



# Visual Programming Komponen Data Kontrol dan Implementasi Sintaks Query (Case: Aplikasi Perpustakaan)

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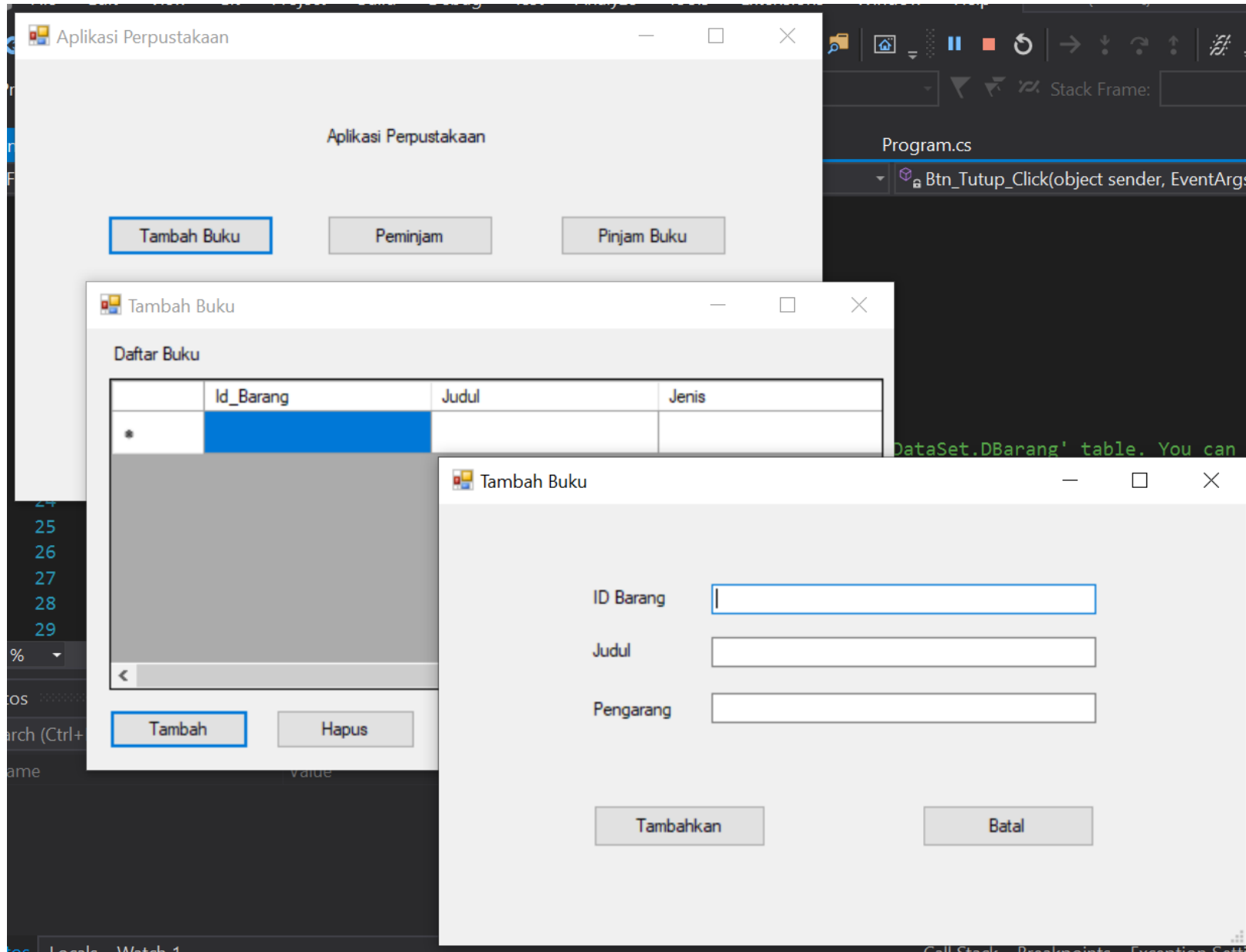
(14<sup>th</sup> meeting)

