

LAPORAN

HANDOUTS AGGREGATE FUNCTION

PERCOBAAN

1. Buka prompt

```
C:\Users\User>cd C:\xampp1\mysql\bin

C:\xampp1\mysql\bin>mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 16
Server version: 10.4.20-MariaDB mariadb.org binary distribution

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

2. Buat table produk

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> create table produk (
-> id_produk int(5) not null auto_increment,
-> nama_produk varchar(25) default null,
-> harga_produk double default null,
-> merk_produk varchar(25) default null,
-> primary key(id_produk));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.959 sec)
```

3. Buat tabel nilai

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> create table nilai (
-> id_nilai int(11) not null,
-> id_mahasiswa char(10) default null,
-> nilai int(11) default null,
-> primary key (id_nilai));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.561 sec)
```

SOAL

1. Memasukkan data ke tabel produk

Query :

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> insert into produk values
-> (1, 'Susu', 20000, 'Dancow'),
-> (2, 'Susu', 30000, 'Milo'),
-> (3, 'Popok', 50000, 'Makuku'),
-> (4, 'Popok', 75000, '');
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.445 sec)
Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

Hasil :

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select * from produk;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id_produk | nama_produk | harga_produk | merk_produk |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Susu | 20000 | Dancow |
| 2 | Susu | 30000 | Milo |
| 3 | Popok | 50000 | Makuku |
| 4 | Popok | 75000 |  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.297 sec)
```

2. Memasukkan data pada tabel nilai

Query :

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> insert into nilai values
-> (1, '123', 80),
-> (2, '234', 75),
-> (3, '456', 85),
-> (4, '345', 65),
-> (5, '321', 77),
-> (6, '432', 78);
Query OK, 6 rows affected (0.173 sec)
Records: 6 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

Hasil :

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select * from nilai
-> ;
+-----+-----+-----+
| id_nilai | id_mahasiswa | nilai |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | 123 | 80 |
| 2 | 234 | 75 |
| 3 | 456 | 85 |
| 4 | 345 | 65 |
| 5 | 321 | 77 |
| 6 | 432 | 78 |
+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

3. Jumlah data yang ada pada tabel produk dengan nama alisa jumlah_produk

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select count(nama_produk) as jumlah_produk from produk;
+-----+
| jumlah_produk |
+-----+
| 4 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)
```

4. Jumlah data pada tabel produk dengan nama produk popok dan di beri nama alias jumlah_produk_popok

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select count(nama_produk) as jumlah_produk_popok from produk where nama_produk='popok';
+-----+
| jumlah_produk_popok |
+-----+
| 2 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)
```

5. Tampilkan jumlah harga produk pada tabel produk dengan nama alias jumlah_harga_produk

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select sum(harga_produk) as jumlah_harga_produk from produk;
+-----+
| jumlah_harga_produk |
+-----+
| 175000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)
```

6. Tampilkan omzet total pada tabel produk jika diasumsikan setiap barang terjual 3 dengan nama alias omzet_total

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select nama_produk, sum(harga_produk * 3) as omzet_total from produk group by nama_produk;
+-----+-----+
| nama_produk | omzet_total |
+-----+-----+
| Popok | 375000 |
| Susu | 150000 |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select sum(harga_produk * 3) as omzet_total from produk;
+-----+
| omzet_total |
+-----+
| 525000 |
+-----+
```

7. Tampilkan id_mahasiswa beserta nilainya yang memiliki nilai paling rendah dari tabel nilai

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select id_mahasiswa, min(nilai) from nilai;
+-----+-----+
| id_mahasiswa | min(nilai) |
+-----+-----+
| 345          | 65         |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.116 sec)
```

8. Tampilkan id_mahasiswa beserta nilainya yang memiliki nilai paling tinggi dari tabel nilai

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select id_mahasiswa, max(nilai) from nilai;
+-----+-----+
| id_mahasiswa | max(nilai) |
+-----+-----+
| 456          | 85         |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)
```

9. Tampilkan rata-rata dari tabel nilai

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select avg(nilai) from nilai;
+-----+
| avg(nilai) |
+-----+
| 76.6667    |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.020 sec)
```

10. Tampilkan id_mahasiswa, nilai dan nilai rata-rata dari tabel nilai urutkan berdasarkan nilai terendah.

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select id_mahasiswa, nilai, avg(nilai) as nilai_rata from nilai group by nilai;
+-----+-----+-----+
| id_mahasiswa | nilai | nilai_rata |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 345          | 65    | 65.0000    |
| 234          | 75    | 75.0000    |
| 321          | 77    | 77.0000    |
| 432          | 78    | 78.0000    |
| 123          | 80    | 80.0000    |
| 456          | 85    | 85.0000    |
+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.002 sec)
```

TUGAS

1. Buatlah tabel transaksi beserta isinya seperti pada contoh

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> create table transaksi (
  -> id_transaksi int primary key,
  -> id_produk int, foreign key fk1(id_produk) references produk(id_produk),
  -> bulan varchar(20),
  -> harga_beli double default null,
  -> harga_jual double default null,
  -> qty int);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.342 sec)

