

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN

Disusun Oleh :

ama N Neng Teni
Rahayu

:
P Teknik
rog.ke Komputer dan
ahlian Informatika

:
N 121300900
is

:

Laporan Prakerin Yang Dilaksanakan Pada :
PT.INDUSTRI TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA
Jl. Moch Toha No.77
Telah Disetujui Oleh :

Pembimbing
1

Pembimb
ing 2

Rian
Suryana S.Pd.I
Nip :

Amel
Nip :

Mengeta
hui,
Kepala
Sekolah

Drs.
H.Erwin Basuki
S.
Nip :

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Jl. Moch Toha No.77
Telah Disetujui Oleh :

Mengetahui,
Pemimpin
perusahaan

pembimbing

Suryaman
dahlan
Nip :
121820182018021821
0

Suhardi
Nip : e

KATA PENGANTAR



Dengan menyebut nama allah yang maha pengasih lagi maha penyayang syukur alhamdulillah atas berkat dan rahmatnya yang telah

diberikan penulis, Sehingga saya dapat menyelesaikan buku laporan PRAKERIN selama kurang lebih dua bulan ini, yaitu dimulai pada tanggal 08 Januari 2014 sampai dengan 01 Maret 2014.

Namun saya pun menyadari bahwa buku laporan ini sangatlah jauh dari kesempurnaan, Untuk itu saya memohon maaf atas segala kesalahan dan kekurangan dalam pembuatan buku laporan ini. Tersusunya buku laporan ini tentunya atas bantuan dan pengarahan serta bimbingan dari ibu / bapa guru sekalian. Maka saya pun dengan ini mengucapkan terima kasih, Khususnya pada guru dan pembimbing antara lain :

1. Orang Tua, yang telah memberikan dukungan moral dan spiritual sehingga saya dapat memperdalam ilmu di SMK Krija Bhakti Utama Limbangan - Garut.
2. Drs. H.Erwin Basuki S, selaku Kepala SMK Krija Bhakti Utama.
3. Risma Rahayu, S.Pd,I selaku Wali Kelas XI MM 2
4. Amel, selaku Pembimbing Prakerin dari SMK Krija Bhakti Utama.
5. Suryaman Dahla,selaku pembimbing prakerin di PT INTI
6. Seluruh karyawan di PT INTI yang telah membantu dan memberi dukungan.
7. Seluruh teman-teman seperjuangan dari SMK Krija Bhakti Utama yang telah bersedia untuk saling berbagi dalam mengerjakan tugas-tugas.
8. Semua pihak yang telah membantu baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung.

Demikian ucapan terima kasih saya kepada semua pihak sekolah sehingga saya dapat memberikan buku laporan PRAKERIN ini. Semoga dapat berguna dan bermanfaat, Umumnya bagi para pembaca.

DAFTAR ISI

Halaman

Judul i

Lembar Persetujuan ii

Lembar Persetujuan	iii
Kata Pengantar	iv

BAB I PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang	1
1.2 Dasar Penulisan	1
1.3 Maksud Dan Tujuan	1

BAB II GAMBARAN UMUM PERUSAHAAN / INDUSTRI

2.1 Sejarah Perusahaan	2
2.2 Sekilas PT INTI	3
2.3 Komposisi Kepemilikan Saham	3
2.4 Strategi	3
2.5 Tujuan	4
2.6 Visi Dan Misi Perusahaan	4
2.7 Struktur Organisasi	5
a) . Struktur Direktorat Direktur Utama	5
b) . Struktur Divisi Pengembangan Bisnis	5
c) . Proses Bisnis	6
d) . Struktur Organisasi Divisi SisteKfo	6
e) . Struktur Organisasi Divisi Sistem7	7
f) . Struktur Organisasi Unit Rice	7
g) . Foto Profil Pt.Inti (Gedung Pusat Teknologi)	8

BAB III LAPORAN KEGIATAN

3.1 Pelaksanaan Kegiatan	9
3.2 Hasil Kegiatan	9
3.3 format nilai praktek kerja industri	10

BAB IV PENUTUP

4.1 Kesimpulan	11
4.2 Saran	12

BAB I PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang

PRAKERIN Adalah ajang tahunan yang ada di kurikulum SMK, Terutamanya bagi SMK KRIJA BHAKTI UTAMA yang dilaksanakan bagi siswa-siswi kelas XI (2) . Program ini kami berikan agar kelak bisa bersaing di dunia industri maupun di bidang kewirausahaan dan bekal pembelajaran untuk bisa menjadi manusia yang lebih baik.

1.2 Dasar Penulisan

Buku laporan ini kami buat berdasarkan apa yang kami lakukan selama 3 bulan PRAKERIN terhitung dari mulai 2 januari / 31 maret 2014 di tempat PT. INDUSTRI TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA lantai 3 Rice Bandung-Aplysit Corp Jl. Moch Toha No.77 Bandung, Jawa Barat. Buku laporan ini kami buat dengan mengikuti kerangka yang telah diberikan pihak sekolah kepada kami. Buku ini kami juga berikan untuk persyaratan uas/ukk sesuai aturan yang telah diberikan DEPDIKNAS di indonesia.

1.3 Maksud Dan Tujuan

Penyusunan laporan kegiatan prakerin ini dimaksudkan untuk dijadikan sebagai bukti kepada pihak sekolah bahwa kami telah melaksanakan prakerin sesuai hasil pelaksanaan di dunia industri

BAB II

GAMBARAN UMUM PERUSAHAAN / INDUSTRI

2.1 Tentang PT INTI

Berkantor pusat di Bandung dengan jumlah karyawan tetap 739 orang (Desember 2005), INTI telah bergerak di bidang telekomunikasi selama beberapa dekade sebagai pemasok utama pembangunan jaringan telepon nasional yang diselenggarakan oleh PT Telkom dan Indosat.

Melihat kecenderungan perkembangan teknologi telekomunikasi dan informatika yang menuju konvergensi, saat ini INTI telah melakukan perubahan mendasar ruang lingkup bisnis inti dari manufaktur menjadi penyedia jasa engineering solution, khususnya Sistem Infokom dan Integrasi

Teknologi, atau yang lebih dikenal dengan istilah ISTI (Infocom System & Technology Integration).

Berbekal pengalaman dan kompetensi di bidang telekomunikasi selama lebih dari 30 tahun (didirikan pada tahun 1974), INTI telah menggariskan kebijakan-kebijakan organisasi yang mendukung perubahan orientasi bisnis dan budaya kerja perusahaan yang berkemampuan untuk bersaing di pasar. Pada tahun fiskal 2005 (per 31 Desember), INTI menghasilkan nilai penjualan sekitar 565,5 miliar rupiah, dengan pendapatan bersih sekitar 18 miliar rupiah.

PT Industri Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) atau disingkat **INTI** adalah [Badan Usaha Milik Negara](#) (BUMN) yang bergerak di bidang telekomunikasi yang selama lebih dari 3 dasawarsa berperan sebagai pemasok utama pembangunan jaringan telepon nasional yang diselenggarakan oleh [PT Telkom Indonesia Tbk](#) dan [PT Indosat Tbk](#).

2.2 Sekilas PT INTI

PT INTI berpusat di [Bandung](#) dengan 695 orang karyawan tetap (pada bulan [Maret 2009](#)). PT INTI juga telah berkiprah dalam bisnis telekomunikasi selama 35 tahun. Pelanggan utama INTI antara lain adalah empat operator telekomunikasi terbesar di Indonesia antara lain :

- [PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk \(Telkom\)](#)
- [PT Indosat Tbk \(Indosat\)](#)
- [PT Telekomunikasi Selular \(Telkomsel\)](#), dan
- [PT XL Axiata \(XL\)](#)

Sejak berkembangnya tren konvergensi antara teknologi [telekomunikasi](#) dan teknologi informasi (IT), INTI telah melakukan perubahan orientasi bisnis dari yang semula berbasis pure manufacture menjadi sebuah industri yang berbasis solusi kesisteman, khususnya dalam bidang sistem infokom dan integrasi teknologi.

Selama dua tahun terakhir, INTI menangani solusi dan layanan jaringan tetap maupun seluler serta mengembangkan produk-produk seperti IP PBX, NMS (Network Management System), SLIMS (Subscriber Line Maintenance System), NGN Server, VMS (Video Messaging System), GPA (Perangkat Pemantau dan Pengontrol berbasis SNMP), Interface Monitoring System untuk jaringan [CDMA](#), dan Sistem Deteksi dan Peringatan Bencana Alam (Disaster Forecasting and Warning System).

Memasuki tahun [2009](#), PT INTI mulai mencari peluang-peluang bisnis dalam industri IT, termasuk kemungkinan untuk bergabung dalam usaha mewujudkan salah satu mimpi dan tantangan terbesar Indonesia saat ini, yaitu membuat komputer notebook murah. Ini adalah satu tantangan yang besar bagi INTI.

2.3 Komposisi Kepemilikan Saham
Saham INTI 100% dimiliki Pemerintah.

2.5 Strategi :
Strategi INTI dalam periode 2006-2010 difokuskan pada bidang jasa pelayanan infokom dengan penekanan pada pengembangan "Infocom System & Technology Integration (ISTI)".

2.6 Tujuan :

Dalam kurun waktu 2006-2010 tujuan perusahaan dirangkum dalam butir-butir sebagai berikut:

- Menjadi perusahaan yang memiliki kinerja yang baik, ditinjau dari perspektif keuangan, proses internal maupun organisasi dan SDM.
- Menjadi perusahaan yang memberikan kesejahteraan kepada karyawan.
- Memberikan nilai yang tinggi untuk produk dan jasa kepada pelanggan.
- Memberikan nilai kembali yang memadai atas saham.

Turut melaksanakan dan menunjang kebijaksanaan dan program pemerintah di bidang ekonomi dan pembangunan nasional pada umumnya dan khususnya di bidang industri telekomunikasi, elektronika dan informatika dengan memperhatikan prinsip-prinsip yang berlaku bagi Perseroan Terbatas.

2.7 Visi Dan Misi Perusahaan

❖ Visi :

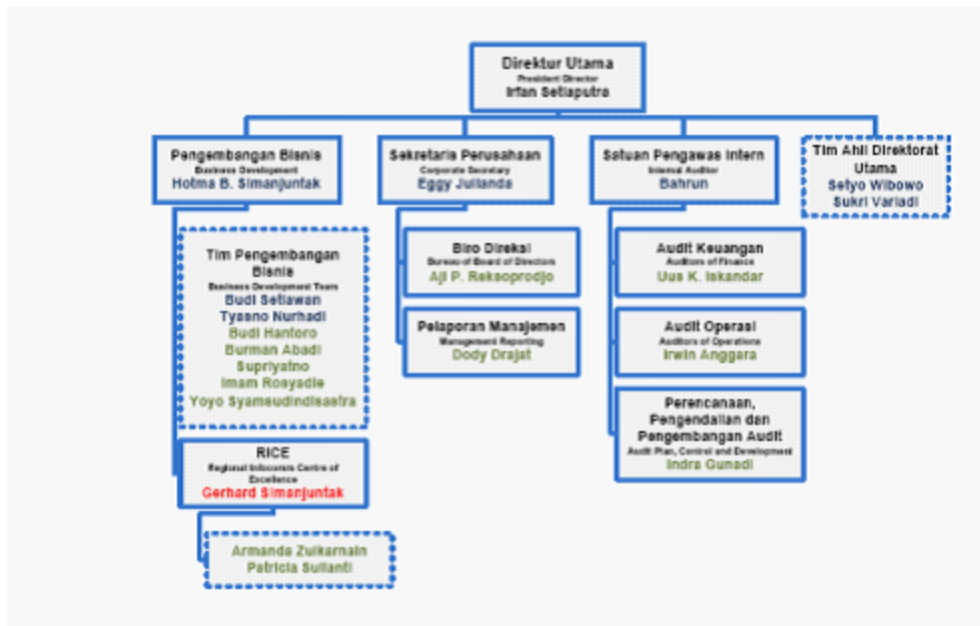
INTI bertujuan menjadi pilihan pertama bagi para pelanggan untuk mentransformasikan “MIMPI” menjadi “REALITA”.

❖ Misi :

- Fokus bisnis tertuju pada kegiatan jasa engineering yang sesuai dengan spesifikasi dan permintaan konsumen
- Memaksimalkan value (nilai) perusahaan serta mengupayakan growth (pertumbuhan) yang berkesinambungan
- Berperan sebagai prime mover (penggerak utama) bangkitnya industri dalam negeri

I. Struktur Organisasi PT INTI dan Unit RICE

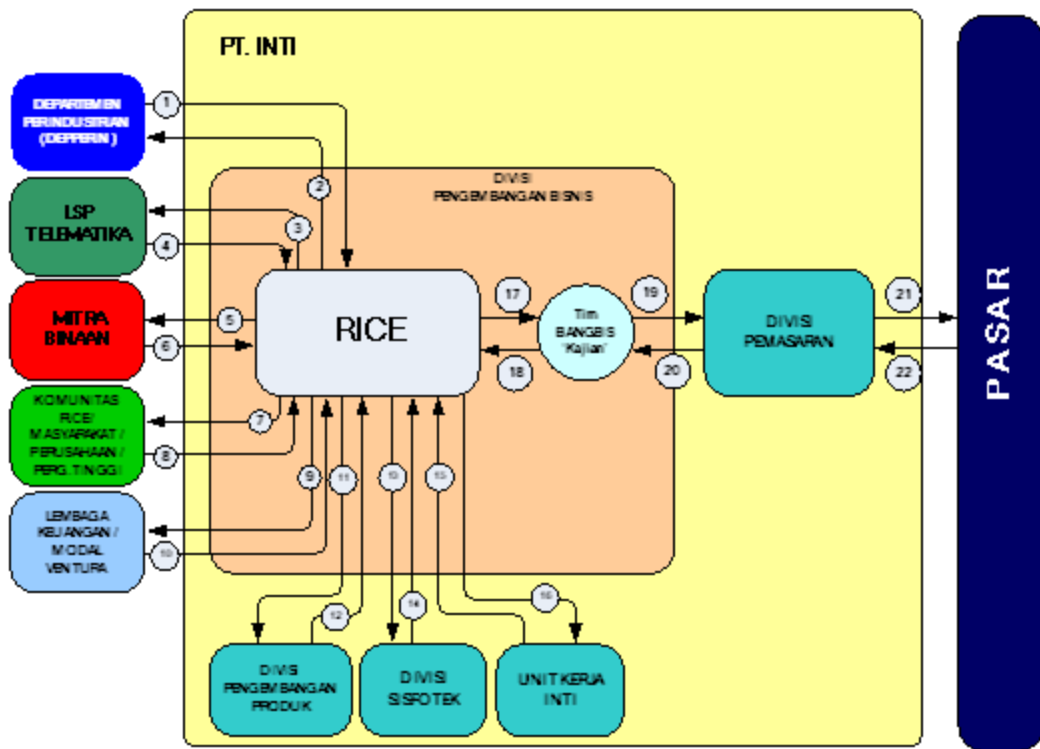
- a). Struktur Direktorat Direktur Utama



