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UTS : BASIS DATA

1. Analisis dan Amati tabel tidak normal diatas, buatlah solusi tabel Bentuk Normal Pertama (1NF)

| KODE PENGADAAN | TANGGAL PENGADAAN | KODE SUPPLIER | NAMA SUPPLIER | ALAMAT SUPPLIER | KODE BARANG | NAMA BARANG | HARGA SATUAN | JUMLAH | TOTAL HARGA |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------|--------|-------------|
| PGD001 | 2024-10-15 | SUP001 | PT. ABC | Jl. Merdeka No. 1 | BRG001 | Indomie Goreng | 100000 | 10 | 1000000 |
| PGD002 | 2024-10-15 | SUP002 | PT. XYZ | Jl. Sudirman No. 20 | BRG002 | Indomie Goreng Jumbo | 200000 | 5 | 1000000 |
| PGD003 | 2024-10-16 | SUP001 | PT. ABC | Jl. Merdeka No. 1 | BRG001 | Indomie Goreng | 100000 | 6 | 600000 |
| PGD003 | 2024-10-16 | SUP001 | PT. ABC | Jl. Merdeka No. 1 | BRG003 | Mie Sedaap Goreng | 100000 | 6 | 600000 |

2. Rancang solusi tabel Bentuk Normal Kedua (2NF).

Tabel Barang

| KODE BARANG | NAMA BARANG | HARGA SATUAN |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------|
| BRG001 | Indomie Goreng | 100000 |
| BRG002 | Indomie Goreng Jumbo | 200000 |
| BRG001 | Indomie Goreng | 100000 |
| BRG003 | Mie Sedaap Goreng | 100000 |

Tabel Pengadaan

| KODE SUPPLIER | KODE PENGADAAN | TANGGAL PENGADAAN |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| SUP001 | PGD001 | 2024-10-15 |
| SUP002 | PGD002 | 2024-10-15 |
| SUP001 | PGD003 | 2024-10-16 |
| SUP001 | PGD003 | 2024-10-16 |

Tabel supplier

| KODE SUPPLIER | NAMA SUPPLIER | ALAMAT SUPPLIER |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| SUP001 | PT. ABC | Jl. Merdeka No. 1 |
| SUP002 | PT. XYZ | Jl. Sudirman No. 20 |
| SUP001 | PT. ABC | Jl. Merdeka No. 1 |
| SUP001 | PT. ABC | Jl. Merdeka No. 1 |

3. Rancang solusi tabel Bentuk Normal Ketiga (3NF) + Bentuk Normal Boyce-Codd (BCNF-jika diperlukan).

Tabel Barang

| KODE BARANG | NAMA BARANG | HARGA SATUAN |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------|
| BRG001 | Indomie Goreng | 100000 |
| BRG002 | Indomie Goreng Jumbo | 200000 |
| BRG003 | Mie Sedaap Goreng | 100000 |

Tabel Pengadaan

| KODE SUPPLIER | KODE PENGADAAN | TANGGAL PENGADAAN |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| SUP001 | PGD001 | 2024-10-15 |
| SUP002 | PGD002 | 2024-10-15 |
| SUP001 | PGD003 | 2024-10-16 |
| SUP001 | PGD003 | 2024-10-16 |

Tabel supplier

| KODE SUPPLIER | NAMA SUPPLIER | ALAMAT SUPPLIER |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| SUP001 | PT. ABC | Jl. Merdeka No. 1 |
| SUP002 | PT. XYZ | Jl. Sudirman No. 20 |

4. Rancang dan eksekusi SQL Query (DDL) untuk membuat seluruh tabel yang terbentuk dari proses normalisasi beserta primaty key dan foreign key.