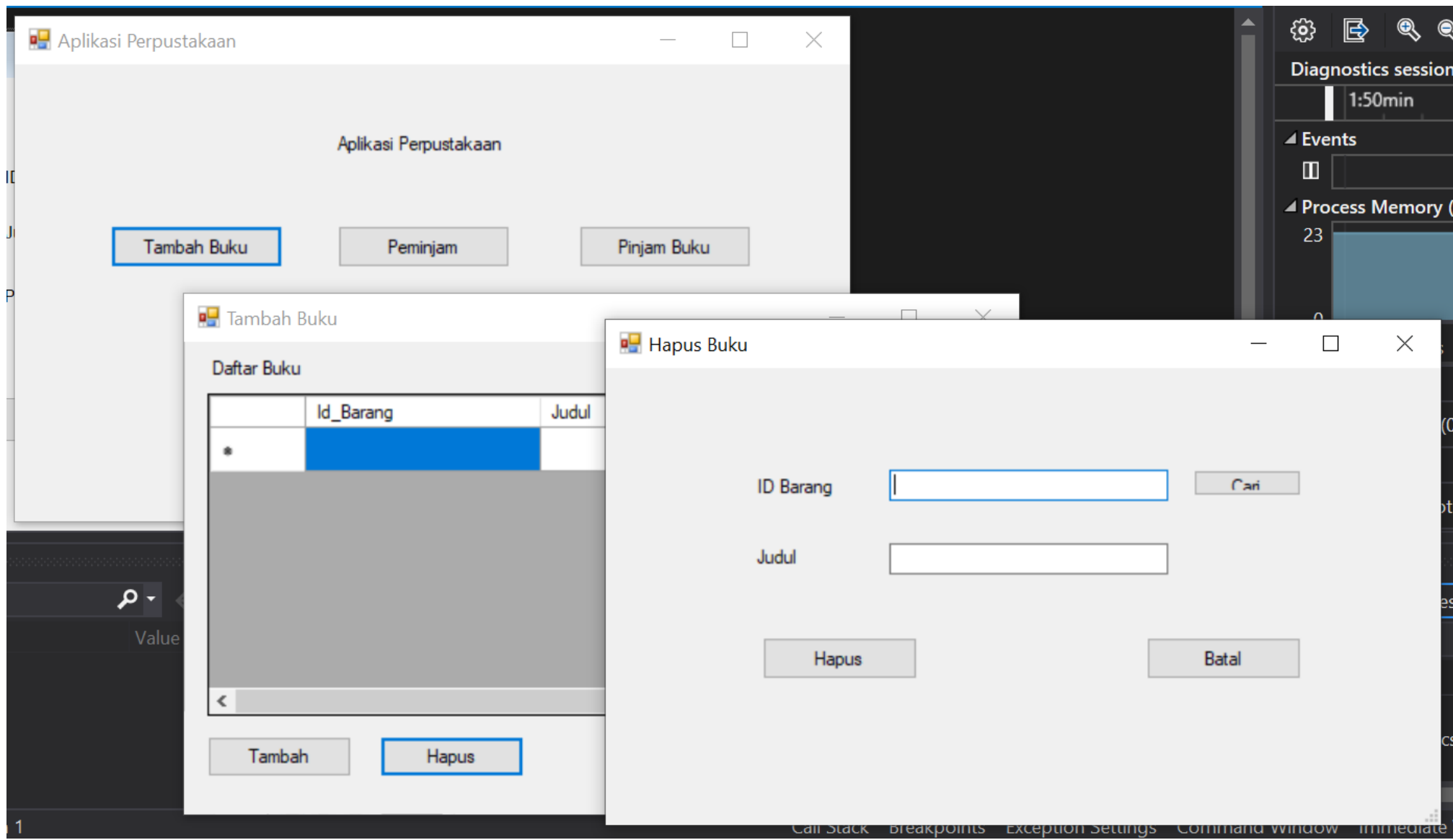
# Outline

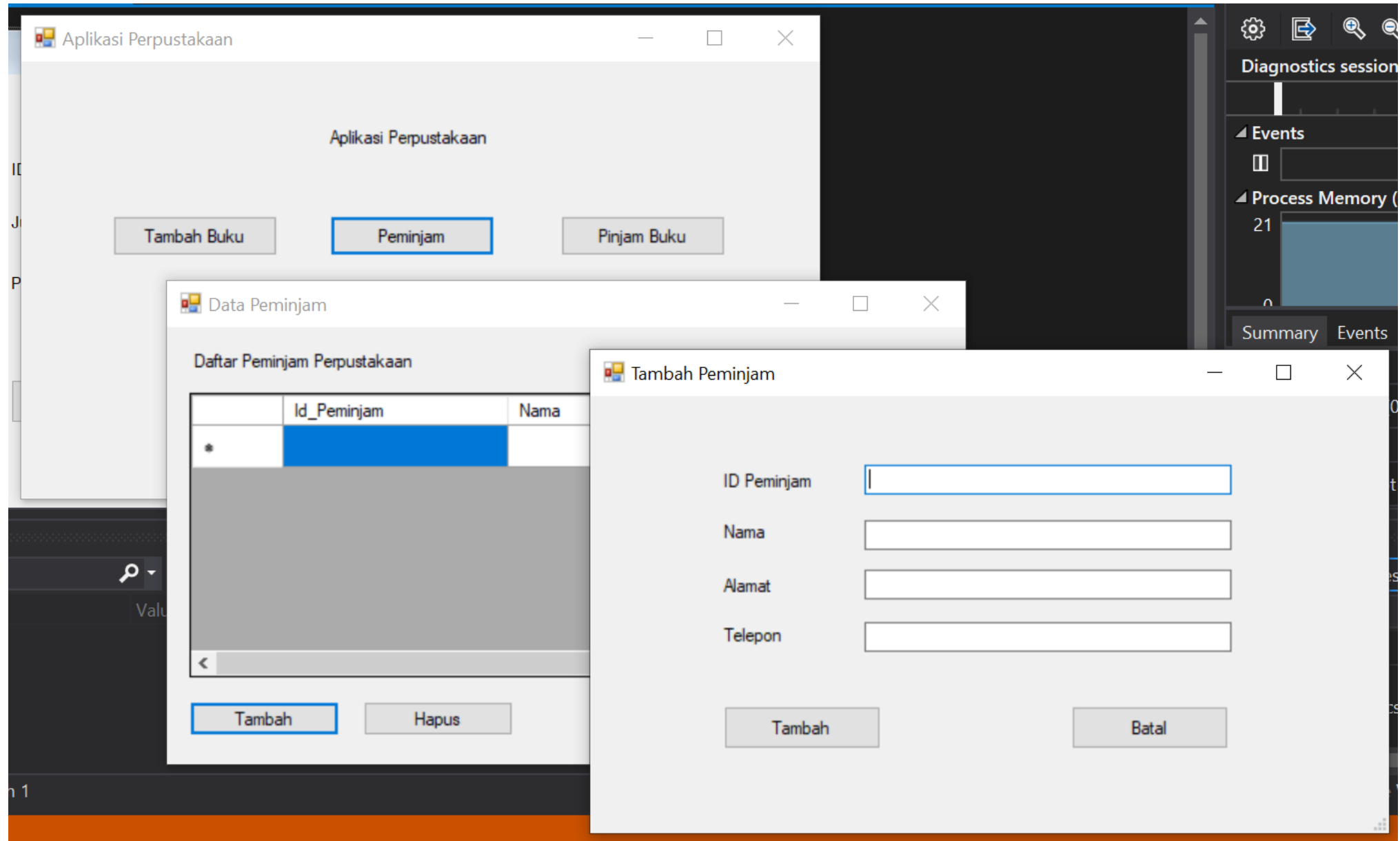
- PRAKTIKUM “Kode Program Untuk Database” Aplikasi Perpustakaan
- Implementasi (Data Kontrol) pada Windows form (Proyek: Aplikasi Perpustakaan) – Menghubungkan antar Form
  - Membuat Class Koneksi
  - Menulis kode FormUtama
  - Menulis kode (All-Form)
- Implementasi CRUD

Praktikum ini merupakan kelanjutan dari hasil praktikum sebelumnya!