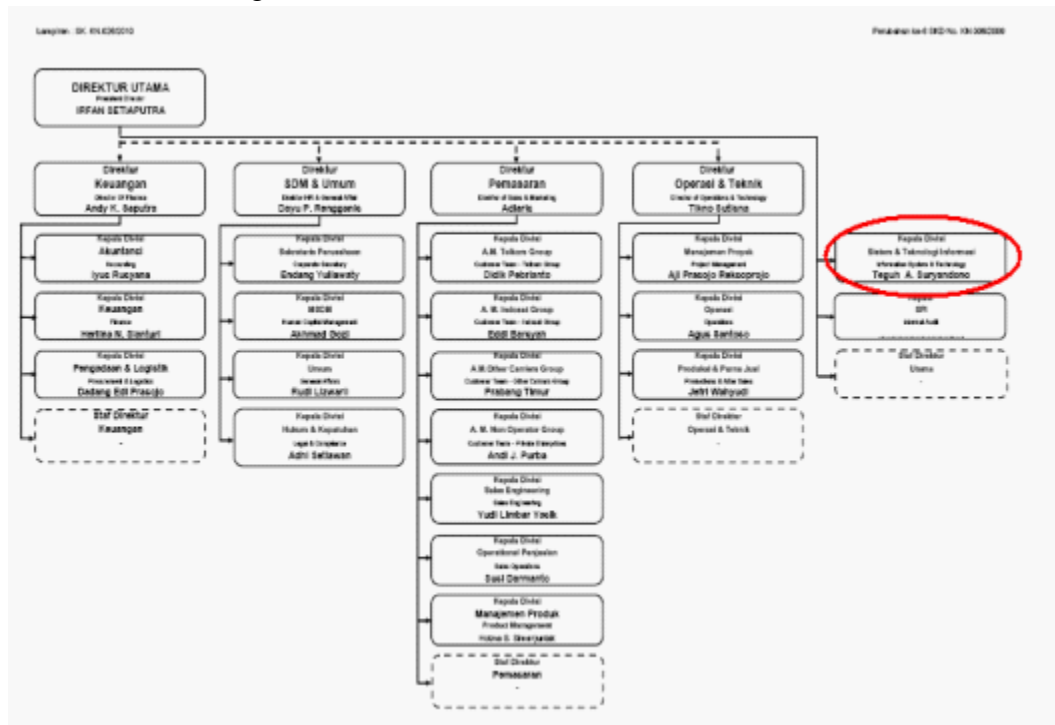
b). Struktur Divisi Pengembangan Bisnis



c). Proses Bisnis

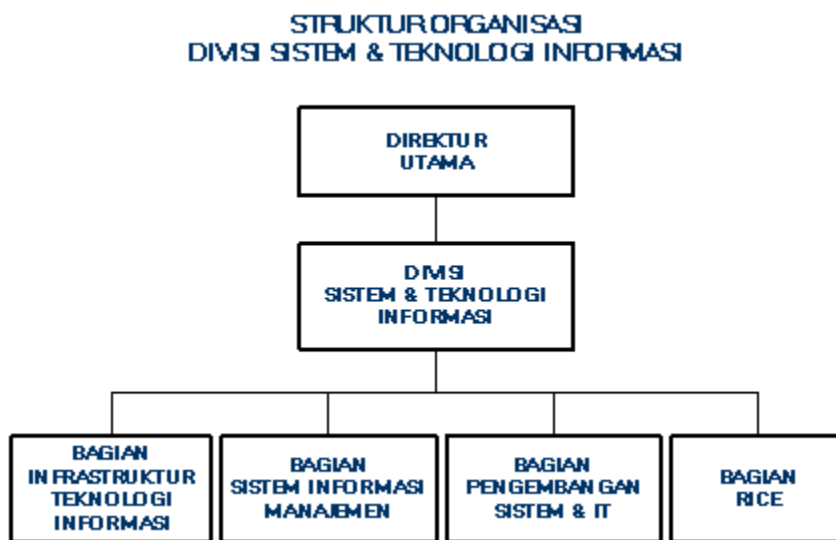


d). Struktur Organisasi Divisi Sistekfo



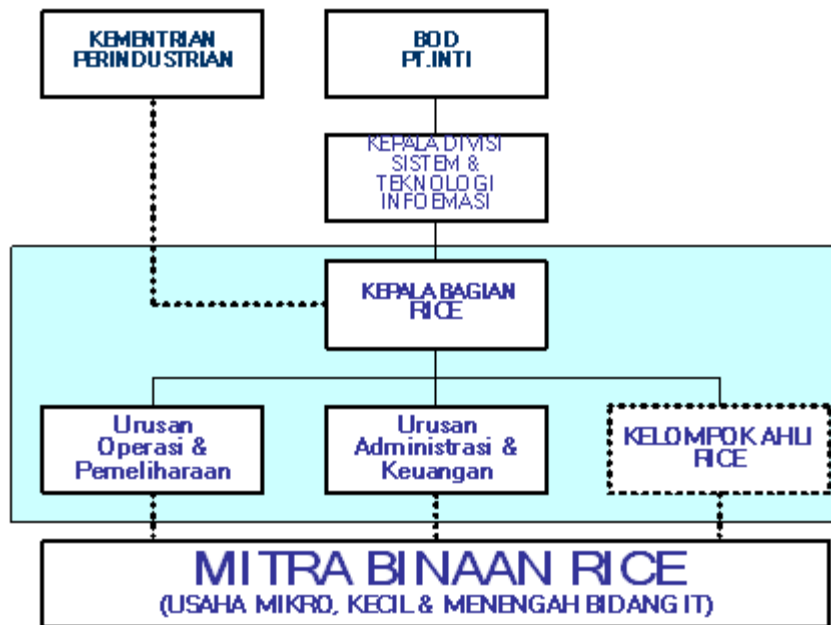
e). Struktur Organisasi Divisi Sistem

e). Struktur Organisasi Divisi Sistem



f). struktur organisasi unit rice

STRUKTUR ORGANISASI RICE



g) . Foto Profil Pt.Inti (Gedung Pusat Teknologi)

Fasilitas yang dikelola RICE Bandung antara lain 1 ruangan lab. Komputer, 1 ruangan Ruang Kelas kapasitas 75 orang, 7 Ruang kantor Mitra Binaan, serta pemakaian bersama 2 Auditorium GKP dapat dilihat pada gambar dibawah:



Gedung Pusat Teknologi PT INTI 7
Ruang Kantor Mitra Binaan
Bandung



7 Ruang Kantor
Mitra Binaan



Laboratorium
Komputer RICE



Ruang Pertemuan



Auditorium GKP INTI
Lt. 1 Utara

Auditorium GKP
INTI Lt. 1 Selatan

BAB III

LAPORAN KEGIATAN

3.1 Pelaksanaan Kegiatan

ama N Neng Teni
Rahayu

:

P Teknik
rog.ke Komputer dan
ahlian Informatika

:

N 120300900

is

:

3.2 Hasil Kegiatan

❖ langkah-langkah membuat infographic

Persiapan :

Sediakan file. php untuk yang berfungsi untuk mengkoneksikan interface ke database yang disimpan dalam folder include. Dalam file tersebut berisikan function yang berfungsi untuk menyimpan settingan koneksi ke database. Disini Kita menggunakan DBMS MySql yang sudah terdapat database bernama **test** dan 1 buah table bernama **akd_kelas**.

Berikut struktur database nya :

Server: localhost Database: test Table: akid_kelas

Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra	Action
<input type="checkbox"/> id_kelas	int(11)			No		auto_increment	     
<input type="checkbox"/> namakelas	varchar(50)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		     
<input type="checkbox"/> nocekelas	varchar(50)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		     
<input type="checkbox"/> createdate	date			Yes	NULL		     
<input type="checkbox"/> createby	int(11)			Yes	1		     
<input type="checkbox"/> updatedate	date			Yes	NULL		     
<input type="checkbox"/> updateby	int(11)			Yes	NULL		     
<input type="checkbox"/> isused	varchar(1)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	1		     
<input type="checkbox"/> isactivated	varchar(1)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	1		     

Berikut coding settingan koneksi dalam php :

1	public function open() {
2	
3	\$this->setLocalhost('localhost');
4	\$this->setDatabase('test');
5	\$this->setLoginID('root');
6	\$this->setLoginPassword('');
7	
8	\$string = " host=".\$this-
9	>getLocalhost();
10	\$string .= " dbname=".\$this-
11	>getDatabase();
12	\$string .= " user=".\$this-
13	>getLoginID();
14	\$string .= " password=".\$this-
15	>getLoginPassword();
16	
17	\$connection = mysql_connect(\$this-
18	>getLocalhost(),\$this->getLoginID(),\$this-
19	>getLoginPassword()) or die ("gagal");
20	\$db = mysql_select_db(\$this-
21	>getDatabase());
22	
23	return \$connection;
24	}
25	
26	
27	
28	
29	

- Perintah **setLocalhost** berfungsi untuk menyimpan settingan localhost.
- Perintah **setDatabase** berfungsi untuk menyimpan settingan nama database yang digunakan.
- Perintah **setLoginID** berfungsi untuk menyimpan settingan id untuk login ke database.
- Perintah **SetLoginPassword** berfungsi untuk menyimpan settingan password untuk login ke database.
- Perintah **mysql_connect()** berfungsi untuk membuka koneksi ke database.

Setelah disiapkan file .php yang berisikan class dan function-function yang dibutuhkan.

- **CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete)**

Pertama-tama buat interface sebagai pelantara antara database dengan pengguna untuk melakukan aktifitas CRUD. Buat coding file .shtml sebagai berikut dan simpan dengan nama **akd_kelas.shtml**:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Contoh CRUD</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="blue">
<body bgcolor all text="red">

<TABLE width="100%" border = "0">
```

```

<TR>
    <TD><BR/>
    <BR/>
    <input type ='image' src='../Earth-picture.png'>
    <marquee><u><h3>MASTER KELAS</h3></u>
    <BR/><BR/></TD>
</TR>
<TR>
    <td>
        <!-- ===== BEGIN:
FORM INPUT ===== ---->
        <FORM action="akd_kelas.php" method="post" name="frm">
        <fieldset><legend>Input Data Kelas</legend>
        <table width="100%" border="0" >
        <tr>
            <td align="left">Nama Kelas</td>
            <td align="left">:</td>
            <td><input name="namekelas" type="text" id="namekelas" size="40"
/></td>
        </tr>
        <tr valign="top">
            <td align="left" valign="top">Keterangan</td>
            <td align="left">:</td>
            <td><textareaname="notekelas"cols="40"rows='4'
id="notekelas"></textarea></td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td align="left" valign="top">Status</td>
            <td align="left">:</td><td colspan="2"><INPUT
TYPE="radio"NAME="flagactive"VALUE="1"checked>Aktif<INPUT
TYPE="radio" NAME="flagactive" VALUE="0">Tidak Aktif</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td class="reportlist" align="center" colspan="3">
                <input name="new" type="reset" value="Batal">
                <input name="btn_save" type="submit" value="Simpan">
            </td>
            <td>
                <input type="hidden" name="category" value="INS_kelas">
            </td>
        </tr>

```

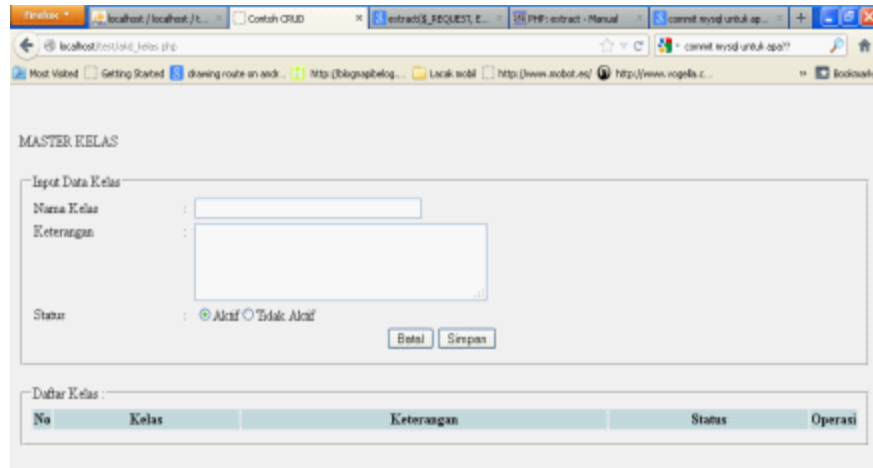
```

        </table>
        </fieldset>
        </FORM>
        <!-- ===== END:
FORM INPUT ===== ---->
        </TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <td>
            <!-- ===== BEGIN:
BEGIN TABEL ===== ---->
            <fieldset><legend>Daftar Kelas :</legend>
            <table class="sortable" width="100%" bgcolor="#F0F0F0">
                <thead>
                    <tr bgcolor=#C2D8DC align=left>
                        <th align="center" width="20">No</th>
                        <th align="center">Kelas</th>
                        <th align="center">Keterangan</th>
                        <th align="center">Status</th>
                        <th align="center" width='40'>Operasi</th>

                </tr>
                </thead>
                <tbody>
                    APLY_TABLECONTENT
                </tbody>
            </table>
        </fieldset>
        <!-- ===== END:
BEGIN TABEL ===== ---->
        </td>
    </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>


```

Codding tersebut akan membuat sebuah interface sebagai berikut :



Lalubuat file .phpuntukmengelolaaktifitasCRUDnya yang sebelumnya mengimport file-file yang dibutuhkan seperti coding dibawah ini :

1	<?PHP
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	include_once("../includes/AplysitTemplate.
7	class.php");
8	
9	
0	
1	
1	//step 1: call all libraries
1	include("../include/TConnection.php");
2	
1	
3	
1	
4	//step 2: handling connection
1	\$conn = new TConnection();
5	\$connection = \$conn->open();
1	
6	
1	
7	
1	
8	//step 3: activate global variable
1	extract(\$_REQUEST, EXTR_OVERWRITE);
9	

	 <pre>if (!\$connection) { print("Connection Failed."); exit; }</pre>
--	--

1. Memanggil file **AplysitTemplate.class.php** yang berisikan class yang berada pada folder **includes**.
2. Memanggil file **TConnection.php** yang berisikan settingan koneksi database yang berada pada folder **include**.
3. Mendeklarasikan variable **\$conn** sebagai instance dari class yang ada di **TConnection.php** dan memasukannya kedalam variable **\$connection** lalu membukanya dengan perintah **open()**
4. Mengaktifkan variable global.
5. Mengecek koneksi database.

▪ Create

Untuk menambah data ke database, Interface mengirimkan data dalam variable **\$namekelas**, **\$notekelas**, **\$flagactive**, lalu melakukan simpan data ke database dengan coding sebagai berikut :

1	if (\$category == "INS_kelas") {
2	\$sql = "INSERT INTO
3	akd_kelas(namakelas,notekelas,isactiveted)
4	VALUES('\$namekelas','\$notekelas','\$flagactive')";
5	
6	//echo \$sql;
7	\$response = mysql_query(\$sql);
8	
9	}

variable **\$sql** berfungsi untuk menampung perintah query untuk menampilkan data dari database. Lalu mengeksekusinya dengan perintah **mysql_query()** yang hasil eksekusinya ditampung di variable **\$response**.

▪ Read

Untuk membaca dan menampilkan data, dilakukan dengan coding sebagai berikut :

	<pre>\$sql = "SELECT * from akd_kelas"; \$response = mysql_query(\$sql); \$tabelcontent = ""; \$i = 0; while(\$obj = mysql_fetch_object(\$response)) { \$totalrow = \$obj->totalrow; //===== BEGIN: ISI TABEL \$status = (\$obj->isactiveted=='1') ? "Aktif":"TidakAktif"; \$i++; if (\$i % 2 == 0) { \$color = '#D2D2D2';</pre>
--	---

```

    }
    else {
        $color = '#BEBEBE';
    }

    if ($obj->id_kelas == $id_kelas)
    {
        $color = "#33CC00";
    }

    if($obj->id_kelas>= 1) {
        $tabelcontent .="<TR bgcolor='$color'
onMouseOver=\"this.bgColor='#FFCC99';\"
onMouseOut=\"this.bgColor='$color';\">
        <TD class='reportlist' align='right'>$i</TD>

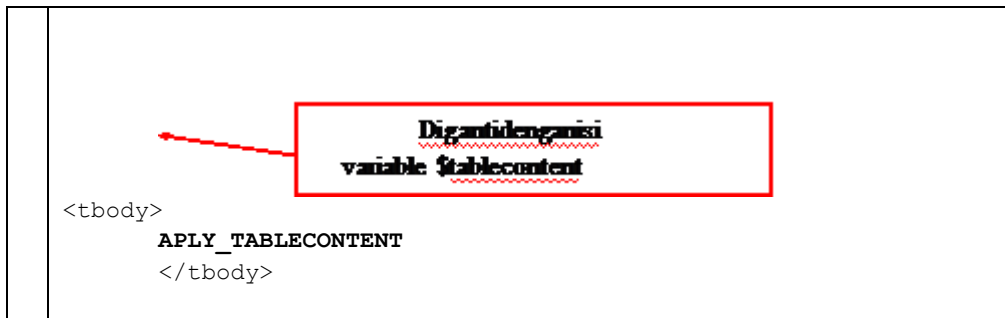
                                <TD
class='reportlist'>$obj->namakelas</TD>
                                <TD class='reportlist'>$obj->notekelas</TD>
                                <TD
class='reportlist' align='center'>$status</TD>
                                <TD align='center' class='reportlist'
valign='top'><A
HREF='akd_kelas.php?category=MOD_kelas&id=$obj-
>id_kelas&gui=activated' TITLE='EDIT $obj-
>namakelas'><INPUT TYPE='image'
SRC='./images/edit.png'></A> <a
href='akd_kelas.php?category=DEL_kelas&id=$obj->id_kelas'
onClick=\"return(confirm('Do you really want to delete
this record?'))\" TITLE='HAPUS $obj->namekelas'><INPUT
TYPE='image' SRC='./images/delete.png'></a></TD>
                                </TR>";
    }