1. Membuat Tabel Supplier

CREATE TABLE Supplier (

Kode_Supplier VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,

Nama_Supplier VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,

Alamat_Supplier VARCHAR(255))

2. Membuat Tabel Pengadaan

CREATE TABLE Pengadaan (

Kode_Pengadaan VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,

Tanggal_Pengadaan DATE NOT NULL,

Kode_Supplier VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,

FOREIGN KEY (Kode_Supplier) REFERENCES Supplier(Kode_Supplier)

3. Membuat Tabel Barang

CREATE TABLE Barang (

Kode_Barang VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,

Nama_Barang VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,

Harga_Satuan INT NOT NULL

4. Membuat Tabel Detail_Pengadaan

CREATE TABLE Detail_Pengadaan (

Kode_Pengadaan VARCHAR(10),

Kode_Barang VARCHAR(10),

Jumlah INT NOT NULL,

Total_Harga INT NOT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (Kode_Pengadaan, Kode_Barang),

FOREIGN KEY (Kode_Pengadaan) REFERENCES Pengadaan(Kode_Pengadaan),

```
FOREIGN KEY (Kode_Barang) REFERENCES Barang(Kode_Barang)
)
```

5. Rancang dan Eksekusi SQL Query (DML) untuk memasukan record / data bersumber pada tabel tidak normal di atas.

-- Memasukkan Data ke Tabel Supplier

```
INSERT INTO Supplier (Kode_Supplier, Nama_Supplier, Alamat_Supplier) VALUES
('SUP001', 'PT. ABC', 'Jl. Merdeka No. 1'),
('SUP002', 'PT. XYZ', 'Jl. Sudirman No. 20');
```

-- Memasukkan Data ke Tabel Barang

```
INSERT INTO Barang (Kode_Barang, Nama_Barang, Harga_Satuan) VALUES
('BRG001', 'Indomie Goreng', 100000),
('BRG002', 'Indomie Goreng Jumbo', 200000),
('BRG003', 'Mie Sedaap Goreng', 100000);
```

-- Memasukkan Data ke Tabel Pengadaan

```
INSERT INTO Pengadaan (Kode_Pengadaan, Tanggal_Pengadaan, Kode_Supplier) VALUES
('PGD001', '2024-10-15', 'SUP001'),
('PGD002', '2024-10-15', 'SUP002'),
('PGD003', '2024-10-16', 'SUP001');
```

-- Memasukkan Data ke Tabel Detail_Pengadaan

```
INSERT INTO Detail_Pengadaan (Kode_Pengadaan, Kode_Barang, Jumlah, Total_Harga) VALUES
('PGD001', 'BRG001', 10, 1000000),
('PGD002', 'BRG002', 5, 1000000),
('PGD003', 'BRG001', 5, 500000),
('PGD003', 'BRG003', 7, 700000);
```

6. Rancang dan Eksekusi menggunakan Joins Query untuk menampilkan data dengan kolom - kolom:

- a. Kode_pengadaan
- b. Tgl_pengadaan
- c. Kode_supplier
- d. Nama_supplier
- e. Alamat_Supplier
- f. Kode_barang
- g. nama_barang
- h. qty
- i. harga_satuan
- j. total_harga

dengan kondisi **kode_pengadaan = PGD002**

SELECT

p.Kode_Pengadaan AS kode_pengadaan,
p.Tanggal_Pengadaan AS tgl_pengadaan,
s.Kode_Supplier AS kode_supplier,
s>Nama_Supplier AS nama_supplier,
s.Alamat_Supplier AS alamat_supplier,
b.Kode_Barang AS kode_barang,
b>Nama_Barang AS nama_barang,
d.Jumlah AS qty,
b.Harga_Satuan AS harga_satuan,
d.Total_Harga AS total_harga

FROM

Pengadaan p

JOIN

Supplier s ON p.Kode_Supplier = s.Kode_Supplier

JOIN

Detail_Pengadaan d ON p.Kode_Pengadaan = d.Kode_Pengadaan

JOIN

Barang b ON d.Kode_Barang = b.Kode_Barang

WHERE

p.Kode_Pengadaan = 'PGD002';

7. Sertakan hasil screen shot untuk soal 4-6.

The image displays three sequential screenshots of a MySQL database management system interface, likely HeidiSQL, showing the process of creating and populating a database named 'basisdata'.

