**Dibimbing Data Science 33B**

**Case Study Basic SQL Queries – Day 18**

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1. **Membuat Database dan Tabel**

**create** **database** dibimbing;

**create** **table** student (

id **INT** **primary** **KEY**,

nama **varchar**,

institute **varchar**,

berat\_badan **float**,

tinggi\_badan **float**

);

**insert** **into** student (id, nama, institute, berat\_badan, tinggi\_badan)

**values**

(110, 'Astuti', 'ITB', 56, 163),

(111, 'Bastomi', 'UGM', 70, 174),

(112, 'Charlie', 'NUS', 63, 166),

(113, 'Antony', 'Betis', 69, 177),

(114, 'Yamal', 'Barca', 70, 180);

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Figure 1. Membuat Database students Dengan 5 Data

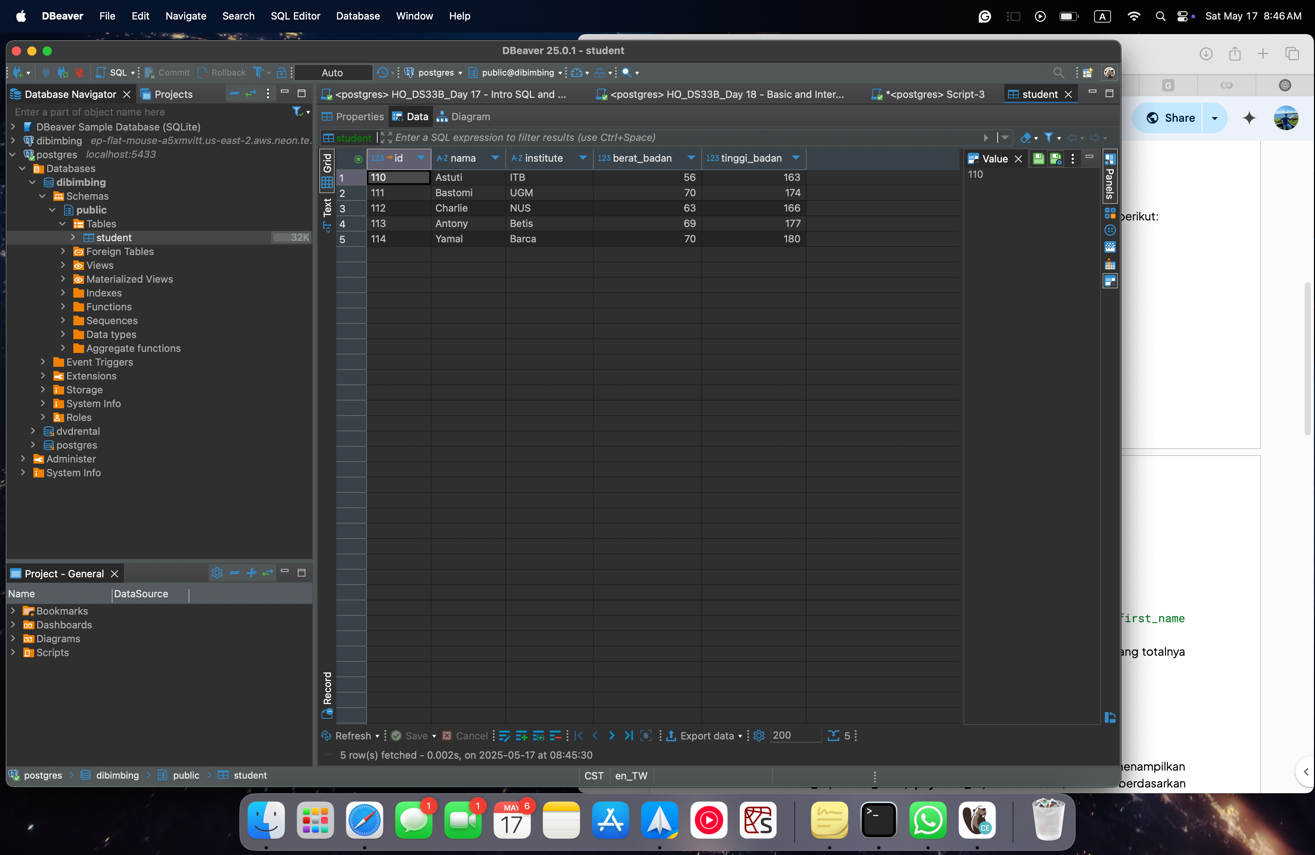


Figure 2. Hasil Tabel Students dengan 5 Data

1. Query Data pada Skema dvdrental
   1. **Tampilkan first\_name dan last\_name** dari aktor yang memiliki first\_name "Jennifer", "Nick", atau "Ed".

**select** \*

**from** actor

**where** first\_name **in** ('Jennifer', 'Nick', 'Ed');

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Figure 3. Hasil first\_name dan last\_name

* 1. Hitung **total pembayaran** (amount) untuk setiap payment\_id yang totalnya lebih dari **5.99**.

**select**

payment\_id,

amount

**from** payment

**where** amount > 5.99;

**select**

payment\_id,

**SUM**(amount) *total\_amount*

**from** payment

**where** amount > 5.99

**group** **by** 1;

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Figure 4. Hasil hitung total pembayaran (amount) untuk setiap payment\_id

* 1. Kelompokkan **film berdasarkan durasi** menjadi 4 kategori:
     1. Over 100 menit
     2. 87-100 menit
     3. 72-86 menit
     4. Under 72 menit

**select**

film\_id,

title,

**case**

**when** length > 100 **then** 'Over 100 menit'

**when** length >= 87 **then** '87-100 menit'

**when** length >= 72 **then** '72-86 menit'

**when** length < 72 **then** 'Under 72 menit'

**end** **as** *length\_category*

**from** film;

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Figure 5. Pengelompokkan film berdasarkan durasi

* 1. Gabungkan data dari tabel rental dan payment untuk menampilkan **rental\_id, rental\_date, payment\_id, dan amount**, urutkan berdasarkan amount secara **ascending**.

**select** \*

**from** rental;

**select** \*

**from** payment;

**select**

*r*.rental\_id,

*r*.rental\_date,

*p*.payment\_id,

*p*.amount

**from** rental *r*

**inner** **join** payment *p*

**on** *r*.rental\_id = *p*.rental\_id

**order** **by** amount **asc**;

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Figure 6. Penggabungan Data dari Tabel rental dan payment

* 1. Gunakan **UNION** untuk menggabungkan alamat (address) yang memiliki **city\_id = 42** dengan **city\_id = 300**.

**select** \* **from** city;

**select** \* **from** address;

**select**

\*

**from** address

**where** city\_id = 300

**union**

**select**

\*

**from** address

**where** city\_id = 42;

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Figure 7. Penggunaan UNION untuk Menggabungkan address

SQL Link :

<https://github.com/rfih/Dibimbing---DSDA/blob/3e4921d6bb7288e5be8de1cdbf8a58dd11083f59/Assignment%20Day%2018%20-%20Basic%20SQL%20Queries/AS_DS33B_Day18-Basic%20and%20Intermediate%20SQL_Rizky%20Febri%20Ibra%20Habibie.sql>