    $tpl->replace("PTPN_TABLECONTENT", $tabelcontent);
    $tpl->write();

```

1. variabel **\$sql** berfungsi untuk menampung perintah query untuk menampilkan data dari database. Lalu mengeksekusinya dengan perintah **mysql_query()** yang hasil eksekusinya ditampung di variabel **\$response**.
2. Membuat variabel **\$tabelcontent** yang bertipekan string.

3. Melakukan perulangan sebanyak data dari variable **\$response** di atas.
4. Pertama-tama mengecek apakah ada data yang akan ditampilkan atau tidak? Apabila ada, tampilkan data melalui perintah html yang di tampung dalam variable **\$tabelcontent**.
5. Memanggil function **replace** yang ada dalam class yang sudah disiapkan melalui variable **\$tpl** untuk menggantikan string **APLY_TABLECONTENT** yang ada pada coding interface **akd_kelas.shtml** dengan isi variable **\$tabelcontent**.



6. Menampilkan yang tadisudahdi **replace**.

▪ Update

Untuk mengubah data, sebelumnya buat interface .shtml baru bernama **akd_kelas_edit.shtml** coding nya hamper sama dengan **akd_kelas.shtml**


namun rubah bagian **<form>** nya menjadi seperti dibawah ini :


```

<FORM action="akd_kelas.php" method="post"
name="frm">
  <fieldset><legend>Input Data Kelas</legend>
    <table width="100%" border="0"
class="reportlist">
      <tr>
        <td align="left">NamaKelas</td>
        <td align="left">:</td>
        <td ><input name="namekelas" type="text"
id="namekelas" size="40"
value='APLY_FORM_NAMAKELAS' /></td>
      </tr>
      <tr valign="top">
        <td align="left" valign="top">Keterangan</td>
        <td align="left">:</td>
        <td ><textarea name="notekelas" cols="40" rows="4"
id="notekelas">APLY_FORM_NOTEKELAS</textarea></td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td align="left" valign="top">Status</td>
        <td align="left">:</td>
        <td colspan="2"><INPUT TYPE="radio"
NAME="flagactive" VALUE="1" ACT>Aktif<INPUT TYPE="radio"
NAME="flagactive" VALUE="0" NAC>TidakAktif</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td align="center" colspan="3">
          <input name="new" type="button"
value="Batal"
onClick="javascript:location.href='akd_kelas.php'">
          <input name="btn_save" type="submit"
value="Simpan">
        </td>
        <td >
          <input type="hidden" name="category"
value="MOD_kelas">
          <input type="hidden" name="gui"
value="deactivated">
          <input type="hidden" name="id_kelas"
value="APLY_FORM_ID_KELAS">
        </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </fieldset>
</FORM>

```


Setelah Membuat file .shtml **akd_kelas_edit.shtml** tersebut ,maka update bisa dilakukan dengan coding sebagai berikut :



```
else if (($category == "MOD_kelas") && ($gui ==
"deactivated")) {
    $sql = "UPDATE akd_kelas SET namakelas =
'$namekelas',notekelas='$notekelas',isactiveted='$flagactive
' WHERE id_kelas=$id_kelas";


    $response = mysql_query($sql);

}
```




```
if (($category == "MOD_kelas") && ($gui ==
"activated")) {
    $tpl = new
PortiaTemplate("./templates/akd_kelas_edit.shtml");
}
else {

    $tpl = new
PortiaTemplate("./templates/akd_kelas.shtml");
}
```



```
$tpl->replace("APLY_FORM_ID_KELAS", $form_id_kelas);
$tpl->replace("APLY_FORM_NAMAKELAS",
$form_namakelas);
$tpl->replace("APLY_FORM_NOTEKELAS",
$form_notekelas);
$tpl->replace("APLY_FORM_KELAS", $form_flag);
```



```

if ($form_flag == 1)
{
    $tpl->replace("ACT", "checked");
    $tpl->replace("NAC", "");
}
else if ($form_flag == 0)
{
    $tpl->replace("ACT", "");
    $tpl->replace("NAC", "checked");
}

```

1. Pada coding di atas mengecek terlebih dahulu apakah variable **\$category** berisi MOD_kelas dan variable **\$gui** berisi deactivated atau bukan?. Apabila benar, maka menjalankan perintah yang berada dibawahnya. variable **\$sql** berfungsi untuk menampung perintah query untuk update data di database. Lalu mengeksekusinya dengan perintah **mysql_query()**.
2. Untuk baris coding no.2 Pada coding di atas mengecek terlebih dahulu apakah variable **\$category** berisi MOD_kelas dan variable **\$gui** berisi activated

atau bukan? Apabila benar, maka menjalankan perintah yang beradabawahnya yaitu membuat variable **\$tpl** sebagai instance dari class **AplysitTemplate** yang sebelumnya sudah di buat dari file **akd_kelas_edit.shtml** dan apabila bukan membuat variable **\$tpl** sebagai instance dari class **AplysitTemplate** dari file **akd_kelas.shtml**.

- Memanggil function **replace** yang ada dalam class **AplysitTemplate** melalui variable **\$tpl** untuk menggantikan string **APLY_FORM_ID_KELAS** dengan **\$form_id_kelas**, **APLY_FORM_NAMAKELAS** dengan **\$form_namakelas**, **APLY_FORM_NOTEKELAS** dengan **\$form_notekelas**, **APLY_FORM_KELAS** dengan **\$form_flag** yang adapada coding form **akd_kelas_edit.shtml**.

```
<tr>
<td align="left">NamaKelas</td>
<td align="left">:</td>
<td><input name="namekelas" type="text"
id="namekelas" size="40"
value='APLY_FORM_NAMAKELAS' /></td>
</tr>
<tr valign="top">
<td align="left" valign="top">Keterangan</td>
<td align="left">:</td>
<td><textarea name="notekelas" cols="40"
rows='4'
id="notekelas">APLY_FORM_NOTEKELAS</textare
a></td>
</tr>
```

Fungsi ini berfungsi agar data yang akan di update/di ubah masuk kedalam text box yang sudah di sediakan agar pengguna lebih mudah untuk merubahnya.

4. untuk mengecek jika **\$form_flag**= 1 maka memanggil function **replace** yang ada dalam class **AplysitTemplate** melalui variable **\$tpl** untuk menggantikan string **ACT** dengan string **checked** dan menghapus String **NAC**. Sedangkan **\$flag** sama dengan 0 maka memanggil function **replace** yang ada dalam class **AplysitTemplate** melalui variable **\$tpl** untuk menggantikan string **NAC** dengan string **checked** dan menghapus String **ACT** yang ada pada coding form **akd_kelas_edit.shtml**.

```
<tr>
  <td align="left" valign="top">Status</td>
    <td align="left">:</td>
      <td colspan="2"><INPUT TYPE="radio"
NAME="flagactive" VALUE="1" ACT>Aktif<INPUT
TYPE="radio" NAME="flagactive" VALUE="0"
NAC>TidakAktif</td>
</tr>
```

▪ Delete

Untuk menghapus data, interface mengirimkan variable **\$id** yang akan dihapus datanya dari database dan menghapusnya dengan coding sebagai berikut :

1	else if (\$category == "DEL_kelas") {
2	\$sql = "DELETE FROM akd_kelas
3	WHERE id_kelas = \$id";
4	\$response = mysql_query(\$sql);
5	}

variable **\$sql** berfungsi untuk menampung perintah query untuk menampilkan data dari database. Lalu mengeksekusinya dengan perintah **mysql_query()** yang hasil eksekusinya ditampung di variable **\$response**.

❖ Langkah-Langkah Membuat Elislab Conteigniter 2.1.4 Zip

persiapan :

sebelum kita memulai membuatnya, terlebih dahulu kita mendownload aplikasi condeigniternya. setelah download selesai di download lalu kita install terlebih dahulu sebelum kita gunakan.

▪ langkah 1 membuat hello world

setelah file selesai di install kemudian buka file di xampp->htdocs->wor->application->config.

berikut coding config.php nya:

```
<?php if ( ! defined('BASEPATH')) exit('No direct script access
allowed');

/*
|-----
| Base Site URL
```

```

|-----
|
| URL to your CodeIgniter root. Typically this will be your base
URL,
| WITH a trailing slash:
|
|     http://example.com/
|
| If this is not set then CodeIgniter will guess the protocol,
domain and
| path to your installation.
|
| */
$config['base_url'] = 'localhost/hello_world';
/*
|-----
| Index File
|-----
|
| Typically this will be your index.php file, unless you've
renamed it to
| something else. If you are using mod_rewrite to remove the
page set this
| variable so that it is blank.
|
| */
$config['index_page'] = 'index.php';
/*

```

|-----

| URI PROTOCOL

|-----

|

| This item determines which server global should be used to retrieve the

| URI string. The default setting of 'AUTO' works for most servers.

| If your links do not seem to work, try one of the other delicious flavors:

|

| 'AUTO' Default - auto detects

| 'PATH_INFO' Uses the PATH_INFO

| 'QUERY_STRING' Uses the QUERY_STRING

| 'REQUEST_URI' Uses the REQUEST_URI

| 'ORIG_PATH_INFO' Uses the ORIG_PATH_INFO

|

*/

\$config['uri_protocol'] = 'AUTO';

/*

|-----

| URL suffix

|-----

|

| This option allows you to add a suffix to all URLs generated by CodeIgniter.

| For more information please see the user guide:

|


```
| http://codeigniter.com/user\_guide/general/urls.html
*/
```

```
$config['url_suffix'] = '';
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Default Language
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

```
| This determines which set of language files should be used.
```

Make sure

```
| there is an available translation if you intend to use something
```

other

```
| than english.
```

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['language'] = 'english';
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Default Character Set
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

```
| This determines which character set is used by default in
```

various methods

```
| that require a character set to be provided.
```

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['charset'] = 'UTF-8';
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Enable/Disable System Hooks
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

by
| If you would like to use the 'hooks' feature you must enable it

| setting this variable to TRUE (boolean). See the user guide for
details.

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['enable_hooks'] = FALSE;
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Class Extension Prefix
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

| This item allows you to set the filename/classname prefix when
extending

| native libraries. For more information please see the user guide:

```
|
```

| http://codeigniter.com/user_guide/general/core_classes.html

```
|
```

http://codeigniter.com/user_guide/general/creating_libraries.html

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['subclass_prefix'] = 'MY_';
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Allowed URL Characters
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

| This lets you specify with a regular expression which characters are permitted

| within your URLs. When someone tries to submit a URL with disallowed

| characters they will get a warning message.

```
|
```

| As a security measure you are **STRONGLY** encouraged to restrict URLs to

| as few characters as possible. By default only these are allowed: a-z 0-9~%.:_-

```
|
```

| Leave blank to allow all characters -- but only if you are insane.

```
|
```

| **DO NOT CHANGE THIS UNLESS YOU FULLY UNDERSTAND THE REPERCUSSIONS!!**

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['permitted_uri_chars'] = 'a-z 0-9~%.:_-\'';
```

```
/*
|-----
| Enable Query Strings
|-----
|
| By default CodeIgniter uses search-engine friendly segment
based URLs:
| example.com/who/what/where/
|
| By default CodeIgniter enables access to the $_GET array. If
for some
| reason you would like to disable it, set 'allow_get_array' to
FALSE.
|
| You can optionally enable standard query string based URLs:
| example.com?who=me&what=something&where=here
|
| Options are: TRUE or FALSE (boolean)
|
| The other items let you set the query string 'words' that will
| invoke your controllers and its functions:
| example.com/index.php?c=controller&m=function
|
| Please note that some of the helpers won't work as expected
when
| this feature is enabled, since CodeIgniter is designed primarily
to
| use segment based URLs.
|
```

```
*/  
  
$config['allow_get_array']      = TRUE;  
$config['enable_query_strings'] = FALSE;  
$config['controller_trigger']  = 'c';  
$config['function_trigger']    = 'm';  
$config['directory_trigger'] = 'd'; // experimental not currently in  
use
```

```
/*  
|-----  
| Error Logging Threshold  
|-----  
|  
| If you have enabled error logging, you can set an error threshold  
to  
| determine what gets logged. Threshold options are:  
| You can enable error logging by setting a threshold over zero.
```

The

```
| threshold determines what gets logged. Threshold options are:  
|  
|     0 = Disables logging, Error logging TURNED OFF  
|     1 = Error Messages (including PHP errors)  
|     2 = Debug Messages  
|     3 = Informational Messages  
|     4 = All Messages  
|  
| For a live site you'll usually only enable Errors (1) to be logged  
otherwise  
| your log files will fill up very fast.
```

```

|
*/
$config['log_threshold'] = 0;

/*
|-----
| Error Logging Directory Path
|-----
|
| Leave this BLANK unless you would like to set something
other than the default
| application/logs/ folder. Use a full server path with trailing
slash.
|
*/
$config['log_path'] = "";

/*
|-----
| Date Format for Logs
|-----
|
| Each item that is logged has an associated date. You can use
PHP date
| codes to set your own date formatting
|
*/
$config['log_date_format'] = 'Y-m-d H:i:s';

```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Cache Directory Path
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

| Leave this BLANK unless you would like to set something
other than the default

| system/cache/ folder. Use a full server path with trailing slash.

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['cache_path'] = '';
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Encryption Key
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

| If you use the Encryption class or the Session class you
| MUST set an encryption key. See the user guide for info.

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['encryption_key'] = '';
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Session Variables
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

| 'sess_cookie_name' = the name you want for the cookie

| 'sess_expiration' = the number of SECONDS
you want the session to last.

| by default sessions last 7200 seconds (two hours). Set to zero
for no expiration.

| 'sess_expire_on_close' = Whether to cause the session to
expire automatically

| when the browser window is closed

| 'sess_encrypt_cookie' = Whether to encrypt the
cookie

| 'sess_use_database' = Whether to save the session data to
a database

| 'sess_table_name' = The name of the session
database table

| 'sess_match_ip' = Whether to match the user's
IP address when reading the session data

| 'sess_match_useragent' = Whether to match the User Agent
when reading the session data

| 'sess_time_to_update' = how many seconds between
CI refreshing Session Information

|

*/

\$config['sess_cookie_name'] = 'ci_session';

\$config['sess_expiration'] = 7200;

\$config['sess_expire_on_close'] = FALSE;

\$config['sess_encrypt_cookie'] = FALSE;

\$config['sess_use_database'] = FALSE;

\$config['sess_table_name'] = 'ci_sessions';

\$config['sess_match_ip'] = FALSE;

\$config['sess_match_useragent'] = TRUE;


```
$config['sess_time_to_update']    = 300;
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Cookie Related Variables
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

```
| 'cookie_prefix' = Set a prefix if you need to avoid collisions
```

```
| 'cookie_domain' = Set to .your-domain.com for site-wide  
cookies
```

```
| 'cookie_path'   = Typically will be a forward slash
```

```
| 'cookie_secure' = Cookies will only be set if a secure HTTPS  
connection exists.
```

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['cookie_prefix']    = "";
```

```
$config['cookie_domain']    = "";
```

```
$config['cookie_path']      = "/";
```

```
$config['cookie_secure']    = FALSE;
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Global XSS Filtering
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

```
| Determines whether the XSS filter is always active when GET,  
POST or
```

```
| COOKIE data is encountered
```

```
|
```

```

*/

$config['global_xss_filtering'] = FALSE;

/*
|-----
| Cross Site Request Forgery
|-----
| Enables a CSRF cookie token to be set. When set to TRUE,
token will be
| checked on a submitted form. If you are accepting user data, it
is strongly
| recommended CSRF protection be enabled.
|
| 'csrf_token_name' = The token name
| 'csrf_cookie_name' = The cookie name
| 'csrf_expire' = The number in seconds the token should expire.
*/

$config['csrf_protection'] = FALSE;
$config['csrf_token_name'] = 'csrf_test_name';
$config['csrf_cookie_name'] = 'csrf_cookie_name';
$config['csrf_expire'] = 7200;

/*
|-----
| Output Compression
|-----
|
| Enables Gzip output compression for faster page loads. When
enabled,

```

| the output class will test whether your server supports Gzip.
| Even if it does, however, not all browsers support compression
| so enable only if you are reasonably sure your visitors can
handle it.

|
| VERY IMPORTANT: If you are getting a blank page when
compression is enabled it

| means you are prematurely outputting something to your
browser. It could

| even be a line of whitespace at the end of one of your scripts.

