@yahoo.com", "08134526272", "2006-10-01",
"L0004", "1500000", "0"),
-> ("E005", "mike", "scoff", "scoff@yahoo.com", "087987876543", "2007-09-01", "L0005", "1250000", "0"),
   -> ("E006", "lincoln", "burrous", "mike@yah00.com", "089678766546",
"2008-09-01", "L0006", "1750000", "NULL");
Query OK, 6 rows affected (0.06 sec)
Records: 6 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql> SELECT * FROM Pegawai;
------
| idpegawai | nama depan | nama belakang | email
                                            | telepon
tgl kontrak | idjob | gaji | tunjangan |
+-----
-----+
2006-09-01 | L0002 | 2000000 | 200000
```

Nama : Farid Effendi

```
2006-10-01 | L0004 | 1500000 | 0
| scoff@yahoo.com | 087987876543 |
2007-09-01 | L0005 | 1250000 | 0
                | mike@yah00.com | 089678766546 |
| E006 | lincoln | burrous
2008-09-01 | L0006 | 1750000 | NULL
------
1. Tampilkan pegawai yang gajinya bukan 2.000.000 dan 1.250.000!
mysql> select*from pegawai
 -> where gaji <>"2000000"
 -> and gaji <>"1250000";
-----
| idpegawai | nama depan | nama belakang | email
                       | telepon
tgl kontrak | idjob | gaji | tunjangan |
-----
2006-10-01 | L0004 | 1500000 | 0
                ------
2. Tampilkan pegawai yang tunjangannya NULL!
mysql> SELECT * FROM PEGAWAI
 -> WHERE tunjangan ="NULL";
-----
| idpegawai | nama depan | nama belakang | email | telepon
tgl kontrak | idjob | gaji | tunjangan |
+-----
-----
+-----
------
3. Tampilkan pegawai yang tunjangannya tidak NULL!
mysql> SELECT * FROM Pegawai
 -> WHERE tunjangan <> "NULL";
+-----
-----+
```

```
| idpegawai | nama depan | nama belakang | email | telepon |
tgl kontrak | idjob | gaji | tunjangan |
-----
| E001 | fery | gustiawan
                         | fery@yahoo.com | 02117059004 |
2005-09-01 | L0001 | 2000000 | 500000 |
2006-09-01 | L0002 | 2000000 | 200000
                       | emma@yahoo.com | 08134526272 |
2006-10-01 | L0004 | 1500000 | 0
                          | scoff@yahoo.com | 087987876543 |
2007-09-01 | L0005 | 1250000 | 0
-----+
4. Tampilkan/hitung jumlah baris/record tabel pegawai!
mysql> select count(*) from pegawai;
+----+
l count(*) |
+----+
+----+
5. Tampilkan/hitung jumlah total gaji di tabel pegawai!
mysql> SELECT SUM(gaji) FROM Pegawai;
+----+
| SUM(gaji) |
+----+
10000000 |
+----+
6. Tampilkan/hitung rata-rata gaji pegawai!
mysql> SELECT AVG (GAJI) FROM Pegawai;
+----+
| AVG (GAJI)
+----+
1666666.666666667
+----+
7. Tampilkan gaji terkecil!
mysql> SELECT MIN(GAJI) FROM pegawai;
+----+
| MIN(GAJI) |
+----+
1250000
+----+
8. Tampilkan gaji terbesar!
mysql> SELECT MAX (GAJI) FROM pegawai;
+----+
```

| MAX (GAJI) | +-----+ | 2000000 | +----+