Top Screenshot: The 'Database: basisdata' tab is active. The 'Tables: basisdata' list shows three tables: 'barang', 'detail_pengisian', and 'pengisian'. The 'Detail' pane shows the structure of the 'detail_pengisian' table, which has columns: 'id_barang', 'id_pengisian', 'jumlah', and 'total_penge'. The 'Filter: Regular expression' pane shows the following SQL commands:

```
221 SHOW CREATE TABLE `basisdata`.`detail_pengisian`
222 SELECT * FROM `basisdata`.`detail_pengisian` LIMIT 1000;
223 SELECT * FROM `basisdata`.`barang` LIMIT 1000;
224 SHOW CREATE TABLE `basisdata`.`barang`
225 SELECT * FROM `basisdata`.`barang` LIMIT 1000;
```

Middle Screenshot: The 'Database: basisdata' tab is active. The 'Tables: basisdata' list shows three tables: 'barang', 'detail_pengisian', and 'pengisian'. The 'Detail' pane shows the structure of the 'detail_pengisian' table, which has columns: 'id_barang', 'id_pengisian', 'jumlah', and 'total_penge'. The 'Filter: Regular expression' pane shows the following SQL commands:

```
224 SHOW CREATE TABLE `basisdata`.`barang`
225 SELECT * FROM `basisdata`.`barang` LIMIT 1000;
226 SHOW CREATE TABLE `basisdata`.`detail_pengisian`
227 SELECT * FROM `basisdata`.`detail_pengisian` LIMIT 1000;
```

Bottom Screenshot: The 'Database: basisdata' tab is active. The 'Tables: basisdata' list shows three tables: 'barang', 'detail_pengisian', and 'pengisian'. The 'Detail' pane shows the structure of the 'detail_pengisian' table, which has columns: 'id_barang', 'id_pengisian', 'jumlah', and 'total_penge'. The 'Filter: Regular expression' pane shows the following SQL commands:

```
228 SHOW CREATE TABLE `basisdata`.`pengisian`
229 SELECT * FROM `basisdata`.`pengisian` LIMIT 1000;
230 SHOW CREATE TABLE `basisdata`.`supplier`
231 SELECT * FROM `basisdata`.`supplier` LIMIT 1000;
```

Unnamed/basisdata(pengadaan) - HeidiSQL Portable 12.1.0.6537

File Edit Search Query Tools Goto Help

Database filter Table filter

Host: 127.0.0.1 Database: basisdata Table: pengadaan Data Query#1 Query#2 Query#3 Query#4 Query#5 Query#6 Query#7 Query#8 Query#9 Query#10

Filter

- Columns in pengadaan
- SQL functions
- SQL keywords
- Snippets
- Query history
- Query profile
- Bind parameters

7 b.Kode_Barang AS kode_barang,
8 b>Nama_Barang AS nama_barang,
9 d.Jumlah AS qty,
10 b.Harga_Satuan AS harga_satuan,
11 d.Total_Harga AS total_harga
12 FROM
13 Pengadaan p
14 JOIN
15 Supplier s ON p.Kode_Supplier = s.Kode_Supplier
16 JOIN
17 Detail_Pengadaan d ON p.Kode_Pengadaan = d.Kode_Pengadaan
18 JOIN
19 Barang b ON d.Kode_Barang = b.Kode_Barang
20 WHERE
21 p.Kode_Pengadaan = 'PGD002';

/Result #1 (1r x 10q)

| kode_pengadaan | tgl_pengadaan | kode_supplier | nama_supplier | alamat_supplier | kode_barang | nama_barang | qty | harga_satuan | total_harga |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----|--------------|-------------|
| PGD002 | 2024-10-15 | SUP002 | PT. XYZ | Jl. Sudirman No. 20 | BRG002 | Indomie Goreng Jumbo | 5 | 200.000 | 1.000.000 |

X Filter: Regular expression

```
156 SELECT * FROM `basisdata`.`pengadaan` LIMIT 1000;  
157 SHOW CREATE TABLE `basisdata`.`pengadaan`;  
158 SELECT * FROM `basisdata`.`pengadaan` LIMIT 1000;  
159 SELECT p.Kode_Pengadaan AS kode_pengadaan, p.Tanggal_Pengadaan AS tgl_pengadaan, s.Kode_Supplier AS kode_supplier, s>Nama_Supplier AS nama_supplier, s.Alatmat_Supplier AS alamat_supplier, |  
160 /* Affected rows: 0 Found rows: 1 Warnings: 0 Duration for 1 query: 0,000 sec. */
```

r21: c33 (625 B) Connected: 00:33 h MySQL 8.0.30 Uptime: 00:33 h Server time: 11:38 Idle.

11:38 05/11/2024