For

| compression to work, nothing can be sent before the output
buffer is called

| by the output class. Do not 'echo' any values with compression
enabled.

|
*/

\$config['compress_output'] = FALSE;

/*

|-----

| Master Time Reference

|-----

|

| Options are 'local' or 'gmt'. This pref tells the system whether to
use

| your server's local time as the master 'now' reference, or convert
it to

| GMT. See the 'date helper' page of the user guide for
information

| regarding date handling.

|

*/

\$config['time_reference'] = 'local';

/*

|-----

| Rewrite PHP Short Tags

|-----

|

| If your PHP installation does not have short tag support enabled

CI

| can rewrite the tags on-the-fly, enabling you to utilize that

syntax

| in your view files. Options are TRUE or FALSE (boolean)

|

*/

\$config['rewrite_short_tags'] = FALSE;

/*

|-----

| Reverse Proxy IPs

|-----

|

| If your server is behind a reverse proxy, you must whitelist the
proxy IP

```

| addresses from which CodeIgniter should trust the
HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR
| header in order to properly identify the visitor's IP address.
| Comma-delimited, e.g. '10.0.1.200,10.0.1.201'
|
*/
$config['proxy_ips'] = '';
/* End of file config.php */
/* Location: ./application/config/config.php */

```

- buka welcome.php

berikut codingnya:

```

<?php if ( ! defined('BASEPATH')) exit('No direct script access
allowed');

```

```

class Welcome extends CI_Controller {
    /**
     * Index Page for this controller.
     *
     * Maps to the following URL
     *      http://example.com/index.php/welcome
     *  - or -
     *
     * http://example.com/index.php/welcome/index
     *  - or -
     * Since this controller is set as the default controller in
     * config/routes.php, it's displayed at http://example.com/
     *
     * So any other public methods not prefixed with an

```

underscore will

```
* map to /index.php/welcome/<method_name>
```

```
*
```

@see

http://codeigniter.com/user_guide/general/urls.html

```
*/
```

```
public function index()
```

```
{
```

```
    $this->load->view('hello_world');
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
/* End of file welcome.php */
```

```
/* Location: ./application/controllers/welcome.php */
```

- berikut tampilan akhirnya :

- `<p> hellow world </p>`

- langkah 2 membuat form input:

berikut codingnya:

```
<?php if ( ! defined('BASEPATH')) exit('No direct script access  
allowed');
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Base Site URL
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

```
| URL to your CodeIgniter root. Typically this will be your base  
URL,
```

```
| WITH a trailing slash:
```

```
|
```

```
| http://example.com/
```

```
|
```

| If this is not set then CodeIgniter will guess the protocol,
domain and

| path to your installation.

|

*/

\$config['base_url'] =

'file:///C:/xampp/htdocs/wor/Addressbook/';

/*

|-----

| Index File

|-----

|

| Typically this will be your index.php file, unless you've
renamed it to

| something else. If you are using mod_rewrite to remove the
page set this

| variable so that it is blank.

|

*/

\$config['index_page'] = 'index.php';

/*

|-----

| URI PROTOCOL

|-----

|

| This item determines which server global should be used to
retrieve the

| URI string. The default setting of 'AUTO' works for most servers.

| If your links do not seem to work, try one of the other delicious flavors:

'AUTO'	Default - auto detects
'PATH_INFO'	Uses the PATH_INFO
'QUERY_STRING'	Uses the QUERY_STRING
'REQUEST_URI'	Uses the REQUEST_URI
'ORIG_PATH_INFO'	Uses the ORIG_PATH_INFO

|
*/

```
$config['uri_protocol'] = 'AUTO';
```

/*

|-----

| URL suffix

|-----

|

| This option allows you to add a suffix to all URLs generated by CodeIgniter.

| For more information please see the user guide:

|

| http://codeigniter.com/user_guide/general/urls.html

*/

```
$config['url_suffix'] = '';
```

/*

|-----

| Default Language

|-----

|

| This determines which set of language files should be used.

Make sure

| there is an available translation if you intend to use something

other

| than english.

|

*/

\$config['language'] = 'english';

/*

|-----

| Default Character Set

|-----

|

| This determines which character set is used by default in

various methods

| that require a character set to be provided.

|

*/

\$config['charset'] = 'UTF-8';

/*

|-----

| Enable/Disable System Hooks

|-----

```
|
| If you would like to use the 'hooks' feature you must enable it
by
| setting this variable to TRUE (boolean). See the user guide for
details.
```

```
|
*/
$config['enable_hooks'] = FALSE;

/*
|-----
| Class Extension Prefix
|-----
|
| This item allows you to set the filename/classname prefix when
extending
| native libraries. For more information please see the user guide:
|
| http://codeigniter.com/user\_guide/general/core\_classes.html
|
http://codeigniter.com/user\_guide/general/creating\_libraries.html
```

```
|
*/

$config['subclass_prefix'] = 'MY_';

/*
|-----
```

| Allowed URL Characters

|-----

|

| This lets you specify with a regular expression which characters
are permitted

| within your URLs. When someone tries to submit a URL with
disallowed

| characters they will get a warning message.

|

| As a security measure you are **STRONGLY** encouraged to
restrict URLs to

| as few characters as possible. By default only these are
allowed: a-z 0-9~%.:_-

|

| Leave blank to allow all characters -- but only if you are insane.

|

| **DO NOT CHANGE THIS UNLESS YOU FULLY**
UNDERSTAND THE REPERCUSSIONS!!

|

*/

\$config['permitted_uri_chars'] = 'a-z 0-9~%.:_-';

/*

|-----

| Enable Query Strings

|-----

|

| By default CodeIgniter uses search-engine friendly segment based URLs:

| example.com/who/what/where/

|

| By default CodeIgniter enables access to the \$_GET array. If for some

| reason you would like to disable it, set 'allow_get_array' to FALSE.

|

| You can optionally enable standard query string based URLs:

| example.com?who=me&what=something&where=here

|

| Options are: TRUE or FALSE (boolean)

|

| The other items let you set the query string 'words' that will

| invoke your controllers and its functions:

| example.com/index.php?c=controller&m=function

|

| Please note that some of the helpers won't work as expected when

| this feature is enabled, since CodeIgniter is designed primarily to

| use segment based URLs.

|

*/

\$config['allow_get_array'] = TRUE;

\$config['enable_query_strings'] = FALSE;

\$config['controller_trigger'] = 'c';

\$config['function_trigger'] = 'm';

`$config['directory_trigger'] = 'd'; // experimental not currently in`
use

```
/*
|-----
| Error Logging Threshold
|-----
|
| If you have enabled error logging, you can set an error threshold
to
| determine what gets logged. Threshold options are:
| You can enable error logging by setting a threshold over zero.
```

The

```
| threshold determines what gets logged. Threshold options are:
|
|     0 = Disables logging, Error logging TURNED OFF
|     1 = Error Messages (including PHP errors)
|     2 = Debug Messages
|     3 = Informational Messages
|     4 = All Messages
|
| For a live site you'll usually only enable Errors (1) to be logged
otherwise
| your log files will fill up very fast.
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['log_threshold'] = 0;
```

```
/*
```

|-----

| Error Logging Directory Path

|-----

|

| Leave this BLANK unless you would like to set something
other than the default

| application/logs/ folder. Use a full server path with trailing
slash.

|

*/

\$config['log_path'] = '';

/*

|-----

| Date Format for Logs

|-----

|

| Each item that is logged has an associated date. You can use
PHP date

| codes to set your own date formatting

|

*/

\$config['log_date_format'] = 'Y-m-d H:i:s';

/*

|-----

| Cache Directory Path

|-----

|

| Leave this BLANK unless you would like to set something
other than the default

| system/cache/ folder. Use a full server path with trailing slash.

|

*/

\$config['cache_path'] = '';

/*

|-----

| Encryption Key

|-----

|

| If you use the Encryption class or the Session class you

| MUST set an encryption key. See the user guide for info.

|

*/

\$config['encryption_key'] = '';

/*

|-----

| Session Variables

|-----

|

| 'sess_cookie_name' = the name you want for the cookie

| 'sess_expiration' = the number of SECONDS

you want the session to last.

| by default sessions last 7200 seconds (two hours). Set to zero
for no expiration.

| 'sess_expire_on_close' = Whether to cause the session to expire automatically

| when the browser window is closed

| 'sess_encrypt_cookie' = Whether to encrypt the cookie

| 'sess_use_database' = Whether to save the session data to a database

| 'sess_table_name' = The name of the session database table

| 'sess_match_ip' = Whether to match the user's IP address when reading the session data

| 'sess_match_useragent' = Whether to match the User Agent when reading the session data

| 'sess_time_to_update' = how many seconds between CI refreshing Session Information

|

*/

\$config['sess_cookie_name'] = 'ci_session';

\$config['sess_expiration'] = 7200;

\$config['sess_expire_on_close'] = FALSE;

\$config['sess_encrypt_cookie'] = FALSE;

\$config['sess_use_database'] = FALSE;

\$config['sess_table_name'] = 'ci_sessions';

\$config['sess_match_ip'] = FALSE;

\$config['sess_match_useragent'] = TRUE;

\$config['sess_time_to_update'] = 300;

/*

|-----

| Cookie Related Variables

|-----

|

| 'cookie_prefix' = Set a prefix if you need to avoid collisions

| 'cookie_domain' = Set to .your-domain.com for site-wide
cookies

| 'cookie_path' = Typically will be a forward slash

| 'cookie_secure' = Cookies will only be set if a secure HTTPS
connection exists.

|

*/

\$config['cookie_prefix'] = "";

\$config['cookie_domain'] = "";

\$config['cookie_path'] = "/";

\$config['cookie_secure'] = FALSE;

/*

|-----

| Global XSS Filtering

|-----

|

| Determines whether the XSS filter is always active when GET,
POST or

| COOKIE data is encountered

|

*/

\$config['global_xss_filtering'] = FALSE;

/*

|-----

| Cross Site Request Forgery

|-----

| Enables a CSRF cookie token to be set. When set to TRUE,
token will be

| checked on a submitted form. If you are accepting user data, it
is strongly

| recommended CSRF protection be enabled.

|

| 'csrf_token_name' = The token name

| 'csrf_cookie_name' = The cookie name

| 'csrf_expire' = The number in seconds the token should expire.

*/

\$config['csrf_protection'] = FALSE;

\$config['csrf_token_name'] = 'csrf_test_name';

\$config['csrf_cookie_name'] = 'csrf_cookie_name';

\$config['csrf_expire'] = 7200;

/*

|-----

| Output Compression

|-----

|

| Enables Gzip output compression for faster page loads. When
enabled,

| the output class will test whether your server supports Gzip.

| Even if it does, however, not all browsers support compression

| so enable only if you are reasonably sure your visitors can
handle it.

|
| VERY IMPORTANT: If you are getting a blank page when
compression is enabled it

| means you are prematurely outputting something to your
browser. It could

| even be a line of whitespace at the end of one of your scripts.

For

| compression to work, nothing can be sent before the output
buffer is called

| by the output class. Do not 'echo' any values with compression
enabled.

|

*/

\$config['compress_output'] = FALSE;

/*

|-----

| Master Time Reference

|-----

|

| Options are 'local' or 'gmt'. This pref tells the system whether to
use

| your server's local time as the master 'now' reference, or convert
it to

| GMT. See the 'date helper' page of the user guide for
information

| regarding date handling.

|

*/

```
$config['time_reference'] = 'local';
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Rewrite PHP Short Tags
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

```
| If your PHP installation does not have short tag support enabled
```

CI

```
| can rewrite the tags on-the-fly, enabling you to utilize that
```

syntax

```
| in your view files. Options are TRUE or FALSE (boolean)
```

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['rewrite_short_tags'] = FALSE;
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Reverse Proxy IPs
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

```
| If your server is behind a reverse proxy, you must whitelist the
```

proxy IP

```
| addresses from which CodeIgniter should trust the
```

HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR

```
| header in order to properly identify the visitor's IP address.
```

```
| Comma-delimited, e.g. '10.0.1.200,10.0.1.201'
```

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['proxy_ips'] = '';
```

```
/* End of file config.php */
```

```
/* Location: ./application/config/config.php */
```

- buat coding home.php

berikut codingnya:

```
<?php if ( ! defined('BASEPATH')) exit('No direct script access  
allowed');
```

```
/**
```

```
*
```

```
*/
```

```
class home extends CI_controller
```

```
{
```

```
    function index()
```

```
    {
```

```
        $data['content']='isi';
```

```
        $this->load->view('home',$data);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
?>
```

- buat home.php (view)

berikut codingnya:

```
<?php if ( ! defined('BASEPATH')) exit('No direct script access  
allowed');
```

```
$this->load->view('header');
```

```
$this->load->view('nav');
```

```
$this->load->view('$content');
```

```
$this->load->view('footer');
```

?>

- buat header.php

berikut codingnya:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Welcome to CodeIgniter</title>

    <style type="text/css">

        ::selection{ background-color: #E13300; color: white; }
        ::moz-selection{ background-color: #E13300; color: white; }
        ::webkit-selection{ background-color: #E13300; color: white; }

        body {
            background-color: #fff;
            margin: 40px;
            font: 13px/20px normal Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
            color: #4F5155;
        }

        a {
            color: #003399;
            background-color: transparent;
            font-weight: normal;
        }

        h1 {
            color: #444;
            background-color: transparent;
            border-bottom: 1px solid #D0D0D0;
            font-size: 19px;
            font-weight: normal;
```

```
        margin: 0 0 14px 0;
        padding: 14px 15px 10px 15px;
    }

    code {
        font-family: Consolas, Monaco, Courier New, Courier, monospace;
        font-size: 12px;
        background-color: #f9f9f9;
        border: 1px solid #D0D0D0;
        color: #002166;
        display: block;
        margin: 14px 0 14px 0;
        padding: 12px 10px 12px 10px;
    }

    #body{
        margin: 0 15px 0 15px;
    }

    p.footer{
        text-align: right;
        font-size: 11px;
        border-top: 1px solid #D0D0D0;
        line-height: 32px;
        padding: 0 10px 0 10px;
        margin: 20px 0 0 0;
    }

    #container{
        margin: 10px;
        border: 1px solid #D0D0D0;
        -webkit-box-shadow: 0 0 8px #D0D0D0;
    }
</style>
</head>
</html>
```

- buat nav.php

berikut codingnya:

```
<div>
<ul>
<li>home</li>
<li>data</li>
</ul>
</div>
```

- buat footer.php

berikut codingnya:

```
<footer>
copyright 2013
</footer>
```

- buat isi.php

berikut codingnya:

```
<div id="container">
    <h1> form address book </h1>
    <div id="body">
        <form>
            <label>nama</label><br>
            <input type="text" name="nama" placeholder="masukkan
nama"><br><label>alamat</label><br>
            <textarea name="alamat" placeholder="masukan
alamat"></textarea><br><label>email</label><br>
            <input type="email" name="email" placeholder="masukkan
email"><br><label>phone</label><br>
            <input type="text" name="phone" placeholder="masukkan
phone"><br><label>mobile</label><br>
```



```

<input type="text" name="mobile" placeholder="masukkan mobile"><br>
<input type="submit" name="submit" value="kirim"></form><br>
<tr><table border="1">
    <td>nama</td>
    <td>alamat</td>
    <td>email</td>
    <td>phone</td>
    <td>mobile</td>
    <td>action</td>
</tr>
<?php
if($addressbook != null){
    foreach ($addressbook as $row){
        echo
        "<tr>
        <td>".$row->nama."</td>
        <td>".$row->alamat."</td>
        <td>".$row->email."</td>
        <td>".$row->phone."</td>
        <td>".$row->mobile."</td>
        <td>
            <a href='\"'.base_url().\"index.php/home/delete_address/$row->nama'>hapus</a></td>
        </tr>";
    }
}
?></table>
</div>
</div>

```

- buka routes.php
berikut codingnya:

```
<?php if ( ! defined('BASEPATH')) exit('No direct script access allowed');  
/*
```

```
| -----  
| URI ROUTING
```

```
| -----  
| This file lets you re-map URI requests to specific controller functions.
```

```
|  
| Typically there is a one-to-one relationship between a URL string  
| and its corresponding controller class/method. The segments in a  
| URL normally follow this pattern:
```

```
|  
|     example.com/class/method/id/  
|
```

```
| In some instances, however, you may want to remap this relationship  
| so that a different class/function is called than the one  
| corresponding to the URL.
```

```
|  
| Please see the user guide for complete details:
```

```
|  
|     http://codeigniter.com/user\_guide/general/routing.html  
|
```

```
| -----  
| RESERVED ROUTES
```

```
| -----  
|  
| There are two reserved routes:
```

```
|  
|     $route['default_controller'] = 'welcome';  
|
```

```
| This route indicates which controller class should be loaded if the  
| URI contains no data. In the above example, the "welcome" class  
| would be loaded.
```

```
|  
|     $route['404_override'] = 'errors/page_missing';  
|
```

```
| This route will tell the Router what URI segments to use if those provided  
| in the URL cannot be matched to a valid route.  
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$route['default_controller'] = "home";
```

```
$route['404_override'] = "";
```

```
/* End of file routes.php */
```

```
/* Location: ./application/config/routes.php */
```

LAPORAN PRAKERIN
PADA
PT.INDUSTRI TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA

Diajukan untuk memenuhi salah satu persyaratan
Prakerin dan Ujian Kenaikan Kelas (UKK)
Serta Kelulusan pada program keahlian Teknik Komputer Dan
Informatika

