

Pemrograman Web Berbasis Framework



Pertemuan 3 : OOP Dalam Web Database

Hasanuddin, S.T., M.Cs.

Prodi Teknik Informatika UAD

hasan@uad.ac.id



Pokok Bahasan

- Pendahuluan
- Manajemen Database
- Koneksi ke database
- Fungsi Query
- Penggunaan SQLite

TIK :

Setelah mengikuti kuliah ini mahasiswa dapat mengetahui dan memahami penerapan OOP dalam web database (web dinamis)



Pendahuluan

- Kebutuhan tools:
 - Web server (apache)
 - Bahasa pemrograman server (PHP)
 - Database engine (MySQL dan SQLite)
 - Dapat menggunakan paket web server (WAMP, XAMPP, dll)



Pendahuluan (2)

- Versi yang digunakan dalam materi ini:
 - Apache 2.2.11
 - PHP 5.2.9-2
 - MySQL 5.1.33
 - SQLite 3.3.7
- Semua tools di atas ter-bundle dalam WAMP Server 2.0i



Manajemen Database

- Pastikan web server aktif sebelum melakukan manajemen database
- Manajemen database dapat dilakukan menggunakan PhpMyAdmin (terdapat dalam *bundle* WAMP Server) atau MySQL-Front
- Manajemen yang dapat dilakukan :
 - Pembuatan database
 - Pembuatan tabel
 - Update struktur tabel (ubah, hapus)
 - Insert data ke suatu tabel
 - Menampilkan data (tabel tunggal atau multi-tabel)
 - Update data (edit, hapus)



Manajemen Database (2)


Tampilan Utama *http://localhost*

WAMPSEVER Homepage - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help Related Links

http://localhost/

WAMPSEVER Homepage

 WampServer

Version 2.0 [Version Française](#)

Server Configuration

Apache Version : 2.2.11

PHP Version : 5.2.9-2

Loaded Extensions :

• bcmath	• calendar	• com_dotnet	• ctype
• session	• filter	• ftp	• hash
• iconv	• json	• odbc	• pcre
• Reflection	• date	• libxml	• standard
• tokenizer	• zlib	• SimpleXML	• dom
• SPL	• wddx	• xml	• xmlreader
• xmlwriter	• apache2handler	• gd	• mbstring
• mysql	• mysqli	• PDO	• pdo_mysql
• pdo_sqlite			

MySQL Version : 5.1.33

Done



Manajemen Database (3)

Pembuatan Database (contohdb):

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin 3.1.3.1 interface in a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The browser address bar shows `http://localhost/phpmyadmin/`. The interface includes a navigation menu with options like Databases, SQL, Status, Variables,Charsets,Engines,Privileges, Binary log, Processes, Export, and Import. The main content area is titled 'MySQL localhost' and features a 'Create new database' form. This form is circled in red and contains the following fields: a text input for the database name 'contohdb', a dropdown menu for 'Collation', and a 'Create' button. Below the form, there is a section for 'MySQL connection collation' with a dropdown set to 'utf8_general_ci'. The interface also displays system information under 'MySQL' (Server: localhost, Server version: 5.1.33-community-log, Protocol version: 10, User: root@localhost, MySQL charset: UTF-8 Unicode (utf8)) and 'Web server' (Apache/2.2.11 (Win32), PHP/5.2.9-2, MySQL client version: 5.0.51a, PHP extension: mysqli). The bottom status bar shows 'Done'.



Manajemen Database (4)

Pembuatan tabel (mahasiswa):

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for creating a table named 'mahasiswa' in the 'contohdb' database. The table structure is defined as follows:

Field	nim	nama	alamat
Type	CHAR	VARCHAR	VARCHAR
Length/Values ¹	8	200	255
Default ²	None	None	None
Collation			
Attributes			
Null	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Index	---	---	---
AUTO INCREMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments			

Additional options at the bottom of the interface include:

- Table comments: []
- Storage Engine: MyISAM
- Collation: []
- PARTITION definition: []



Manajemen Database (5)

Insert data :

Server: localhost ▶ Database: contohdb ▶ Table: mahasiswa

Empty Drop

Field	Type	Function	Null	Value
nim	char(8)			07018111
nama	varchar(200)			Ananda Redha
alamat	varchar(255)			Sleman

Go

Ignore

Field	Type	Function	Null	Value
nim	char(8)			07018123
nama	varchar(200)			Aidil Kaffah
alamat	varchar(255)			Yogyakarta

Go

Done



Koneksi ke Database

```
mysqli_connect(...)
```

```
$mysqli = new mysqli(...)
```

- Berfungsi untuk melakukan koneksi ke database engine.
- Parameter yang dapat digunakan :
 - host name (string)
 - user name (string)
 - password (string)
 - database name (string)
 - TCP port (integer)
 - UNIX domain socket (string)