# Review







# Input Data

# Menghubungkan Form “GetConnection()”

- Pada bagian ini berfungsi menghubungkan koneksi form yang memiliki keterlibatan dengan data control / database
- Langkah-Langkah:
  1. Buka Form Tambah Buku



The screenshot shows a Windows-style application window titled "Form Tambah Buku". It contains three text input fields for data entry: "ID Barang", "Judul", and "Pengarang". At the bottom of the form, there are two buttons: "Tambahkan" (Add) and "Batal" (Cancel).

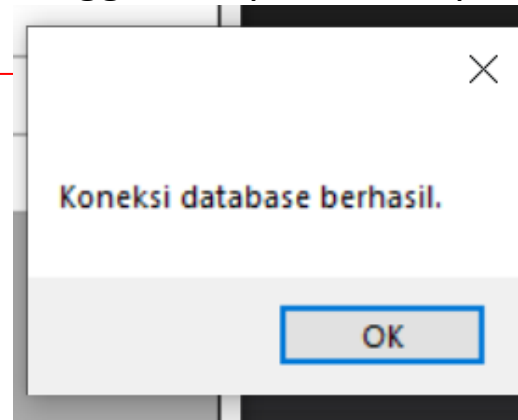


# Cont.

2. Klik ganda pada form, dan masukkan kode berikut:

```
private void FormInputBuku_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    Connection.GetConnection();
}
```

Kode ini berfungsi untuk mengeluarkan popup window yang menginformasikan aktifasi database / koneksi database Anda sehingga setiap kali terdapat Event yang melibatkan database, maka akan terdapat pesan sebagai berikut:



# Kode Button Tambah / Insert Database

1. Klik ganda pada button Tambah pada Form Tambah Buku untuk menambahkan kode insert database berdasarkan Field (Text) yang user masukkan/isikan.
2. Masukkan kode berikut pada fungsi:

```
private void Btn_Tambah_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    if(Txt_IDBarang.Text == "" || Txt_Judul.Text=="" || Txt_Pengarang.Text=="")
    {
        MessageBox.Show("Data Belum Lengkap.");
    }
}
```

```

else
{
    string connectionString = "Data
Source=(localdb)\MSSQLLocalDB;Initial
Catalog=DataPerpus;Integrated
Security=True";

    using (SqlConnection connection = new
SqlConnection(connectionString))
    {
        SqlCommand cmd = new SqlCommand("INSERT
INTO DBarang(Id_Barang, Judul, Jenis)
VALUES (@Id, @Judul, @Jenis)");
        cmd.CommandType = CommandType.Text;
        cmd.Connection = connection;

        cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Id",
Txt_IDBarang.Text);

        cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Judul",
Txt_Judul.Text);

        cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Jenis",
Txt_Pengarang.Text);
    }
}

```

```

connection.Open();
MessageBox.Show("Data Berhasil ditambahkan");
cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

Txt_IDBarang.Text = "";
Txt_Judul.Text = "";
Txt_Pengarang.Text = "";
}
}

```

```

private void Btn_Tambah_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    if(Txt_IDBarang.Text == "" || Txt_Judul.Text=="" || Txt_Pengarang.Text=="")
    {
        MessageBox.Show("Data Belum Lengkap.");
    }
    else
    {
        string connectionString = "Data Source=(localdb)\\MSSQLLocalDB;Initial " +
            "Catalog=DataPerpus;Integrated Security=True";

        using (SqlConnection connection = new SqlConnection(connectionString))
        {
            SqlCommand cmd = new SqlCommand("INSERT INTO DBarang(Id_Barang, Judul, Jenis) " +
                "VALUES (@Id, @Judul, @Jenis)");
            cmd.CommandType = CommandType.Text;
            cmd.Connection = connection;
            cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Id", Txt_IDBarang.Text);
            cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Judul", Txt_Judul.Text);
            cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Jenis", Txt_Pengarang.Text);
            connection.Open();
            MessageBox.Show("Data Berhasil ditambahkan");
            cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
            connection.Close();

            Txt_IDBarang.Text = "";
            Txt_Judul.Text = "";
            Txt_Pengarang.Text = "";
        }
    }
}

```

# SQL INSERT INTO Statement

- The INSERT INTO statement is used to insert new records in a table.

```
INSERT INTO DBarang(Id_Barang, Judul, Jenis) VALUES (@Id, @Judul, @Jenis)
```