SMK KRIJA BHAKTI UTAMA
Tahun Pelajaran 2013/2014



Disusun oleh :

ama	N	Neng	Teni
:		Rahayu	
rog.ke	P	Teknik	Komputer
ahlian		dan Informatika	
:			
is	N	121300900	

:

PEMERINTAHAN KABUPATEN GARUT

DINAS PENDIDIKAN

SMK KRIJA BHAKTI UTAMA

Jl. Raya Limbangan, Ds. Limbangan Barat, Kec. Bl. Limbangan - Garut

☎. (0262) 439276, Fax. (0262) 439276

e-mail: kbusmk@yahoo.com | website: <http://www.smkkbu.sch.id>

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Disusun Oleh :

ama N Neng Teni
Rahayu

: P Teknik
rog.ke Komputer dan
ahlian Informatika

: N 121300900
is

:

Laporan Prakerin Yang Dilaksanakan Pada :
PT.INDUSTRI TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA
Jl. Moch Toha No.77
Telah Disetujui Oleh :

Pembimbing
1

Pembimb
ing 2

Amel,S. Pd

Nip :

Ahmad

Fauzi,

Nip :

Mengeta
hui,
Kepala
Sekolah

Drs. H.
Erwin Basuki S.
Nip :

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN

Disusun Oleh :

ama N Neng Teni
Rahayu

:
P Teknik
rog.ke Komputer dan
ahlian Informatika

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is

:

Laporan Prakerin Yang Dilaksanakan Pada :
PT.INDUSTRI TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA
Jl. Moch Toha No.77
Telah Disetujui Oleh :

Mengetahui,
Pemimpin
perusahaan

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Suryaman

dahlan

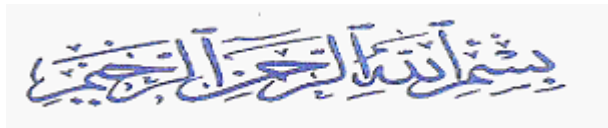
Nip :
121820182018021821
0

Ivan

Michael Siregar

Nip : e

KATA PENGANTAR



Dengan menyebut nama Allah yang Maha Pengasih lagi Maha Penyayang syukur alhamdulillah atas berkat dan rahmatnya yang telah diberikan penulis, Sehingga saya dapat menyelesaikan buku laporan PRAKERIN atau PKL ini. Namun saya pun menyadari bahwa buku laporan ini sangatlah jauh dari kesempurnaan, Untuk itu saya memohon maaf atas segala kesalahan dan kekurangan dalam pembuatan buku laporan ini. Tersusunya buku laporan ini tentunya atas bantuan dan pengarahan serta bimbingan dari ibu / bapa guru sekalian. Maka saya pun dengan ini mengucapkan terima kasih, Khususnya pada guru dan pembimbing antara lain :

1. Drs. H.Erwin Basuki S, Selaku Pimpinan SMK KRIJA BHAKTI UTAMA
2. Rian Suryana S,Pd.I Selaku Ketua Panitia Pelaksana Prakerin Tahun 2013/2014.
3. , Dan, Selaku pembimbing saya yang senantiasa menyempatkan waktu serta memberi motivasi dan pengarahannya.
4. Kedua orang tua saya yang senantiasa memberi biaya serta memberikan do'a yang mencukupi kebutuhan kami.

Demikian ucapan terima kasih saya kepada semua pihak sekolah sehingga saya dapat memberikan buku laporan PRAKERIN ini. Semoga dapat berguna dan bermanfaat, Umumnya bagi para pembaca.

Garut,
01 Maret 2014

Neng
Teni Rahayu

DAFTAR ISI

Halaman

Judul i

Lembar Persetujuan ii

Lembar Persetujuan iii

Kata Pengantar iv

BAB I PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang 1

1.2 Dasar Penulisan 1

1.3 Maksud Dan Tujuan 1

BAB II GAMBARAN UMUM PERUSAHAAN / INDUSTRI

2.1 Sejarah Perusahaan 2

2.2 Sekilas PT INTI 3

2.3 Komposisi Kepemilikan Saham 3

2.4 Strategi 3

2.5 Tujuan 4

2.6 Visi Dan Misi Perusahaan 4

2.7 Struktur Organisasi 5

a) . Struktur Direktorat Direktur Utama 5

b) . Struktur Divisi Pengembangan Bisnis 5

c) . Proses Bisnis 6

d) . Struktur Organisasi Divisi SisteKfo 6

e) . Struktur Organisasi Divisi Sistem7

f) . Struktur Organisasi Unit Rice 7

g) . Foto Profil Pt.Inti (Gedung Pusat Teknologi) 8

BAB III LAPORAN KEGIATAN

3.1 Pelaksanaan Kegiatan	9
3.2 Hasil Kegiatan	9
3.3 format nilai praktek kerja industri	10

BAB IV PENUTUP

4.1 Kesimpulan	11
4.2 Saran	12

BAB I PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang

PRAKERIN Adalah ajang tahunan yang ada di kurikulum SMK, Terutamanya bagi SMK KRIJA BHAKTI UTAMA yang dilaksanakan bagi siswa-siswi kelas XI (2) . Program ini kami berikan agar kelak bisa bersaing di dunia industri maupun di bidang kewirausahaan dan bekal pembelajaran untuk bisa menjadi manusia yang lebih baik.

1.2 Dasar Penulisan

Buku laporan ini kami buat berdasarkan apa yang kami lakukan selama 3 bulan PRAKERIN terhitung dari mulai 2 januari / 31 maret 2014 di tempat PT. INDUSTRI TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA lantai 3 Rice Bandung-Aplysit Corp Jl. Moch Toha No.77 Bandung, Jawa Barat. Buku laporan ini kami buat dengan mengikuti kerangka yang telah diberikan pihak sekolah kepada kami. Buku ini kami juga berikan untuk persyaratan uas/ukk sesuai aturan yang telah diberikan DEPDIKNAS di indonesia.

1.3 Maksud Dan Tujuan

Penyusunan laporan kegiatan prakerin ini dimaksudkan untuk dijadikan sebagai bukti kepada pihak sekolah bahwa kami telah melaksanakan prakerin sesuai hasil pelaksanaan di dunia industri

BAB II

GAMBARAN UMUM PERUSAHAAN / INDUSTRI

2.1 Tentang PT INTI

Berkantor pusat di Bandung dengan jumlah karyawan tetap 739 orang (Desember 2005), INTI telah bergerak di bidang telekomunikasi selama beberapa dekade sebagai pemasok utama pembangunan jaringan telepon nasional yang diselenggarakan oleh PT Telkom dan Indosat.

Melihat kecenderungan perkembangan teknologi telekomunikasi dan informatika yang menuju konvergensi, saat ini INTI telah melakukan perubahan mendasar ruang lingkup bisnis inti dari manufaktur menjadi penyedia jasa engineering solution, khususnya Sistem Infokom dan Integrasi Teknologi, atau yang lebih dikenal dengan istilah ISTI (Infocom System & Technology Integration).

Berbekal pengalaman dan kompetensi di bidang telekomunikasi selama lebih dari 30 tahun (didirikan pada tahun 1974), INTI telah menggariskan kebijakan-kebijakan organisasi yang mendukung perubahan orientasi bisnis dan budaya kerja perusahaan yang berkemampuan untuk bersaing di pasar. Pada tahun fiskal 2005 (per 31 Desember), INTI menghasilkan nilai penjualan sekitar 565,5 miliar rupiah, dengan pendapatan bersih sekitar 18 miliar rupiah.

PT Industri Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) atau disingkat **INTI** adalah [Badan Usaha Milik Negara](#) (BUMN) yang bergerak di bidang telekomunikasi yang selama lebih dari 3 dasawarsa berperan sebagai pemasok utama pembangunan jaringan telepon nasional yang diselenggarakan oleh [PT Telkom Indonesia Tbk](#) dan [PT Indosat Tbk](#).

2.2 Sekilas PT INTI

PT INTI berpusat di [Bandung](#) dengan 695 orang karyawan tetap (pada bulan [Maret 2009](#)). PT INTI juga telah berkiprah dalam bisnis telekomunikasi selama 35 tahun. Pelanggan utama INTI antara lain adalah empat operator telekomunikasi terbesar di Indonesia antara lain :

- [PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk \(Telkom\)](#)
- [PT Indosat Tbk \(Indosat\)](#)
- [PT Telekomunikasi Selular \(Telkomsel\)](#), dan
- [PT XL Axiata \(XL\)](#)

Sejak berkembangnya tren konvergensi antara teknologi [telekomunikasi](#) dan teknologi informasi (IT), INTI telah melakukan perubahan orientasi bisnis dari yang semula berbasis pure manufacture menjadi sebuah industri yang berbasis solusi kesisteman, khususnya dalam bidang sistem infokom dan integrasi teknologi.

Selama dua tahun terakhir, INTI menangani solusi dan layanan jaringan tetap maupun seluler serta mengembangkan produk-produk seperti IP PBX, NMS (Network Management System), SLIMS (Subscriber Line Maintenance System), NGN Server, VMS (Video Messaging System), GPA (Perangkat Pemantau dan Pengontrol berbasis SNMP), Interface Monitoring System untuk jaringan [CDMA](#), dan Sistem Deteksi dan Peringatan Bencana Alam (Disaster Forecasting and Warning System).

Memasuki tahun [2009](#), PT INTI mulai mencari peluang-peluang bisnis dalam industri IT, termasuk kemungkinan untuk bergabung dalam usaha mewujudkan salah satu mimpi dan tantangan terbesar Indonesia saat ini, yaitu membuat komputer notebook murah. Ini adalah satu tantangan yang besar bagi INTI.

2.3 Komposisi Kepemilikan Saham

Saham INTI 100% dimiliki Pemerintah.

2.5 Strategi :

Strategi INTI dalam periode 2006-2010 difokuskan pada bidang jasa pelayanan

infokom dengan penekanan pada pengembangan "Infocom System & Technology Integration (ISTI)".

2.6 Tujuan :

Dalam kurun waktu 2006-2010 tujuan perusahaan dirangkum dalam butir-butir sebagai berikut:

- Menjadi perusahaan yang memiliki kinerja yang baik, ditinjau dari perspektif keuangan, proses internal maupun organisasi dan SDM.
- Menjadi perusahaan yang memberikan kesejahteraan kepada karyawan.
- Memberikan nilai yang tinggi untuk produk dan jasa kepada pelanggan.
- Memberikan nilai kembali yang memadai atas saham.

Turut melaksanakan dan menunjang kebijaksanaan dan program pemerintah di bidang ekonomi dan pembangunan nasional pada umumnya dan khususnya di bidang industri telekomunikasi, elektronika dan informatika dengan memperhatikan prinsip-prinsip yang berlaku bagi Perseroan Terbatas.

2.7 Visi Dan Misi Perusahaan

❖ Visi :

INTI bertujuan menjadi pilihan pertama bagi para pelanggan untuk mentransformasikan "MIMPI" menjadi "REALITA".

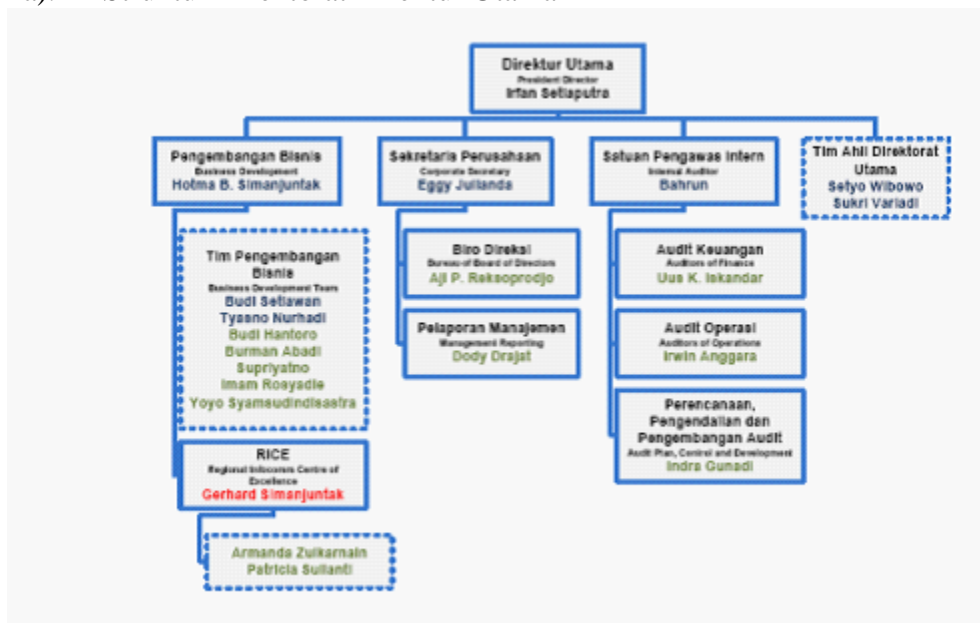
❖ Misi :

- Fokus bisnis tertuju pada kegiatan jasa engineering yang sesuai dengan spesifikasi dan permintaan konsumen

- Memaksimalkan value (nilai) perusahaan serta mengupayakan growth (pertumbuhan) yang berkesinambungan
- Berperan sebagai prime mover (penggerak utama) bangkitnya industri dalam negeri