MariaDB [dts_tsa]> desc transaksi;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type      | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id_transaksi | int(11)   | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| id_produk    | int(11)   | YES  | MUL | NULL    |       |
| bulan        | varchar(20) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| harga_beli   | double    | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| harga_jual   | double    | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| qty          | int(11)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.014 sec)
```

Isi pada tabel :

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> insert into transaksi values
-> (1, 1, 'Januari', 10000, 13000, 2),
-> (2, 2, 'Januari', 15000, 18000, 3),
-> (3, 3, 'Januari', 14000, 17500, 5),
-> (4, 1, 'Februari', 10000, 13000, 2),
-> (5, 2, 'Februari', 15000, 18000, 2),
-> (6, 3, 'Februari', 14000, 17500, 7),
-> (7, 1, 'Maret', 10000, 13000, 1),
-> (8, 2, 'Maret', 15000, 18000, 2),
-> (9, 3, 'Maret', 14000, 17500, 8),
-> (10, 1, 'April', 10000, 13000, 2),
-> (11, 2, 'April', 15000, 18000, 4),
-> (12, 3, 'April', 14000, 17500, 5);
Query OK, 12 rows affected (0.180 sec)
Records: 12 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select * from transaksi;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id_transaksi | id_produk | bulan   | harga_beli | harga_jual | qty |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1            | 1         | Januari | 10000      | 13000      | 2   |
| 2            | 2         | Januari | 15000      | 18000      | 3   |
| 3            | 3         | Januari | 14000      | 17500      | 5   |
| 4            | 1         | Februari | 10000      | 13000      | 2   |
| 5            | 2         | Februari | 15000      | 18000      | 2   |
| 6            | 3         | Februari | 14000      | 17500      | 7   |
| 7            | 1         | Maret   | 10000      | 13000      | 1   |
| 8            | 2         | Maret   | 15000      | 18000      | 2   |
| 9            | 3         | Maret   | 14000      | 17500      | 8   |
| 10           | 1         | April   | 10000      | 13000      | 2   |
| 11           | 2         | April   | 15000      | 18000      | 4   |
| 12           | 3         | April   | 14000      | 17500      | 5   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
12 rows in set (0.000 sec)
```

2. Buat query untuk menunjukkan keuntungan dengan rumus: (harga jual - harga beli) dikali kuantitas. (screen shoot query dan outputnya)

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select sum((harga_jual - harga_beli) * qty) as keuntungan from transaksi group by id_transaksi;
+-----+
| keuntungan |
+-----+
| 6000       |
| 9000       |
| 17500      |
| 6000       |
| 6000       |
| 24500      |
| 3000       |
| 6000       |
| 28000      |
| 6000       |
| 12000      |
| 17500      |
+-----+
12 rows in set (0.000 sec)
```

3. Buat query untuk menunjukkan keuntungan tiap bulan, urutkan berdasarkan bulan (screen shoot query dan outputnya).

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select bulan, sum((harga_jual - harga_beli) * qty) as keuntungan from transaksi group by bulan order by bulan asc;
+-----+-----+
| bulan   | keuntungan |
+-----+-----+
| April   | 35500      |
| Februari | 36500      |
| Januari  | 32500      |
| Maret   | 37000      |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.000 sec)
```

4. Buat query untuk menunjukkan rata-rata penjualan perbulan (screen shoot query dan outputnya).

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select bulan, avg(harga_jual * qty) as rata_rata from transaksi group by bulan order by bulan asc;
+-----+-----+
| bulan | rata_rata |
+-----+-----+
| April | 61833.33333333336 |
| Februari | 61500 |
| Januari | 55833.33333333336 |
| Maret | 63000 |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

5. Buat query untuk menunjukkan omzet penjualan perbulan (screen shoot query dan outputnya).

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select bulan, sum(harga_jual * qty) as omzet from transaksi group by bulan order by bulan asc;
+-----+-----+
| bulan | omzet |
+-----+-----+
| April | 185500 |
| Februari | 184500 |
| Januari | 167500 |
| Maret | 189000 |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.000 sec)
```

6. Buat query yang menunjukkan omzet penjualan total (screen shoot query dan outputnya).

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select sum(harga_jual * qty) as omzet_total from transaksi;
+-----+
| omzet_total |
+-----+
| 726500 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)
```

7. Buat query yang menunjukkan nilai omzet tertinggi dalam sebulan (screen shoot query dan outputnya).

```
MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select bulan, max(harga_jual * qty) as omzet from transaksi group by bulan;
+-----+-----+
| bulan | omzet |
+-----+-----+
| April | 87500 |
| Februari | 122500 |
| Januari | 87500 |
| Maret | 140000 |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [dts_tsa]> select max(harga_jual * qty) as omzet_tertinggi from transaksi;
+-----+
| omzet_tertinggi |
+-----+
| 140000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)
```