Pemrograman Desktop 9

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Relasi Tabel

- Materi sebelumnya hanya menampilkan data dari 1 tabel.
- Kita bisa mengakses data pada tabel lain dalam RDBMS menggunakan mekanisme primary key – foreign key
- Di PyQt, QSqlRelationalTableModel dapat digunakan untuk hal ini

Relasi Tabel

• Format perintah:

```
from PyQt6.QtSql import QSqlRelation, QSqlRelationalTableModel

self.model = QSqlRelationalTableModel(db=db)

relation = QSqlRelation('<related_table>',
   '<related_table_foreign_key_column', '<column_to_display>')
self.model.setRelation(<column>, relation)
```

• Contoh:

```
self.model.setTable("Track")
self.model.setRelation(
     2, QSqlRelation("Album", "AlbumId", "Title")
)
self.model.setRelation(
     3, QSqlRelation("MediaType", "MediaTypeId", "Name")
)
self.model.setRelation(
     4, QSqlRelation("Genre", "GenreId", "Name")
)
self.model.select()
```

Relasi Tabel

```
class MainWindow(QMainWindow):
  def init (self):
    super(). init ()
    self.table = QTableView()
    self.model = QSqlRelationalTableModel(db=db)
    self.table.setModel(self.model)
    self.model.setTable("Track")
    self.model.setRelation(
      2, QSqlRelation("Album", "AlbumId", "Title")
    self.model.setRelation(
      3, QSqlRelation("MediaType", "MediaTypeId", "Name")
    self.model.setRelation(
      4, QSqlRelation("Genre", "Genreld", "Name")
    self.model.select()
    self.setMinimumSize(QSize(1024, 600))
    self.setCentralWidget(self.table)
```

Edit Related Fields

- Contoh sebelumnya tidak dapat melakukan editing pada tabel relasi
- PyQt menyediakan QSqlRelationalDelegate yang dapat melakukan editing dengan menampilkan ComboBox

Edit Related Fields

```
class MainWindow(QMainWindow):
 def __init__(self):
    super().__init__()
    self.table = QTableView()
    self.model = QSqlRelationalTableModel(db=db)
    self.table.setModel(self.model)
    self.model.setTable("Track")
    self.model.setRelation(
      2, QSqlRelation("Album", "AlbumId", "Title") )
    self.model.setRelation(
      3, QSqlRelation("MediaType", "MediaTypeId", "Name") )
    self.model.setRelation(
      4, QSqlRelation("Genre", "Genreld", "Name") )
    delegate = QSqlRelationalDelegate(self.table)
    self.table.setItemDelegate(delegate)
    self.model.select()
    self.setMinimumSize(QSize(1024, 600))
    self.setCentralWidget(self.table)
```

• Kita dapat juga melakukan query menggunakan perintah SQL

```
class MainWindow(QMainWindow):
 def __init__(self):
    super().__init__()
    self.table = QTableView()
    self.model = QSqlQueryModel()
    self.table.setModel(self.model)
    query = QSqlQuery("SELECT Name, Composer FROM track ", db=db)
    self.model.setQuery(query)
    self.setMinimumSize(QSize(1024, 600))
    self.setCentralWidget(self.table)
```

- Contoh sebelumnya hanya melakukan perintah query sederhana
- Kita juga bisa melakukan query kompleks: antar beberapa tabel dan menggunakan filter

```
query = QSqlQuery(db=db)
query.prepare(
    "SELECT Name, Composer, Album.Title FROM Track "
    "INNER JOIN Album ON Track.AlbumId = Album.AlbumId "
    "WHERE Album.Title LIKE '%' || :album_title || '%' "
)
query.bindValue(":album_title", "Sinatra")
query.exec()
```

```
SELECT Name, Composer, Album.Title FROM Track
INNER JOIN Album ON Track.AlbumId = Album.AlbumId
WHERE Album.Title LIKE '%Sinatra%'
```

```
class MainWindow(QMainWindow):
  def init (self):
    super().__init__()
    self.table = QTableView()
    self.model = QSqlQueryModel()
    self.table.setModel(self.model)
    query = QSqlQuery(db=db)
    query.prepare(
      "SELECT Name, Composer, Album.Title FROM Track"
      "INNER JOIN Album ON Track.AlbumId = Album.AlbumId "
      "WHERE Album.Title LIKE '%' || :album title || '%' "
    query.bindValue(":album_title", "Sinatra")
    query.exec()
    self.model.setQuery(query)
    self.setMinimumSize(QSize(1024, 600))
    self.setCentralWidget(self.table)
```