- It is possible to write the INSERT INTO statement in two ways:

- Specify both the column names and the values to be inserted:

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, column3, ...)
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);
```

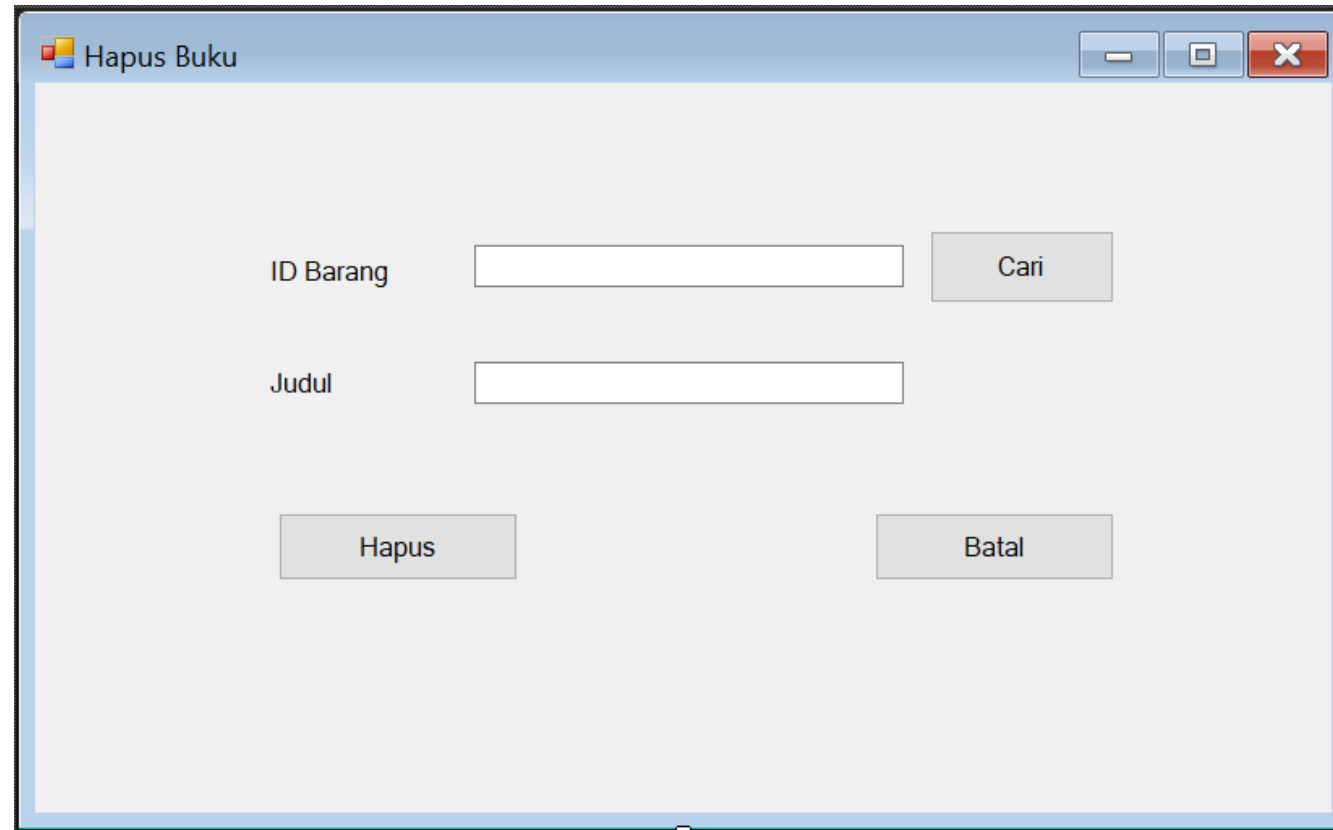
- If you are adding values for all the columns of the table, you do not need to specify the column names in the SQL query. However, make sure the order of the values is in the same order as the columns in the table. Here, the INSERT INTO syntax would be as follows:

```
INSERT INTO table_name
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);
```

# Search & Delete Data

# Form Hapus Buku

- Klik Ganda pada Form Hapus Buku



The screenshot shows a Windows application window titled "Hapus Buku". The window has a light blue title bar with standard Windows window controls (minimize, maximize, close) on the right. The main content area is light gray and contains the following elements:

- A label "ID Barang" followed by a text input field.
- A button labeled "Cari" positioned to the right of the "ID Barang" input field.
- A label "Judul" followed by a text input field.
- A button labeled "Hapus" positioned below the "ID Barang" input field.
- A button labeled "Batal" positioned to the right of the "Judul" input field.

# Kode Button “Cari”

1. Klik ganda pada button Cari, kemudian masukkan kode berikut:

```
private void Btn_Cari_Click(object sender, EventArgs
e)
{
    if(Txt_IDBarang.Text == "")
    {
        MessageBox.Show("Silahkan memasukkan ID
        Buku/Barang");
    }
    else
    {
        string connectionString = "Data
        Source=(localdb)\MSSQLLocalDB;Initial
        Catalog=DataPerpus;Integrated Security=True";

        using(SqlConnection connection = new
        SqlConnection(connectionString))
        {
            SqlCommand cmd = new SqlCommand("SELECT
            Judul FROM [DBarang] WHERE Id_Barang =
            @Id");
```

```
cmd.CommandType = CommandType.Text;
cmd.Connection = connection;
cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Id",
Txt_IDBarang.Text);
connection.Open();

using(SqlDataReader reader =
cmd.ExecuteReader())
{
    while(reader.Read())
    {
        Txt_Judul.Text =
        reader["Judul"].ToString();
    }
}
cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
connection.Close();
}
}
```



```

private void Btn_Cari_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    if(Txt_IDBarang.Text == "")
    {
        MessageBox.Show("Silahkan memasukkan ID Buku/Barang");
    }
    else
    {
        string connectionString = "Data Source=(localdb)\\MSSQLLocalDB;Initial " +
            "Catalog=DataPerpus;Integrated Security=True";

        using(SqlConnection connection = new SqlConnection(connectionString))
        {
            SqlCommand cmd = new SqlCommand("SELECT Judul FROM [DBarang] WHERE Id_Barang = @Id");
            cmd.CommandType = CommandType.Text;
            cmd.Connection = connection;
            cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Id", Txt_IDBarang.Text);
            connection.Open();

            using(SqlDataReader reader = cmd.ExecuteReader())
            {
                while(reader.Read())
                {
                    Txt_Judul.Text = reader["Judul"].ToString();
                }
            }
            cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
            connection.Close();
        }
    }
}

```

# SQL SELECT Statement

- The SELECT statement is used to select data from a database.

```
"SELECT Judul FROM [DBarang] WHERE Id_Barang = @Id"
```

- The data returned is stored in a result table, called the result-set.
- Syntax:

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name;
```

# Kode Button “Hapus”

1. Klik ganda pada button Hapus, kemudian masukkan kode berikut:

```
private void Btn_Hapus_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    if(Txt_IDBarang.Text == "")
    {
        MessageBox.Show("Silahkan masukkan ID  
Buku/Barang");
    }
    else
    {
        string connectionString = "Data  
Source=(localdb)\\MSSQLLocalDB;Initial  
Catalog=DataPerpus;Integrated Security=True";

        using (SqlConnection connection = new  
SqlConnection(connectionString))
        {
            SqlCommand cmd = new SqlCommand("DELETE FROM  
[DBarang] WHERE Id_Barang = @Id");
```

```
cmd.CommandType = CommandType.Text;
cmd.Connection = connection;

cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Id",
    Txt_IDBarang.Text);
connection.Open();
MessageBox.Show("Data berhasil dihapus.");
cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
connection.Close();

    Txt_IDBarang.Text = "";
    Txt_Judul.Text = "";
        }
    }
}
```

```

private void Btn_Hapus_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    if(Txt_IDBarang.Text == "")
    {
        MessageBox.Show("Silahkan masukkan ID Buku/Barang");
    }
    else
    {
        string connectionString = "Data Source=(localdb)\\MSSQLLocalDB;Initial " +
            "Catalog=DataPerpus;Integrated Security=True";

        using (SqlConnection connection = new SqlConnection(connectionString))
        {
            SqlCommand cmd = new SqlCommand("DELETE FROM [DBarang] WHERE Id_Barang = @Id");
            cmd.CommandType = CommandType.Text;
            cmd.Connection = connection;
            cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Id", Txt_IDBarang.Text);
            connection.Open();
            MessageBox.Show("Data berhasil dihapus.");
            cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
            connection.Close();

            Txt_IDBarang.Text = "";
            Txt_Judul.Text = "";
        }
    }
}