I. Struktur Organisasi PT INTI dan Unit RICE

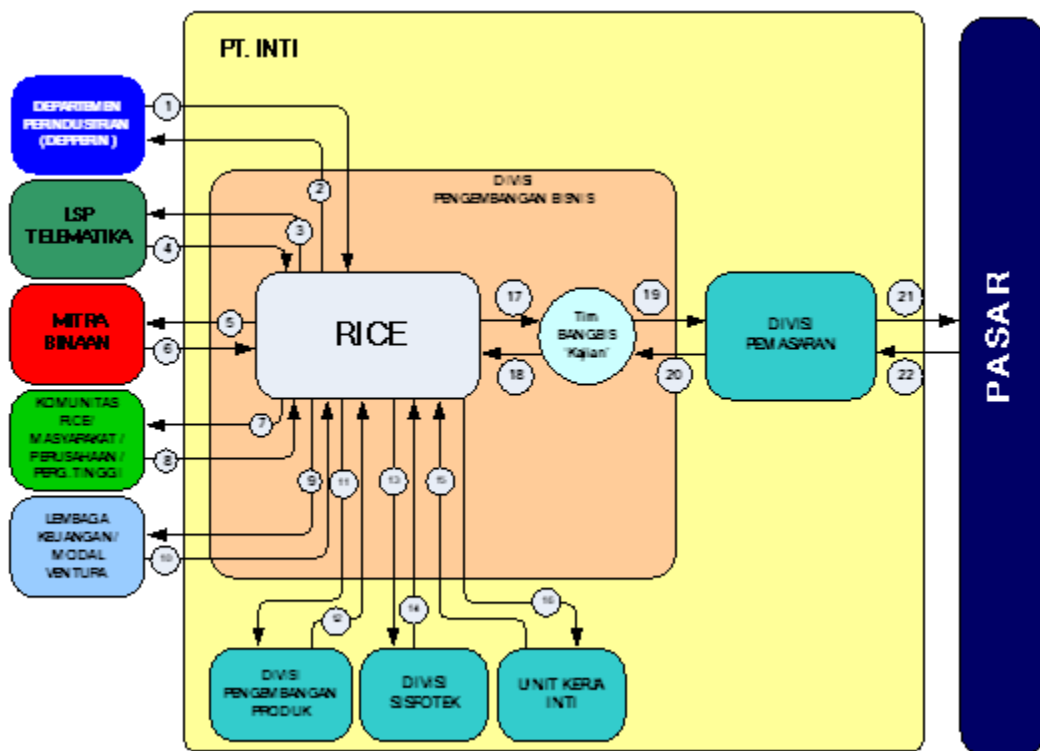
a). Struktur Direktorat Direktur Utama



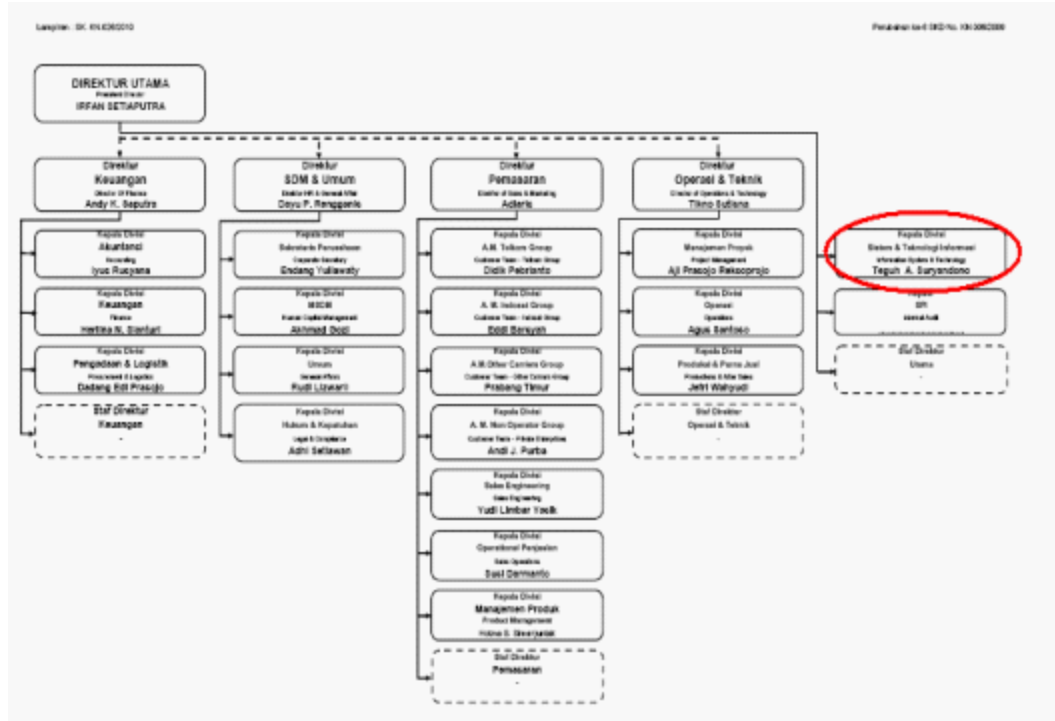
b). Struktur Divisi Pengembangan Bisnis



c). Proses Bisnis



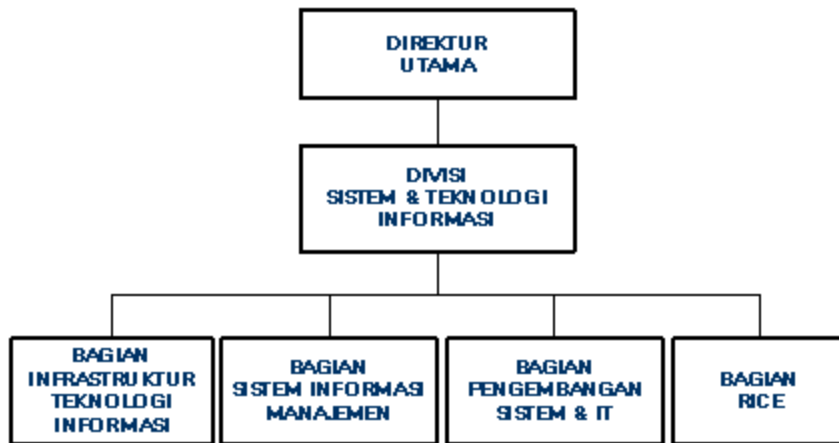
d). Struktur Organisasi Divisi Sistekfo



e). Struktur Organisasi Divisi Sistem

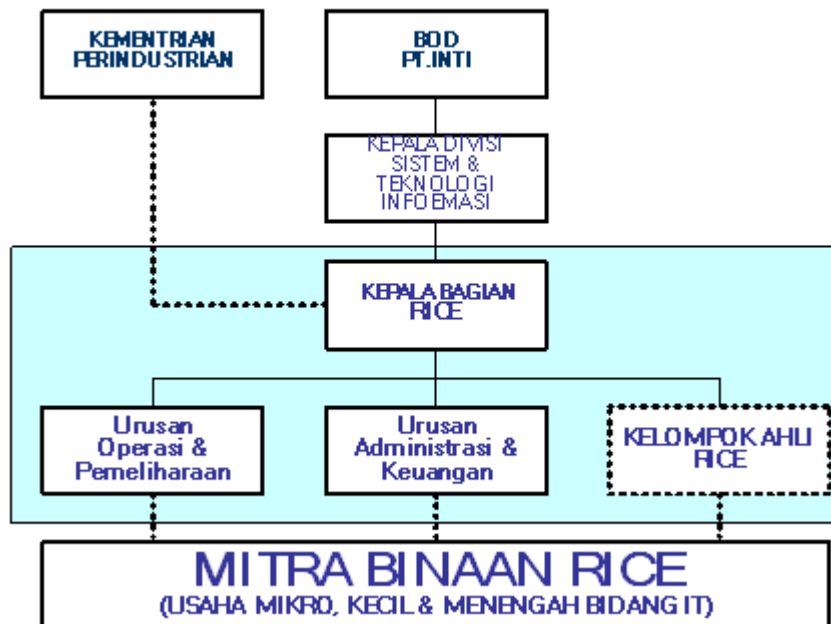
e). Struktur Organisasi Divisi Sistem

STRUKTUR ORGANISASI DIVISI SISTEM & TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI



f). struktur organisasi unit rice

STRUKTUR ORGANISASI RICE



g). Foto Profil Pt.Inti (Gedung Pusat Teknologi)

Fasilitas yang dikelola RICE Bandung antara lain 1 ruangan lab. Komputer, 1 ruangan Ruang Kelas kapasitas 75 orang, 7 Ruang kantor Mitra Binaan, serta pemakaian bersama 2 Auditorium GKP dapat dilihat pada gambar dibawah:



Gedung Pusat Teknologi PT INTI 7
Ruang Kantor Mitra Binaan
Bandung



7 Ruang Kantor
Mitra Binaan



**Laboratorium
Komputer RICE**



Ruang Pertemuan



**Auditorium GKP INTI
Lt. 1 Utara**

**Auditorium GKP
INTI Lt. 1 Selatan**

BAB III LAPORAN KEGIATAN

3.1 Pelaksanaan Kegiatan

N Neng Teni
 ama Rahayu
 :
 P Teknik
 rog.ke Komputer dan

ahlian

Informatika

:

N

120300900

is

:

3.2 Hasil Kegiatan

❖ langkah-langkah membuat infographic

Persiapan :

Sediakan file. php untuk yang berfungsi untuk mengkoneksikan interface ke database yang disimpan dalam folder include. Dalam file tersebut berisikan function yang berfungsi untuk menyimpan settingan koneksi ke database. Disini Kita menggunakan DBMS MySql yang sudah terdapat database bernama **test** dan 1 buah table bernama **akd_kelas**.

Berikut struktur database nya :



The screenshot shows the MySQL database structure for a table named 'akd_kelas' in a database named 'test' on a localhost server. The table has 10 columns: id_kelas, namakelas, notekelas, createdate, createby, updatedate, updateby, isused, and isactivated. Each column has specific attributes like type, collation, nullability, default values, and extra options like auto_increment.

	Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra	Action
<input type="checkbox"/>	id_kelas	int(11)			No		auto_increment	[Edit] [Delete] [Refresh] [New] [Drop]
<input type="checkbox"/>	namakelas	varchar(50)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		[Edit] [Delete] [Refresh] [New] [Drop]
<input type="checkbox"/>	notekelas	varchar(50)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		[Edit] [Delete] [Refresh] [New] [Drop]
<input type="checkbox"/>	createdate	date			Yes	NULL		[Edit] [Delete] [Refresh] [New] [Drop]
<input type="checkbox"/>	createby	int(11)			Yes	1		[Edit] [Delete] [Refresh] [New] [Drop]
<input type="checkbox"/>	updatedate	date			Yes	NULL		[Edit] [Delete] [Refresh] [New] [Drop]
<input type="checkbox"/>	updateby	int(11)			Yes	NULL		[Edit] [Delete] [Refresh] [New] [Drop]
<input type="checkbox"/>	isused	varchar(1)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	1		[Edit] [Delete] [Refresh] [New] [Drop]
<input type="checkbox"/>	isactivated	varchar(1)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	1		[Edit] [Delete] [Refresh] [New] [Drop]

Berikut coding settingan koneksi dalam php :

1	public function open() {
2	
3	\$this->setLocalhost('localhost');
4	\$this->setDatabase('test');
5	\$this->setLoginID('root');
6	\$this->setLoginPassword('');
7	
8	\$string = " host=".\$this->
9	getLocalhost();
1	\$string .= " dbname=".\$this->
0	getDatabase();
1	\$string .= " user=".\$this->
1	getLoginID();
1	\$string .= " password=".\$this->
2	getLoginPassword();
1	
3	\$connection = mysql_connect(\$this->
1	getLocalhost(),\$this->getLoginID(),\$this->
4	getLoginPassword()) or die ("gagal");
1	\$db = mysql_select_db(\$this->
5	getDatabase());
1	
6	return \$connection;
1	}
7	
1	
8	
1	
9	

- Perintah **setLocalhost** berfungsi untuk menyimpan settingan localhost.
 - Perintah **setDatabase** berfungsi untuk menyimpan settingan nama database yang digunakan.
 - Perintah **setLoginID** berfungsi untuk menyimpan settingan id untuk login ke database.
 - Perintah **SetLoginPassword** berfungsi untuk menyimpan settingan password untuk login ke database.
 - Perintah **mysql_connect()** berfungsi untuk membuka koneksi ke database.
- Setelah itu siapkan file .php yang berisikan class dan function-function yang dibutuhkan.
- **CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete)**

Pertama-tama buat interface sebagai pelantaraantara database dengan pengguna untuk melakukan aktifitas CRUD. Buatcoding file . shtml sebagai berikut dan simpan dengan nama **akd_kelas.shtml**:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Contoh CRUD</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="blue">
<body bgcolor all text="red">

<TABLE width="100%" border = "0">
<TR>
    <TD><BR/>
    <BR/>
    <input type = 'image' src = "../Earth-picture.png">
    <marquee><u><h3>MASTER KELAS</h3></u>
    <BR/><BR/></TD>
</TR>
<TR>
    <td>
    <!-- ===== BEGIN:
FORM INPUT ===== ---->
    <FORM action="akd_kelas.php" method="post" name="frm">
    <fieldset><legend>Input Data Kelas</legend>
    <table width="100%" border="0" >
    <tr>
    <td align="left">Nama Kelas</td>
    <td align="left">:</td>
    <td><input name="namekelas" type="text" id="namekelas" size="40"
/></td>
    </tr>
    <tr valign="top">
    <td align="left" valign="top">Keterangan</td>
    <td align="left">:</td>
    <td><textareaname="notekelas"cols="40"rows='4'
id="notekelas"></textarea></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
    <td align="left" valign="top">Status</td>
```



```

        <td align="left">:</td><td colspan="2"><INPUT
TYPE="radio" NAME="flagactive" VALUE="1" checked>Aktif<INPUT
TYPE="radio" NAME="flagactive" VALUE="0">Tidak Aktif</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td class="reportlist" align="center" colspan="3">
            <input name="new" type="reset" value="Batal">
            <input name="btn_save" type="submit" value="Simpan">
        </td>
        <td>
            <input type="hidden" name="category" value="INS_kelas">
        </td>
    </tr>
</table>
</fieldset>
</FORM>
<!-- ===== END:
FORM INPUT ===== ---->
</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
    <td>
        <!-- ===== BEGIN:
BEGIN TABEL ===== ---->
        <fieldset><legend>Daftar Kelas :</legend>
        <table class="sortable" width="100%" bgcolor="#F0F0F0">
            <thead>
                <tr bgcolor=#C2D8DC align=left>
                    <th align="center" width="20">No</th>
                    <th align="center">Kelas</th>
                    <th align="center">Keterangan</th>
                    <th align="center">Status</th>
                    <th align="center" width='40'>Operasi</th>

            </tr>
            <tbody>
                <tr>
                    <td colspan="5">
                        <thead>
                            <tbody>
                                APLY_TABLECONTENT
                            </tbody>
                        </tr>
                    </td>
                </tr>
            </tbody>
        </table>
    </fieldset>

```

```

<!-- ===== END:
BEGIN TABEL =====>
        </td>
    </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Coding tersebut akan membuat sebuah interface sebagai berikut :

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a web application. The title bar indicates the application is running on a local host. The main content area is titled "MASTER KELAS". Below the title, there is a section labeled "Input Data Kelas" which contains a form with three input fields: "Nama Kelas", "Keterangan", and "Status". The "Status" field has two radio buttons, "Aktif" and "Tidak Aktif". Below the form, there are two buttons: "Batal" and "Simpan". Below the form, there is a section labeled "Daftar Kelas" which contains a table with five columns: "No", "Kelas", "Keterangan", "Status", and "Operasi".

Lalu buat file .php untuk mengelola aktifitas CRUD nya yang sebelumnya mengimport file-file yang dibutuhkan seperti coding dibawah ini :

3. Mendeklarasikan variable **\$conn** sebagai instance dari class yang ada di **TConnection.php** dan memasukannya kedalam variable **\$connection** lalu membukanya dengan perintah **open()**
4. Mengaktifkan variable global.
5. Mengecek koneksi database.

▪ Create

Untuk menambah data ke database, Interface mengirimkan data dalam variable **\$namekelas**, **\$notekelas**, **\$flagactive**, lalu melakukan simpan data ke database dengan coding sebagai berikut :

1	if (\$category == "INS_kelas") {
2	\$sql = "INSERT INTO
3	akd_kelas(namakelas,notekelas,isactived)
4	VALUES('\$namekelas','\$notekelas','\$flagactive')";
5	
6	//echo \$sql;
7	\$response = mysql_query(\$sql);
8	
9	}

variable **\$sql** berfungsi untuk menampung perintah query untuk menampilkan data dari database. Lalu mengeksekusinya dengan perintah **mysql_query()** yang hasil eksekusinya ditampung di variable **\$response**.

▪ Read

Untuk membaca dan menampilkan data, dilakukan dengan coding sebagai berikut :

--	--

```

$sql = "SELECT * from akd_kelas";
$response = mysql_query($sql);

$stabelcontent = "";
$i = 0;

while($obj = mysql_fetch_object($response)) {
    $totalrow = $obj->totalrow;
    //===== BEGIN: ISI TABEL
    $status = ($obj->isactiveted=='1') ?
"Aktif":"TidakAktif";

        $i++;
    if ($i % 2 == 0) {
        $color = '#D2D2D2';
    }
    else {
        $color = '#BEBEBE';
    }

    if ($obj->id_kelas == $id_kelas)
    {
        $color = "#33CC00";
    }

    if ($obj->id_kelas >= 1) {
        $stabelcontent .= "<TR bgcolor='$color'
onMouseOver=\"this.bgColor='#FFCC99';\"
onMouseOut=\"this.bgColor='$color';\">
        <TD class='reportlist' align='right'>$i</TD>

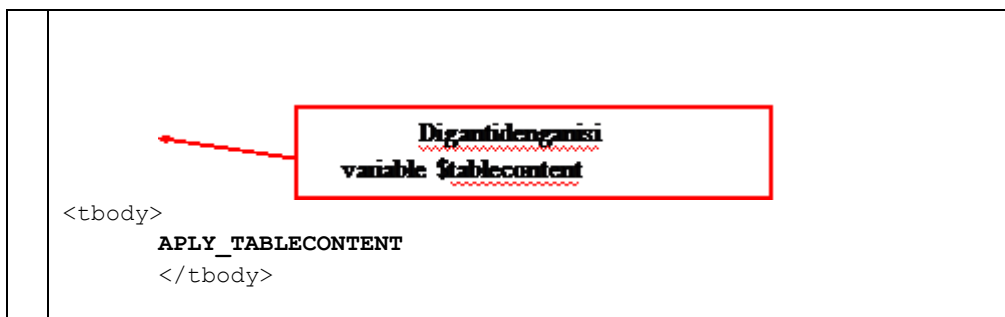
                                <TD
class='reportlist'>$obj->namakelas</TD>
                                <TD class='reportlist'>$obj->notekelas</TD>
                                <TD
class='reportlist' align='center'>$status</TD>
                                <TD align='center' class='reportlist'
valign='top'><A
HREF='akd_kelas.php?category=MOD_kelas&id=$obj-
>id_kelas&gui=activated' TITLE='EDIT $obj-
>namakelas'><INPUT TYPE='image'
SRC='./images/edit.png'></A> <a
href='akd_kelas.php?category=DEL_kelas&id=$obj->id_kelas'
onClick=\"return(confirm('Do you really want to delete
this record?'))\" TITLE='HAPUS $obj->namekelas'><INPUT
TYPE='image' SRC='./images/delete.png'></a></TD>

                                </TR>";
    }

    $tpl->replace("PTPN_TABLECONTENT", $stabelcontent);
    $tpl->write();

```

1. variable **\$sql** berfungsi untuk menampung perintah query untuk menampilkan data dari database. Lalu mengeksekusinya dengan perintah **mysql_query()** yang hasil eksekusinya ditampung di variable **\$response**.
2. Membuat variable **\$tabelcontent** yang bertipekan string.
3. Melakukan perulangan sebanyak data dari variable **\$response** di atas.
4. Pertama-tama mengecek apakah ada data yang akan ditampilkan atau tidak? Apabila ada, tampilkan data melalui perintah html yang di tampung dalam variable **\$tabelcontent**.
5. Memanggil function **replace** yang ada dalam class yang sudah disiapkan melalui variable **\$tpl** untuk menggantikan string **APLY_TABLECONTENT** yang ada pada coding interface **akd_kelas.shtml** dengan isi variable **\$tabelcontent**.