Koneksi ke Database (2)

```
mysqli_init()
```

```
$mysqli = new mysqli
```

```
mysqli_options(...)
```

```
$mysqli->options(...)
```

```
mysqli_real_connect(...)
```

```
$mysqli->real_connect(...)
```

- berfungsi untuk menginisiasi MySQLi dan mengembalikan sebuah objek yang akan digunakan selama proses koneksi



Koneksi ke Database (3)

```
mysqli_close(...)
```

```
$mysqli->close()
```

- Digunakan untuk melakukan pemutusan koneksi ke database engine

```
mysqli_get_host_info(...)
```

```
$mysqli->host_info
```

- Berfungsi untuk mendapatkan informasi host yang terkoneksi

```
mysqli_connect_errno()
```

- Berfungsi mendapatkan kode error jika terjadi gagal koneksi

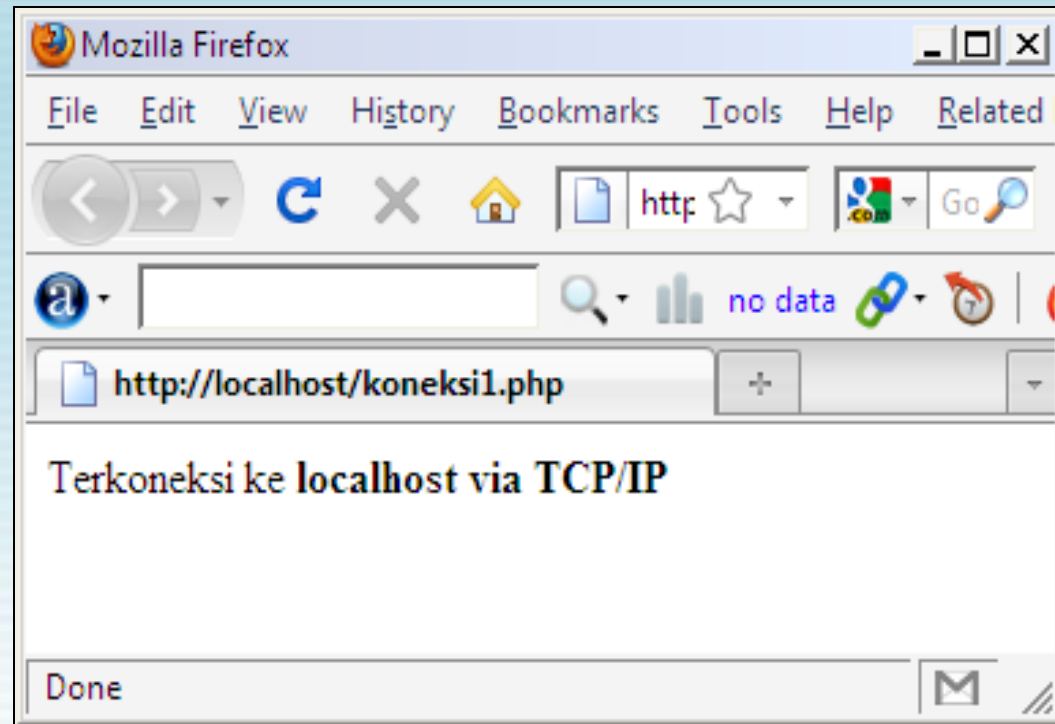
```
mysqli_connect_error()
```

- Berfungsi mendapatkan pesan error jika terjadi gagal koneksi



Contoh Program

```
<?php
$conn = mysqli_connect("localhost", "root", "",
    "contohdb");
if (empty($conn)) {
die("mysqli_connect Gagal : “.
mysqli_connect_error());
}
print "Terkoneksi ke <b>" .
mysqli_get_host_info($conn).
"</b>";
mysqli_close($conn);
?>
```





Contoh Program (2)

```
<?php
$mysqli = mysqli_init();
$mysqli->options(MYSQLI_INIT_CMD, "SET AUTOCOMMIT=0");
$mysqli->options(MYSQLI_READ_DEFAULT_FILE, "SSL_CLIENT");
$mysqli->options(MYSQLI_OPT_CONNECT_TIMEOUT, 5);
$mysqli->real_connect("localhost", "root", "",
    "contohdb");
if (mysqli_connect_errno()) {
    die("mysqli_connect Gagal : " .
    mysqli_connect_error());
}
print "Terkoneksi ke <b>" . $mysqli->host_info . "</b>";
$mysqli->close();
?>
```



Fungsi Query

mysqli_query(...)