```

# SQL DELETE Statement

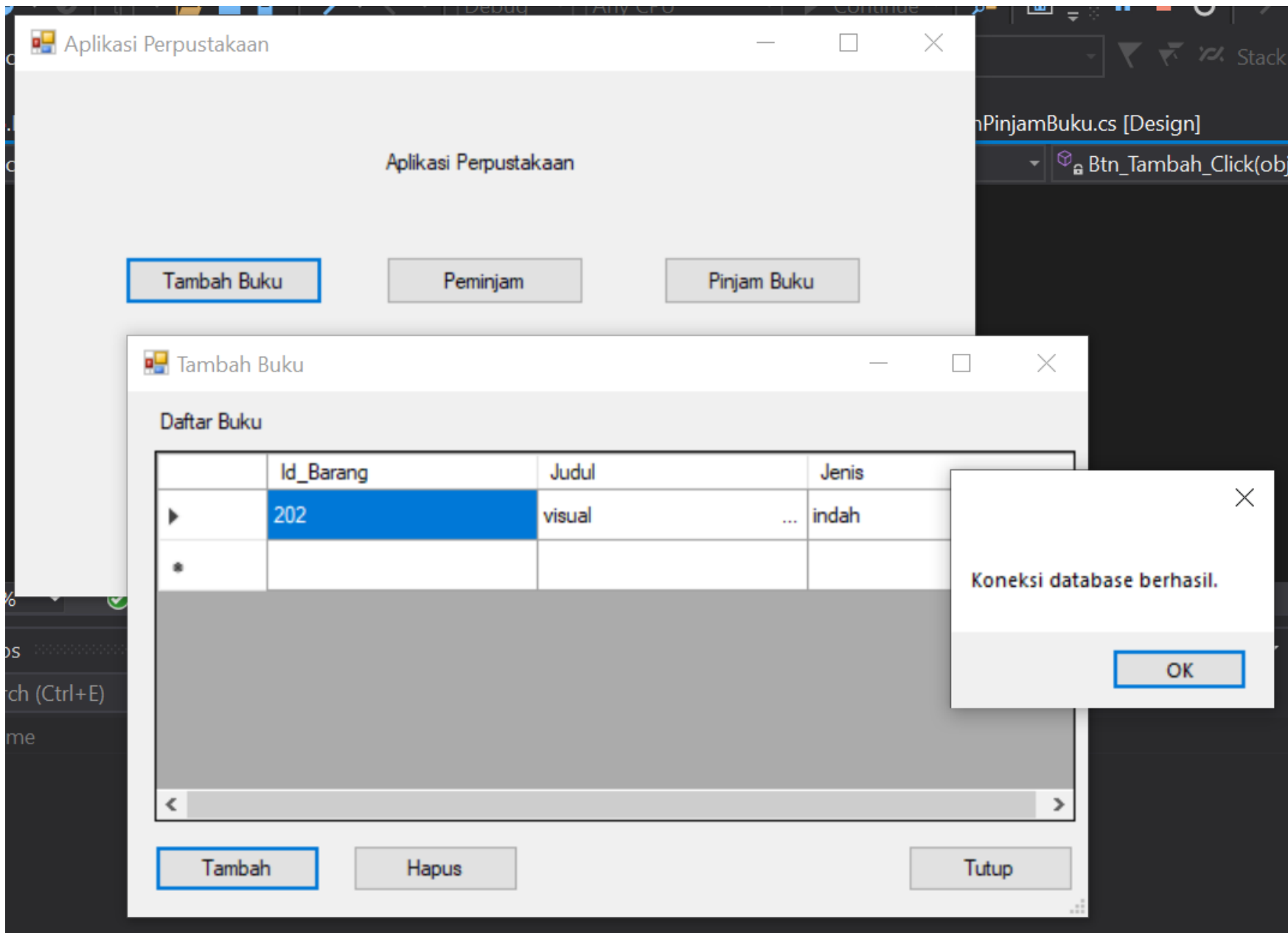
- The DELETE statement is used to delete existing records in a table.