6. Menampilkan yang tadisudahdi **replace**.

▪ **Update**

Untuk mengubah data, sebelumnya buat interface .shtml baru bernama **akd_kelas_edit.shtml** coding nya hamper sama dengan **akd_kelas.shtml**

namun rubah bagian <form> nya menjadi seperti dibawah ini :

```
<FORM      action="akd_kelas.php"      method="post"
name="frm">
  <fieldset><legend>Input Data Kelas</legend>
    <table      width="100%"      border="0"
class="reportlist">
      <tr>
        <td align="left">NamaKelas</td>
        <td align="left">:</td>
        <td      ><input      name="namekelas"      type="text"
id="namekelas"      size="40"
value='APLY_FORM_NAMAKELAS' /></td>
      </tr>
      <tr valign="top">
        <td align="left" valign="top">Keterangan</td>
        <td align="left">:</td>
        <td      ><textarea name="notekelas" cols="40" rows='4'
id="notekelas">APLY_FORM_NOTEKELAS</textarea></td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td align="left" valign="top">Status</td>
        <td align="left">:</td>
        <td      colspan="2"><INPUT      TYPE="radio"
NAME="flagactive" VALUE="1" ACT>Aktif<INPUT TYPE="radio"
NAME="flagactive" VALUE="0" NAC>TidakAktif</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td align="center" colspan="3">
          <input      name="new"      type="button"
value="Batal"
onClick="javascript:location.href='akd_kelas.php'">
          <input name="btn_save" type="submit"
value="Simpan">
        </td>
        <td >
          <input type="hidden" name="category"
value="MOD_kelas">
          <input type="hidden" name="gui"
```

	<pre> value="deactivated"> <input type="hidden" name="id_kelas" value="APLY_FORM_ID_KELAS"> </td> </tr> </table> </fieldset> </FORM> </pre>
--	---

Setelah Membuat file .shtml **akd_kelas_edit.shtml** tersebut ,maka update bisa dilakukan dengan coding sebagai berikut :

	<pre> else if ((\$category == "MOD_kelas") && (\$gui == "deactivated")) { \$sql = "UPDATE akd_kelas SET namakelas = '\$namekelas',notekelas='\$notekelas',isactiveted='\$flagactive ' WHERE id_kelas=\$id_kelas"; \$response = mysql_query(\$sql); } </pre>
	<pre> if ((\$category == "MOD_kelas") && (\$gui == "activated")) { \$tpl = new PortiaTemplate("./templates/akd_kelas_edit.shtml"); } else { \$tpl = new PortiaTemplate("./templates/akd_kelas.shtml"); } </pre>
	<pre> \$tpl->replace("APLY_FORM_ID_KELAS", \$form_id_kelas); \$tpl->replace("APLY_FORM_NAMAKELAS", \$form_namakelas); </pre>


```

$tpl->replace("APLY_FORM_NOTEKELAS",
$form_notekelas);
$tpl->replace("APLY_FORM_KELAS", $form_flag);

if ($form_flag == 1)
{
    $tpl->replace("ACT", "checked");
    $tpl->replace("NAC", "");
}
else if ($form_flag == 0)
{
    $tpl->replace("ACT", "");
    $tpl->replace("NAC", "checked");
}

```

1. Pada coding di atas mengecek terlebih dahulu apakah variable **\$category** berisi MOD_kelas dan variable **\$gui** berisi deactivated atau bukan? Apabila benar, maka menjalankan perintah yang berada dibawahnya. variable **\$sql** berfungsi untuk menampung perintah query untuk update data di database. Lalu mengeksekusinya dengan perintah **mysql_query()**.

2. Untuk baris coding no.2 Pada coding di atas mengecek terlebih dahulu apakah variable **\$category** berisi MOD_kelas dan variable **\$gui** berisi activated atau bukan?. Apabila benar, maka menjalankan perintah yang berada dibawahnya yaitu membuat variable **\$tpl** sebagai instance dari class **AplysitTemplate** yang sebelumnya sudah di buat dari file **akd_kelas_edit.shtml** dan apabila bukan membuat variable **\$tpl** sebagai instance dari class **AplysitTemplate** dari file **akd_kelas.shtml**.
3. Memanggil function **replace** yang ada dalam class **AplysitTemplate** melalui variable **\$tpl** untuk menggantikan string **APLY_FORM_ID_KELAS** dengan **\$form_id_kelas**, **APLY_FORM_NAMAKELAS** dengan **\$form_namakelas**, **APLY_FORM_NOTEKELAS** dengan **\$form_notekelas**, **APLY_FORM_KELAS** dengan **\$form_flag** yang ada pada coding form **akd_kelas_edit.shtml**.

```

<tr>
<td align="left">NamaKelas</td>
<td align="left">:</td>
<td><input name="namekelas" type="text"
id="namekelas" size="40"
value='APLY_FORM_NAMAKELAS' /></td>
</tr>
<tr valign="top">
<td align="left" valign="top">Keterangan</td>
<td align="left">:</td>
<td><textarea name="notekelas" cols="40"
rows='4'
id="notekelas">APLY_FORM_NOTEKELAS</textarea>

```

a></td>
</tr>

Fungsi ini berfungsi agar data yang akan di update/di ubah masuk kedalam text box yang sudah di sediakan agar pengguna lebih mudah untuk merubahnya.

4. untuk mengecek jika **\$form_flag= 1** maka memanggil function **replace** yang ada dalam class **AplysitTemplate** melalui variable **\$tpl** untuk menggantikan string **ACT** dengan string **checked** dan menghapus String **NAC**. Sedangkan **\$flag** sama dengan 0 maka memanggil function **replace** yang ada dalam class **AplysitTemplate** melalui variable **\$tpl** untuk menggantikan string **NAC** dengan string **checked** dan menghapus String **ACT** yang ada pada coding form **akd_kelas_edit.shtml**.

<tr>
<td align="left" valign="top">Status</td>
<td align="left">:</td>
<td colspan="2"><INPUT TYPE="radio"
NAME="flagactive" VALUE="1" ACT >Aktif<INPUT
TYPE="radio" NAME="flagactive" VALUE="0"
NAC >TidakAktif</td>
</tr>

▪ Delete

Untuk menghapus data, interface mengirimkan variable **\$id** yang akan dihapus datanya dari database dan menghapusnya dengan coding sebagai berikut :

1	else if (\$category == "DEL_kelas") {
2	\$sql = "DELETE FROM akd_kelas
3	WHERE id_kelas = \$id";
4	\$response = mysql_query(\$sql);
5	}

variable **\$sql** berfungsi untuk menampung perintah query untuk menampilkan data dari database. Lalu mengeksekusinya dengan perintah **mysql_query()** yang hasil eksekusinya ditampung di variable **\$response**.

❖ Langkah-Langkah Membuat Elislab Conteigniter 2.1.4 Zip

persiapan :

sebelum kita memulai membuatnya, terlebih dahulu kita mendownload aplikasi condeigniternya. setelah download selesai di download lalu kita install terlebih dahulu sebelum kita gunakan.

▪ langkah 1 membuat hello world

setelah file selesai di install kemudian buka file di xampp->htdocs->wor->application->config.

berikut coding config.php nya:

```
<?php if ( ! defined('BASEPATH')) exit('No direct script access
allowed');
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Base Site URL
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

```
| URL to your CodeIgniter root. Typically this will be your base
URL,
```

```
| WITH a trailing slash:
```

```
|
```

```
|      http://example.com/
```

```
|
```

```
| If this is not set then CodeIgniter will guess the protocol,
domain and
```

```
| path to your installation.
```

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['base_url'] = 'localhost/hello_world';
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Index File
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

```
| Typically this will be your index.php file, unless you've
renamed it to
```

```
| something else. If you are using mod_rewrite to remove the
page set this
```

```
| variable so that it is blank.
```

```

|
*/

$config['index_page'] = 'index.php';

/*
|-----
| URI PROTOCOL
|-----
|
| This item determines which server global should be used to
retrieve the
| URI string. The default setting of 'AUTO' works for most
servers.
| If your links do not seem to work, try one of the other delicious
flavors:
|
| 'AUTO'                Default - auto detects
| 'PATH_INFO'           Uses the PATH_INFO
| 'QUERY_STRING'        Uses the QUERY_STRING
| 'REQUEST_URI'         Uses the REQUEST_URI
| 'ORIG_PATH_INFO'      Uses the ORIG_PATH_INFO
|
*/
$config['uri_protocol'] = 'AUTO';

/*
|-----
| URL suffix
|-----

```

|
| This option allows you to add a suffix to all URLs generated by
CodeIgniter.

| For more information please see the user guide:

|
| http://codeigniter.com/user_guide/general/urls.html

*/

```
$config['url_suffix'] = '';
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Default Language
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

| This determines which set of language files should be used.

Make sure

| there is an available translation if you intend to use something
other

| than english.

|

*/

```
$config['language'] = 'english';
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Default Character Set
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

| This determines which character set is used by default in
various methods

| that require a character set to be provided.

|

*/

\$config['charset'] = 'UTF-8';

/*

|-----

| Enable/Disable System Hooks

|-----

|

| If you would like to use the 'hooks' feature you must enable it
by

| setting this variable to TRUE (boolean). See the user guide for
details.

|

*/

\$config['enable_hooks'] = FALSE;

/*

|-----

| Class Extension Prefix

|-----

|

| This item allows you to set the filename/classname prefix when
extending

| native libraries. For more information please see the user guide:


```

|
| http://codeigniter.com/user_guide/general/core_classes.html
|
http://codeigniter.com/user_guide/general/creating_libraries.html
|
*/
$config['subclass_prefix'] = 'MY_';

/*
|-----
| Allowed URL Characters
|-----
|
| This lets you specify with a regular expression which characters
are permitted
| within your URLs. When someone tries to submit a URL with
disallowed
| characters they will get a warning message.
|
| As a security measure you are STRONGLY encouraged to
restrict URLs to
| as few characters as possible. By default only these are
allowed: a-z 0-9~%.:_-
|
| Leave blank to allow all characters -- but only if you are insane.
|
| DO NOT CHANGE THIS UNLESS YOU FULLY
UNDERSTAND THE REPERCUSSIONS!!

```

```
|  
*/  
$config['permitted_uri_chars'] = 'a-z 0-9~%.\:_\-';
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Enable Query Strings
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

| By default CodeIgniter uses search-engine friendly segment based URLs:

```
| example.com/who/what/where/
```

```
|
```

| By default CodeIgniter enables access to the `$_GET` array. If for some

| reason you would like to disable it, set 'allow_get_array' to FALSE.

```
|
```

```
| You can optionally enable standard query string based URLs:
```

```
| example.com?who=me&what=something&where=here
```

```
|
```

```
| Options are: TRUE or FALSE (boolean)
```

```
|
```

```
| The other items let you set the query string 'words' that will  
| invoke your controllers and its functions:
```

```
| example.com/index.php?c=controller&m=function
```

```
|
```

| Please note that some of the helpers won't work as expected
when

| this feature is enabled, since CodeIgniter is designed primarily
to

| use segment based URLs.

|

*/

\$config['allow_get_array'] = TRUE;

\$config['enable_query_strings'] = FALSE;

\$config['controller_trigger'] = 'c';

\$config['function_trigger'] = 'm';

\$config['directory_trigger'] = 'd'; // experimental not currently in

use

/*

|-----

| Error Logging Threshold

|-----

|

| If you have enabled error logging, you can set an error threshold

to

| determine what gets logged. Threshold options are:

| You can enable error logging by setting a threshold over zero.

The

| threshold determines what gets logged. Threshold options are:

|

| 0 = Disables logging, Error logging TURNED OFF

| 1 = Error Messages (including PHP errors)

| 2 = Debug Messages

| 3 = Informational Messages

| 4 = All Messages

|

| For a live site you'll usually only enable Errors (1) to be logged

otherwise

| your log files will fill up very fast.

|

*/

\$config['log_threshold'] = 0;

/*

|-----

| Error Logging Directory Path

|-----

|

| Leave this BLANK unless you would like to set something

other than the default

| application/logs/ folder. Use a full server path with trailing

slash.

|

*/

\$config['log_path'] = '';

/*

|-----

| Date Format for Logs

|-----

|

| Each item that is logged has an associated date. You can use
PHP date

| codes to set your own date formatting

|

*/

\$config['log_date_format'] = 'Y-m-d H:i:s';

/*

|-----

| Cache Directory Path

|-----

|

| Leave this BLANK unless you would like to set something
other than the default

| system/cache/ folder. Use a full server path with trailing slash.

|

*/

\$config['cache_path'] = '';

/*

|-----

| Encryption Key

|-----

|

| If you use the Encryption class or the Session class you
| MUST set an encryption key. See the user guide for info.

|

*/

\$config['encryption_key'] = '';

```

/*
|-----
| Session Variables
|-----
|
| 'sess_cookie_name'      = the name you want for the cookie
| 'sess_expiration'       = the number of SECONDS
you want the session to last.
| by default sessions last 7200 seconds (two hours). Set to zero
for no expiration.
| 'sess_expire_on_close'  = Whether to cause the session to
expire automatically
| when the browser window is closed
| 'sess_encrypt_cookie'   = Whether to encrypt the
cookie
| 'sess_use_database'     = Whether to save the session data to
a database
| 'sess_table_name'       = The name of the session
database table
| 'sess_match_ip'         = Whether to match the user's
IP address when reading the session data
| 'sess_match_useragent'  = Whether to match the User Agent
when reading the session data
| 'sess_time_to_update'   = how many seconds between
CI refreshing Session Information
|
*/
$config['sess_cookie_name']      = 'ci_session';

```

```
$config['sess_expiration']      = 7200;
$config['sess_expire_on_close'] = FALSE;
$config['sess_encrypt_cookie']  = FALSE;
$config['sess_use_database']    = FALSE;
$config['sess_table_name']      = 'ci_sessions';
$config['sess_match_ip']        = FALSE;
$config['sess_match_useragent'] = TRUE;
$config['sess_time_to_update']  = 300;
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Cookie Related Variables
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

```
| 'cookie_prefix' = Set a prefix if you need to avoid collisions
```

```
| 'cookie_domain' = Set to .your-domain.com for site-wide
```

cookies

```
| 'cookie_path' = Typically will be a forward slash
```

```
| 'cookie_secure' = Cookies will only be set if a secure HTTPS
```

connection exists.

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['cookie_prefix']  = "";
```

```
$config['cookie_domain']  = "";
```

```
$config['cookie_path']    = "/";
```

```
$config['cookie_secure']  = FALSE;
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

| Global XSS Filtering

|-----

|

| Determines whether the XSS filter is always active when GET,
POST or

| COOKIE data is encountered

|

*/

\$config['global_xss_filtering'] = FALSE;

/*

|-----

| Cross Site Request Forgery

|-----

| Enables a CSRF cookie token to be set. When set to TRUE,
token will be

| checked on a submitted form. If you are accepting user data, it
is strongly

| recommended CSRF protection be enabled.

|

| 'csrf_token_name' = The token name

| 'csrf_cookie_name' = The cookie name

| 'csrf_expire' = The number in seconds the token should expire.

*/

\$config['csrf_protection'] = FALSE;

\$config['csrf_token_name'] = 'csrf_test_name';

\$config['csrf_cookie_name'] = 'csrf_cookie_name';

\$config['csrf_expire'] = 7200;


```

/*
|-----
| Output Compression
|-----
|
| Enables Gzip output compression for faster page loads. When
enabled,
| the output class will test whether your server supports Gzip.
| Even if it does, however, not all browsers support compression
| so enable only if you are reasonably sure your visitors can
handle it.
|
| VERY IMPORTANT: If you are getting a blank page when
compression is enabled it
| means you are prematurely outputting something to your
browser. It could
| even be a line of whitespace at the end of one of your scripts.
For
| compression to work, nothing can be sent before the output
buffer is called
| by the output class. Do not 'echo' any values with compression
enabled.
|
*/
$config['compress_output'] = FALSE;

/*
|-----
| Master Time Reference

```

```
|-----  
|  
| Options are 'local' or 'gmt'. This pref tells the system whether to  
use  
| your server's local time as the master 'now' reference, or convert  
it to  
| GMT. See the 'date helper' page of the user guide for  
information
```

```
| regarding date handling.  
|  
*/  
$config['time_reference'] = 'local';
```

```
/*  
|-----  
| Rewrite PHP Short Tags  
|-----  
|  
| If your PHP installation does not have short tag support enabled  
CI  
| can rewrite the tags on-the-fly, enabling you to utilize that  
syntax
```