- Mengirimkan query ke database dan mengembalikan suatu objek.
- Parameter yang dapat digunakan:
 - connection (function only)
 - query (string)
 - mode (buffered or unbuffered)



Fungsi Query (2)

```
mysqli_multi_query(...)
```

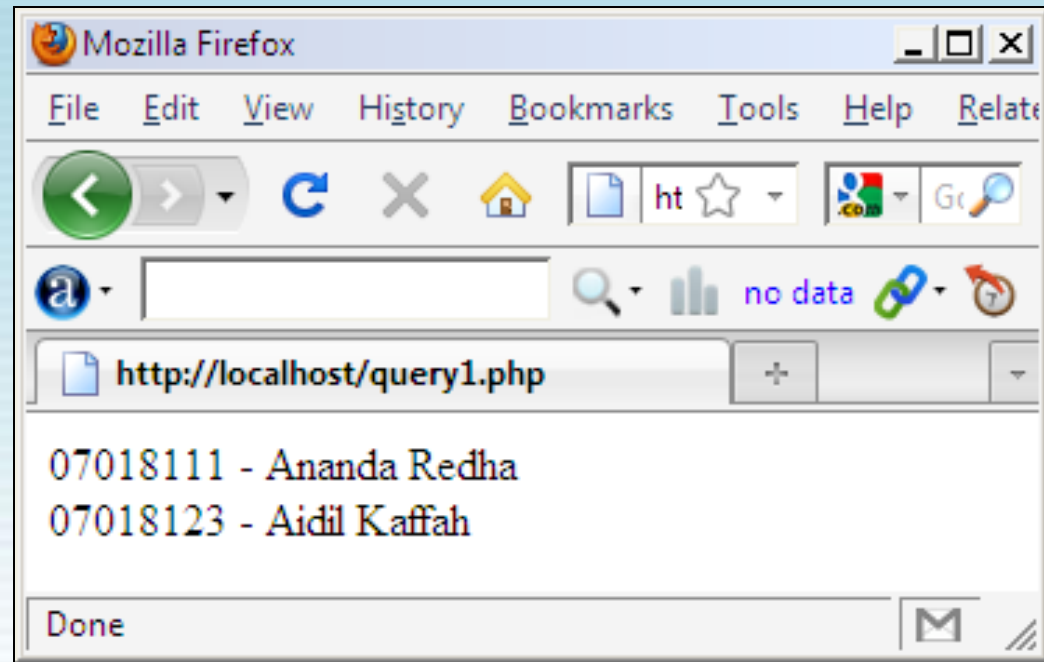
```
$mysqli->multi_query(...)
```

- Mengirim dan memproses multi-query pada suatu waktu.
- Parameter yang dapat digunakan:
 - connection object (function only)
 - query (string)



Contoh Program

```
<?php
$conn = mysqli_connect("localhost", "root", "",
    "contohdb");
$result = $conn->query("SELECT nim,nama FROM mahasiswa");
while ($row = $result->fetch_row()) {
    print $row[0]." - ".$row[1]."<br>";
}
$result->free();
$conn->close();
?>
```





Contoh Program (2)

```
<?php
$conn = mysqli_connect("localhost", "test", "", "world");
$query = "SELECT Name FROM City";
$query .= "SELECT Country FROM Country";
if ($conn->multi_query($query)) {
    do {
        if ($result = $mysqli->store_result()) {
            while ($row = $result->fetch_row()) {
                printf("Col: %s\n", $row[0]);
            } $result->close();
        }
    } while ($conn->next_result());
}
$conn->close();
?>
```



Penggunaan SQLite

- Kelebihan :
 - Tidak membutuhkan database server tertentu (seperti kebanyakan DBMS)
 - Tidak membutuhkan proses server
 - Mudah digunakan → tidak dikenal admin sistem
 - Tidak membutuhkan paket instalasi khusus → *ter-bundle* dalam paket PHP 5
 - Query dan kinerja sebanding dengan MySQL
 - Didukung oleh interface prosedural maupun *object oriented*



Penggunaan SQLite (2)

- Membuka dan membuat database:

```
sqlite_open(...)
```

```
$sqlite = new SQLiteDatabase(...)
```

- Menutup database:

```
sqlite_close(...)
```

- Beberapa fungsi query :

```
sqlite_query()
```

```
$sqlite->query()
```

```
$sqlite->arrayQuery()
```

```
sqlite_array_query()
```

```
$sqlite->queryExec()
```

```
sqlite_exec()
```

```
$sqlite->singleQuery()
```

```
sqlite_single_query()
```



Referensi :

- Andi Gutmans, Stig Sæther Bakken, Derick Rethans, ***PHP 5 Power Programming***, Prentice Hall PTR, Maryland-US, 2004.
- Wiwit Siswoutomo, ***PHP Undercover : Mengungkap Rahasia Pemrograman PHP***, Elexmedia Komputindo, Jakarta, 2004