

PRACTISE 8

1. Membuat table my_employee.

```
CREATE TABLE my_employee (id NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT
my_employee_id_nn NOT NULL, last_name VARCHAR2(25), first_name
VARCHAR2(25), userid VARCHAR2(8), salary NUMBER(9,2));
```

Table created.

2. Mendeskripsikan struktur table my_employee

```
Desc my_employee;
```

Name	Null?	Type
ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(25)
USERID		VARCHAR2(8)
SALARY		NUMBER(9,2)

3. Memasukkan data kedalam table my_employee

```
INSERT INTO my_employee
VALUES (1, 'Patel', 'Ralph', 'rpatel', 895);
```

4. Memasukkan data kedalam table my_employee

```
INSERT INTO my_employee (id, last_name, first_name, userid,
salary)
VALUES (2, 'Dancs', 'Betty', 'bdancs', 860);
```

5. Menampilkan hasil dari data yang kita masukkan kedalam table my_employee

```
SELECT * FROM my_employee;
```

ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	USERID
1	Patel	Ralph	rpatel
2	Dancs	Betty	bdancs
3	Biri	Ben	bbiri
4	Newman	Chad	cnewman
5	Ropeburn	Audrey	aropebur

6. Statement insert yang dapat dipakai berulang-ulang.

```
SET ECHO OFF;
SET VERIFY OFF;
```

```

INSERT INTO my_employee VALUES (&p_id, '&&p_last_name',
'&&p_first_name', lower(substr('&p_first_name', 1, 1) ||
substr('&p_last_name', 1, 7)), &p_salary);
SET VERIFY ON;
SET ECHO ON;
UNDEFINE p_first_name;
UNDEFINE p_last_name;

```

7. Hasil dari statement di atas :

```

SQL> INSERT INTO my_employee
  2  VALUES (&p_id, '&&p_last_name', '&&p_first_name'
  3  lower(substr('&p_first_name', 1, 1) ||
  4  substr('&p_last_name', 1, 7)), &p_salary);
Enter value for p_id: 3
Enter value for p_last_name: Biri
Enter value for p_salary: 1100

1 row created.

SQL> SET VERIFY ON;
SQL> SET ECHO ON;
SQL> UNDEFINE p_first_name;
SQL> UNDEFINE p_last_name;

```

8. Menampilkan hasil data yang kita masukkan

```

SELECT * FROM my_employee;

```

ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	USERID
1	Patel	Ralph	rpatel
2	Dancs	Betty	bdancs
3	Biri	Ben	bbiri
4	Newman	Chad	cnewman
5	Ropeburn	Audrey	aropebur

9. Menyimpan perubahan-perubahan/penambahan data diatas menjadi permanent.

```

COMMIT;

```

10. Mengubah data ke-3 yang kita input, last_name menjadi Drexler

```

UPDATE my_employee
SET last_name = 'Drexler' WHERE id = 3;
SQL> UPDATE my_employee
  2  SET last_name = 'Drexler'
  3  WHERE id = 3;

2 rows updated.

```

11. Mengubah salary menjadi \$1000 untuk semua employees yang memiliki salary < 900.

```

UPDATE my_employee SET salary = 1000 WHERE salary < 900;

```

12. Menampilkan semua perubahan yang terjadi

```
SELECT * FROM my_employee;
```

ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	USERID
1	Patel	Ralph	rpatel
2	Dancs	Betty	bdancs
3	Drexler	Ben	bbiri
4	Newman	Chad	cnewman
5	Ropeburn	Audrey	aropebur

13. Menghapus Betty Dancs dari table my_employee

```
DELETE FROM my_employee WHERE last_name = 'Dancs';
```

14. Menampilkan perubahan setelah menghapus Betty dari table

```
SELECT * FROM my_employee;
```

ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	USERID
1	Patel	Ralph	rpatel
3	Drexler	Ben	bbiri
4	Newman	Chad	cnewman
5	Ropeburn	Audrey	aropebur

15. Menyimpan semua perubahan yang tertunda

```
COMMIT;
```

16. Sama dengan No. 6

```
SET ECHO OFF;  
SET VERIFY OFF;  
INSERT INTO my_employee VALUES (&p_id, '&p_last_name',  
'&p_first_name', lower(substr('&p_first_name', 1, 1) ||  
substr('&p_last_name', 1, 7)), &p_salary);  
SET VERIFY ON;
```

```
SET ECHO ON;
UNDEFINE p_first_name;
UNDEFINE p_last_name;
```

17. Menampilkan perubahan-perubahan

```
SELECT * FROM my_employee;
```

ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	USERID
1	Patel	Ralph	rpatel
3	Drexler	Ben	bbiri
4	Newman	Chad	cnewman
5	Ropeburn	Audrey	aropebur

18. Menyimpan perintah pada langkah ke-18

```
SAVEPOINT step_18;
```

19. Mengosongkan table

```
DELETE FROM my_employee;
```

20. Menampilkan semua value yang mungkin ada

```
SELECT * FROM my_employee;
```

```
SQL> SELECT *
2 FROM my_employee;
```

```
no rows selected
```

21. Mengembalikan semua ke bentuk awal, dengan mengabaikan semua perubahan

```
ROLLBACK TO step_18;
```

22. SELECT * FROM my_employee;

ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	USERID
1	Patel	Ralph	rpatel
3	Drexler	Ben	bbiri
4	Newman	Chad	cnewman
5	Ropeburn	Audrey	aropebur

23. Menyimpan semua perubahan, membuat permanen

```
COMMIT;
```

Practise 9

1. Membuat table DEPT

```
CREATE TABLE dept(id NUMBER(7)CONSTRAINT department_id_pk PRIMARY  
KEY, name VARCHAR2(25));
```

```
DESC dept;
```

Table created.

```
SQL> desc dept;
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(7)
NAME		VARCHAR2(25)

2. Memasukkan data kedalam table dept, tetapi memakai data dari table departments.

```
INSERT INTO dept SELECT department_id, department_name  
FROM departments;
```

```
SQL> INSERT INTO dept  
2 SELECT department_id, department_name  
3 FROM departments;
```

27 rows created.

3. Membuat table emp

```
CREATE TABLE emp (id NUMBER(7), last_name VARCHAR2(25), first_name  
VARCHAR2(25), dept_id NUMBER(7) CONSTRAINT emp_dept_id_FK  
REFERENCES dept (id));
```

```
DESC emp;
```

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE emp  
2 (id NUMBER(7),  
3 last_name VARCHAR2(25),  
4 first_name VARCHAR2(25),  
5 dept_id NUMBER(7)  
6 CONSTRAINT emp_dept_id_FK REFERENCES dept (id)  
7 );
```

Table created.

```
SQL> DESCRIBE emp;
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
ID		NUMBER(7)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(25)
DEPT_ID		NUMBER(7)

4. Membuat table employee2 berdasarkan struktur table employees.

```
CREATE TABLE employees2  
AS SELECT employee_id id, first_name, last_name, salary,  
department_id dept_id FROM employees;
```

5. Menghapus table EMP

```
DROP TABLE emp;
```