```
| in your view files. Options are TRUE or FALSE (boolean)  
|  
*/  
$config['rewrite_short_tags'] = FALSE;  
/*
```

```
|-----
```

| Reverse Proxy IPs

|-----

|

| If your server is behind a reverse proxy, you must whitelist the proxy IP

| addresses from which CodeIgniter should trust the HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR

| header in order to properly identify the visitor's IP address.

| Comma-delimited, e.g. '10.0.1.200,10.0.1.201'

|

*/

\$config['proxy_ips'] = '';

/* End of file config.php */

/* Location: ./application/config/config.php */

- buka welcome.php

berikut codingnya:

```
<?php if ( ! defined('BASEPATH')) exit('No direct script access allowed');
```

```
class Welcome extends CI_Controller {
```

```
    /**
```

```
     * Index Page for this controller.
```

```
     *
```

```
     * Maps to the following URL
```

```
     *      http://example.com/index.php/welcome
```

```
     *      - or -
```

```
     *
```

```
    http://example.com/index.php/welcome/index
```

```
     *      - or -
```

* Since this controller is set as the default controller in
 * config/routes.php, it's displayed at http://example.com/
 *
 * So any other public methods not prefixed with an
 underscore will

* map to /index.php/welcome/<method_name>

* @see

http://codeigniter.com/user_guide/general/urls.html

*/

public function index()

{

\$this->load->view('hello_world');

}

}

/* End of file welcome.php */

/* Location: ./application/controllers/welcome.php */

▪ berikut tampilan akhirnya :

▪ <p> hellow world </p>

• lankah 2 membuat form input:

berikut codingnya:

<?php if (! defined('BASEPATH')) exit('No direct script access
 allowed');

/*

|-----

| Base Site URL

|-----

|

| URL to your CodeIgniter root. Typically this will be your base
URL,

| WITH a trailing slash:

|

| http://example.com/

|

| If this is not set then CodeIgniter will guess the protocol,
domain and

| path to your installation.

|

*/

\$config['base_url'] =

'file:///C:/xampp/htdocs/wor/Addressbook/';

/*

|-----

| Index File

|-----

|

| Typically this will be your index.php file, unless you've
renamed it to

| something else. If you are using mod_rewrite to remove the
page set this

| variable so that it is blank.

|

*/

\$config['index_page'] = 'index.php';

/*

|-----

| URI PROTOCOL

|-----

|

| This item determines which server global should be used to retrieve the

| URI string. The default setting of 'AUTO' works for most servers.

| If your links do not seem to work, try one of the other delicious flavors:

|

| 'AUTO' Default - auto detects

| 'PATH_INFO' Uses the PATH_INFO

| 'QUERY_STRING' Uses the QUERY_STRING

| 'REQUEST_URI' Uses the REQUEST_URI

| 'ORIG_PATH_INFO' Uses the ORIG_PATH_INFO

|

*/

\$config['uri_protocol'] = 'AUTO';

/*

|-----

| URL suffix

|-----

|

| This option allows you to add a suffix to all URLs generated by CodeIgniter.

| For more information please see the user guide:

|

| http://codeigniter.com/user_guide/general/urls.html

```
*/
```

```
$config['url_suffix'] = '';
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Default Language
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

```
| This determines which set of language files should be used.
```

Make sure

```
| there is an available translation if you intend to use something
```

other

```
| than english.
```

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['language'] = 'english';
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Default Character Set
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

```
| This determines which character set is used by default in
```

various methods

```
| that require a character set to be provided.
```

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['charset'] = 'UTF-8';
```

```
/*
|-----
| Enable/Disable System Hooks
|-----
|
| If you would like to use the 'hooks' feature you must enable it
by
| setting this variable to TRUE (boolean). See the user guide for
details.
|
*/
$config['enable_hooks'] = FALSE;
```

```
/*
|-----
| Class Extension Prefix
|-----
|
| This item allows you to set the filename/classname prefix when
extending
| native libraries. For more information please see the user guide:
|
| http://codeigniter.com/user\_guide/general/core\_classes.html
|
http://codeigniter.com/user\_guide/general/creating\_libraries.html
|
*/
```



```
$config['subclass_prefix'] = 'MY_';
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Allowed URL Characters
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

| This lets you specify with a regular expression which characters are permitted

| within your URLs. When someone tries to submit a URL with disallowed

| characters they will get a warning message.

```
|
```

| As a security measure you are **STRONGLY** encouraged to restrict URLs to

| as few characters as possible. By default only these are allowed: a-z 0-9~%.:_-

```
|
```

| Leave blank to allow all characters -- but only if you are insane.

```
|
```

| **DO NOT CHANGE THIS UNLESS YOU FULLY UNDERSTAND THE REPERCUSSIONS!!**

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['permitted_uri_chars'] = 'a-z 0-9~%.:_-\'';
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----  
| Enable Query Strings  
|-----  
|  
| By default CodeIgniter uses search-engine friendly segment  
based URLs:  
| example.com/who/what/where/  
|  
| By default CodeIgniter enables access to the $_GET array. If  
for some  
| reason you would like to disable it, set 'allow_get_array' to  
FALSE.  
|  
| You can optionally enable standard query string based URLs:  
| example.com?who=me&what=something&where=here  
|  
| Options are: TRUE or FALSE (boolean)  
|  
| The other items let you set the query string 'words' that will  
| invoke your controllers and its functions:  
| example.com/index.php?c=controller&m=function  
|  
| Please note that some of the helpers won't work as expected  
when  
| this feature is enabled, since CodeIgniter is designed primarily  
to  
| use segment based URLs.  
|  
*/
```

```
$config['allow_get_array']      = TRUE;
$config['enable_query_strings'] = FALSE;
$config['controller_trigger']   = 'c';
$config['function_trigger']     = 'm';
$config['directory_trigger'] = 'd'; // experimental not currently in
```

use

```
/*
|-----|
| Error Logging Threshold
|-----|
|
| If you have enabled error logging, you can set an error threshold
```

to

```
| determine what gets logged. Threshold options are:
| You can enable error logging by setting a threshold over zero.
```

The

```
| threshold determines what gets logged. Threshold options are:
|
|      0 = Disables logging, Error logging TURNED OFF
|      1 = Error Messages (including PHP errors)
|      2 = Debug Messages
|      3 = Informational Messages
|      4 = All Messages
|
| For a live site you'll usually only enable Errors (1) to be logged
```

otherwise

```
| your log files will fill up very fast.
```

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['log_threshold'] = 0;
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Error Logging Directory Path
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

| Leave this BLANK unless you would like to set something
other than the default

| application/logs/ folder. Use a full server path with trailing
slash.

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['log_path'] = '';
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Date Format for Logs
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

| Each item that is logged has an associated date. You can use
PHP date

| codes to set your own date formatting

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['log_date_format'] = 'Y-m-d H:i:s';
```

```
/*
```

|-----

| Cache Directory Path

|-----

|

| Leave this BLANK unless you would like to set something
other than the default

| system/cache/ folder. Use a full server path with trailing slash.

|

*/

\$config['cache_path'] = '';

/*

|-----

| Encryption Key

|-----

|

| If you use the Encryption class or the Session class you
| MUST set an encryption key. See the user guide for info.

|

*/

\$config['encryption_key'] = '';

/*

|-----

| Session Variables

|-----

|

| 'sess_cookie_name' = the name you want for the cookie

| 'sess_expiration' = the number of SECONDS
you want the session to last.

| by default sessions last 7200 seconds (two hours). Set to zero
for no expiration.

| 'sess_expire_on_close' = Whether to cause the session to
expire automatically

| when the browser window is closed

| 'sess_encrypt_cookie' = Whether to encrypt the
cookie

| 'sess_use_database' = Whether to save the session data to
a database

| 'sess_table_name' = The name of the session
database table

| 'sess_match_ip' = Whether to match the user's
IP address when reading the session data

| 'sess_match_useragent' = Whether to match the User Agent
when reading the session data

| 'sess_time_to_update' = how many seconds between
CI refreshing Session Information

|

*/

\$config['sess_cookie_name'] = 'ci_session';

\$config['sess_expiration'] = 7200;

\$config['sess_expire_on_close'] = FALSE;

\$config['sess_encrypt_cookie'] = FALSE;

\$config['sess_use_database'] = FALSE;

\$config['sess_table_name'] = 'ci_sessions';

\$config['sess_match_ip'] = FALSE;

\$config['sess_match_useragent'] = TRUE;

```
$config['sess_time_to_update']    = 300;
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Cookie Related Variables
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

```
| 'cookie_prefix' = Set a prefix if you need to avoid collisions
```

```
| 'cookie_domain' = Set to .your-domain.com for site-wide  
cookies
```

```
| 'cookie_path'   = Typically will be a forward slash
```

```
| 'cookie_secure' = Cookies will only be set if a secure HTTPS  
connection exists.
```

```
|
```

```
*/
```

```
$config['cookie_prefix']    = "";
```

```
$config['cookie_domain']    = "";
```

```
$config['cookie_path']      = "/";
```

```
$config['cookie_secure']    = FALSE;
```

```
/*
```

```
|-----
```

```
| Global XSS Filtering
```

```
|-----
```

```
|
```

```
| Determines whether the XSS filter is always active when GET,  
POST or
```

```
| COOKIE data is encountered
```

```
|
```

```

*/

$config['global_xss_filtering'] = FALSE;

/*
|-----
| Cross Site Request Forgery
|-----
| Enables a CSRF cookie token to be set. When set to TRUE,
token will be
| checked on a submitted form. If you are accepting user data, it
is strongly
| recommended CSRF protection be enabled.
|
| 'csrf_token_name' = The token name
| 'csrf_cookie_name' = The cookie name
| 'csrf_expire' = The number in seconds the token should expire.
*/

$config['csrf_protection'] = FALSE;
$config['csrf_token_name'] = 'csrf_test_name';
$config['csrf_cookie_name'] = 'csrf_cookie_name';
$config['csrf_expire'] = 7200;

/*
|-----
| Output Compression
|-----
|
| Enables Gzip output compression for faster page loads. When
enabled,

```


| the output class will test whether your server supports Gzip.
| Even if it does, however, not all browsers support compression
| so enable only if you are reasonably sure your visitors can
handle it.

|
| VERY IMPORTANT: If you are getting a blank page when
compression is enabled it

| means you are prematurely outputting something to your
browser. It could

| even be a line of whitespace at the end of one of your scripts.

For

| compression to work, nothing can be sent before the output
buffer is called

| by the output class. Do not 'echo' any values with compression
enabled.

|
*/

\$config['compress_output'] = FALSE;

/*

|-----

| Master Time Reference

|-----

|

| Options are 'local' or 'gmt'. This pref tells the system whether to
use

| your server's local time as the master 'now' reference, or convert
it to

| GMT. See the 'date helper' page of the user guide for
information

| regarding date handling.

|

*/

\$config['time_reference'] = 'local';

/*

|-----

| Rewrite PHP Short Tags

|-----

|

| If your PHP installation does not have short tag support enabled

CI

| can rewrite the tags on-the-fly, enabling you to utilize that
syntax

| in your view files. Options are TRUE or FALSE (boolean)

|

*/

\$config['rewrite_short_tags'] = FALSE;

/*

|-----

| Reverse Proxy IPs

|-----

|

| If your server is behind a reverse proxy, you must whitelist the
proxy IP

| addresses from which CodeIgniter should trust the
HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR

| header in order to properly identify the visitor's IP address.

| Comma-delimited, e.g. '10.0.1.200,10.0.1.201'

|

*/

\$config['proxy_ips'] = '';

/* End of file config.php */

/* Location: ./application/config/config.php */

- buat coding home.php

berikut codingnya:

```
<?php if ( ! defined('BASEPATH')) exit('No direct script access
allowed');
```

```
/**
```

```
*
```

```
*/
```

```
class home extends CI_controller
```

```
{
```

```
    function index()
```

```
    {
```

```
        $data['content']='isi';
```

```
        $this->load->view('home',$data);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
?>
```

- buat home.php (view)

berikut codingnya:

```

        <?php if ( ! defined('BASEPATH')) exit('No direct script access
allowed');

        $this->load->view('header');
        $this->load->view('nav');
        $this->load->view('$content');
        $this->load->view('footer');
        ?>

```

- buat header.php

berikut codingnya:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Welcome to CodeIgniter</title>

    <style type="text/css">

        ::selection{ background-color: #E13300; color: white; }
        ::moz-selection{ background-color: #E13300; color: white; }
        ::webkit-selection{ background-color: #E13300; color: white; }

        body {
            background-color: #fff;
            margin: 40px;
            font: 13px/20px normal Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
            color: #4F5155;
        }

        a {
            color: #003399;
            background-color: transparent;
            font-weight: normal;

```

```
}

h1 {
    color: #444;
    background-color: transparent;
    border-bottom: 1px solid #D0D0D0;
    font-size: 19px;
    font-weight: normal;
    margin: 0 0 14px 0;
    padding: 14px 15px 10px 15px;
}

code {
    font-family: Consolas, Monaco, Courier New, Courier, monospace;
    font-size: 12px;
    background-color: #f9f9f9;
    border: 1px solid #D0D0D0;
    color: #002166;
    display: block;
    margin: 14px 0 14px 0;
    padding: 12px 10px 12px 10px;
}

#body{
    margin: 0 15px 0 15px;
}

p.footer{
    text-align: right;
    font-size: 11px;
    border-top: 1px solid #D0D0D0;
    line-height: 32px;
    padding: 0 10px 0 10px;
    margin: 20px 0 0 0;
}

#container{
    margin: 10px;
```

```

border: 1px solid #D0D0D0;
-webkit-box-shadow: 0 0 8px #D0D0D0;
}
</style>
</head>
</html>

```

- buat nav.php
berikut codingnya:

```

<div>
<ul>
<li>home</li>
<li>data</li>
</ul>
</div>

```

- buat footer.php
berikut codingnya:

```

<footer>
copyright 2013
</footer>

```

- buat isi.php
berikut codingnya:

```

<div id="container">
  <h1> form address book </h1>
  <div id="body">
    <form>
      <label>nama</label><br>
      <input type="text" name="nama" placeholder="masukkan
nama"><br><label>alamat</label><br>

```

```

        <textarea name="alamat" placeholder="masukan
alamat"></textarea><br><label>email</label><br>
        <input type="email" name="email" placeholder="masukkan
email"><br><label>phone</label><br>
        <input type="text" name="phone" placeholder="masukkan
phone"><br><label>mobile</label><br>
        <input type="text" name="mobile" placeholder="masukkan mobile"><br>
        <input type="submit" name="submit" value=" kirim"></form><br>
        <tr><table border="1">
            <td>nama</td>
            <td>alamat</td>
            <td>email</td>
            <td>phone</td>
            <td>mobile</td>
            <td>action</td>
        </tr>
        <?php
        if($addressbook != null){
            foreach ($addressbook as $row){
                echo
                "<tr>
                <td>".$row->nama."</td>
                <td>".$row->alamat."</td>
                <td>".$row->email."</td>
                <td>".$row->phone."</td>
                <td>".$row->mobile."</td>
                <td>
                    <a href='>edit</a> | <a href='
                    ".base_url().".index.php/home/delete_address/$row->nama'>hapus</a></td>
                </tr>";}

```

```
}  
?></table>  
  
    </div>  
  
</div>
```

- buka routes.php

berikut codingnya:

```
<?php if ( ! defined('BASEPATH')) exit('No direct script access allowed');  
/*
```

```
| -----
```

```
| URI ROUTING
```

```
| -----
```

```
| This file lets you re-map URI requests to specific controller functions.
```

```
|
```

```
| Typically there is a one-to-one relationship between a URL string  
| and its corresponding controller class/method. The segments in a  
| URL normally follow this pattern:
```

```
|
```

```
|     example.com/class/method/id/
```

```
|
```

```
| In some instances, however, you may want to remap this relationship  
| so that a different class/function is called than the one  
| corresponding to the URL.
```

```
|
```

```
| Please see the user guide for complete details:
```

```
|
```

```
|     http://codeigniter.com/user\_guide/general/routing.html
```

```
|
```

```
| -----
```

```
| RESERVED ROUTES
```

```
| -----
```

```
|
```

```
| There are two reserved routes:
```

```
|
```

```
|     $route['default_controller'] = 'welcome';
```

```
|
```

```
| This route indicates which controller class should be loaded if the
```


| URI contains no data. In the above example, the "welcome" class
| would be loaded.

|

| \$route['404_override'] = 'errors/page_missing';

|

| This route will tell the Router what URI segments to use if those provided
| in the URL cannot be matched to a valid route.

|

*/

\$route['default_controller'] = "home";

\$route['404_override'] = "";

/* End of file routes.php */

/* Location: ./application/config/routes.php */