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Pada gambar ditugas pertemuan 13, manajemen data dari TabelBarang dengan menggunakan perintah DML dan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

1. Gunakan perintah INSERT INTO untuk memasukkan 5 (lima) data barang

Jawab :

Untuk memasukkan data ke TabelBarang maka harus memasukkan data juga ke TabelCustomer, TabelSupplier, TabelJenisBarang, dikarenakan pada TabelBarang ada beberapa id yang statusnya FOREIGN KEY.

```
Command Prompt - .\xampp
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 11
Server version: 10.4.27-MariaDB mariadb.org binary distribution

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

MariaDB [(none)]> USE db_toko;
Database changed
MariaDB [db_toko]> INSERT INTO TabelCustomer VALUES
-> ('1001','Shariful Zaidin','Entrop','085210495637'),
-> ('1002','Hasan AL-Katiri','Holtekamp','081251955106'),
-> ('1003','Syifaul','Jaya Asri','085221345376');
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.021 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [db_toko]> INSERT INTO TabelSupplier VALUES
-> ('2001','Rahman Sunarto'),
-> ('2002','Sahriadi');
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.020 sec)
Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [db_toko]> INSERT INTO TabelJenisBarang VALUES
-> ('3001','Elektronik'),
-> ('3002','Perabotan');
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.020 sec)
Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
MariaDB [db_toko]> INSERT INTO TabelBarang VALUES
-> ('B001','Laptop Dynabook','3001','2001','2000000'),
-> ('B002','Keyboard','3001','2001','200000'),
-> ('B003','Kompom','3002','2002','250000'),
-> ('B004','Kasur','3002','2001','1500000'),
-> ('B005','Speaker','3001','2002','500000');
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.019 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [db_toko]> SELECT * FROM TabelBarang;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| kode_barang | nama_barang | id_jenis_barang | id_supplier | harga |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| B001 | Laptop Dynabook | 3001 | 2001 | 2000000 |
| B002 | Keyboard | 3001 | 2001 | 200000 |
| B003 | Kompom | 3002 | 2002 | 250000 |
| B004 | Kasur | 3002 | 2001 | 1500000 |
| B005 | Speaker | 3001 | 2002 | 500000 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [db_toko]> |
```

2. Gunakan perintah UPDATE untuk merubah data pada baris pertama

```
MariaDB [db_toko]> UPDATE TabelBarang SET harga="3000000" WHERE kode_barang="B001";
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.020 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

MariaDB [db_toko]> SELECT * FROM TabelBarang;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| kode_barang | nama_barang | id_jenis_barang | id_supplier | harga |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| B001       | Laptop Dynabook | 3001           | 2001       | 3000000 |
| B002       | Keyboard       | 3001           | 2001       | 200000  |
| B003       | Kompor        | 3002           | 2002       | 250000  |
| B004       | Kasur         | 3002           | 2001       | 1500000 |
| B005       | Speaker       | 3001           | 2002       | 500000  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [db_toko]> |
```

3. Gunakan perintah DELETE untuk menghapus data pada baris pertama

```
MariaDB [db_toko]> DELETE FROM TabelBarang WHERE kode_barang="B001";
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.022 sec)

MariaDB [db_toko]> SELECT * FROM TabelBarang;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| kode_barang | nama_barang | id_jenis_barang | id_supplier | harga |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| B002       | Keyboard       | 3001           | 2001       | 200000  |
| B003       | Kompor        | 3002           | 2002       | 250000  |
| B004       | Kasur         | 3002           | 2001       | 1500000 |
| B005       | Speaker       | 3001           | 2002       | 500000  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [db_toko]> |
```

4. Gunakan perintah SELECT COUNT untuk melihat total data

```
MariaDB [db_toko]> SELECT COUNT(kode_barang) AS total_barang FROM TabelBarang;
+-----+
| total_barang |
+-----+
| 4           |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [db_toko]> |
```

5. Gunakan perintah SELECT WHERE LIKE ‘%%’ untuk melakukan pencarian data

```
MariaDB [db_toko]> SELECT * FROM TabelBarang WHERE nama_barang LIKE '%A%';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| kode_barang | nama_barang | id_jenis_barang | id_supplier | harga |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| B002       | Keyboard       | 3001           | 2001       | 200000  |
| B004       | Kasur         | 3002           | 2001       | 1500000 |
| B005       | Speaker       | 3001           | 2002       | 500000  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [db_toko]> |
```

6. Gunakan perintah SELECT GROUP BY untuk mengelompokkan data

```
MariaDB [db_toko]> SELECT nama_barang,harga FROM TabelBarang GROUP BY kode_barang;
+-----+-----+
| nama_barang | harga |
+-----+-----+
| Keyboard    | 200000 |
| Kompor     | 250000 |
| Kasur      | 1500000 |
| Speaker     | 500000 |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [db_toko]> |
```