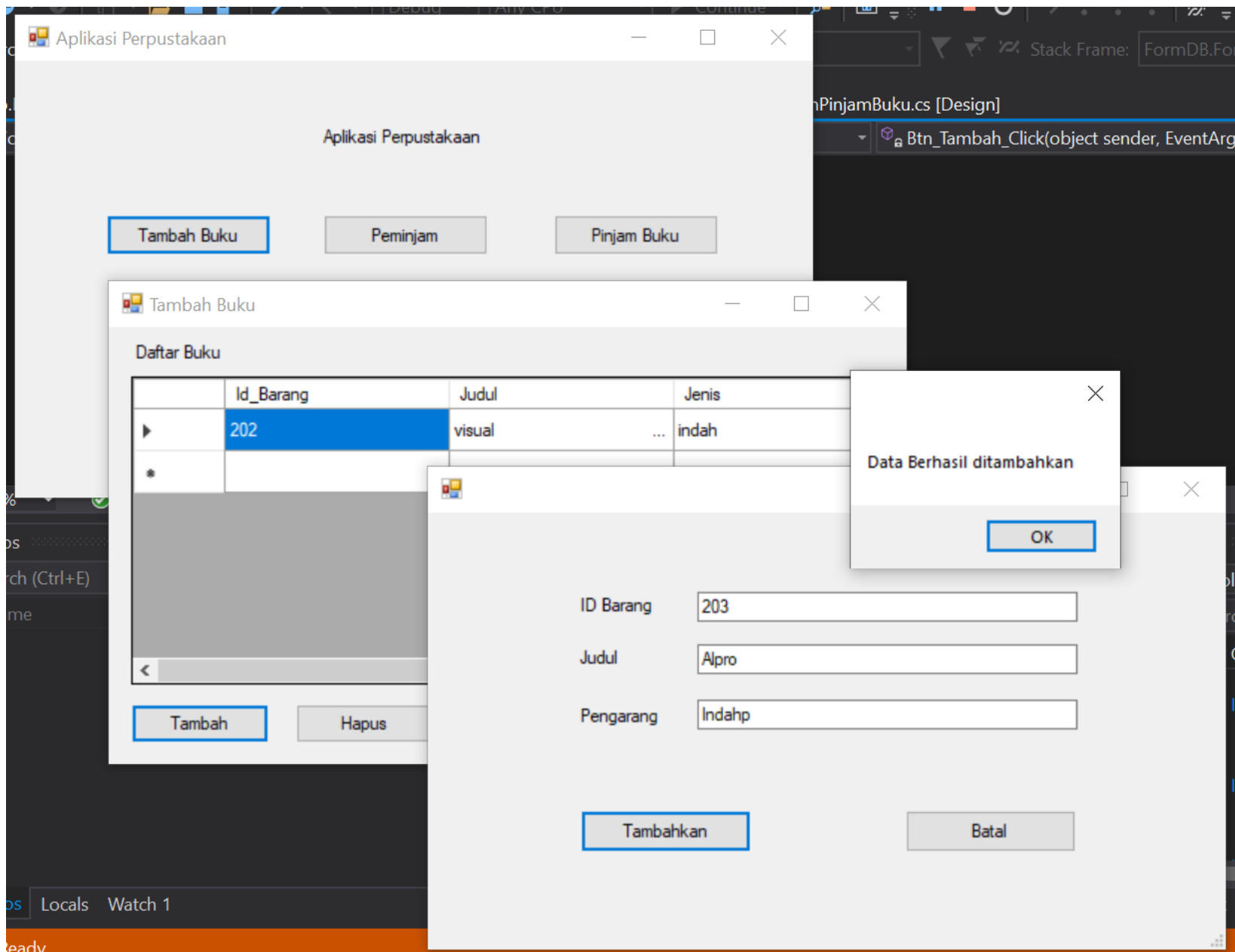
```
"DELETE FROM [DBarang] WHERE Id_Barang = @Id"
```

- Syntax:

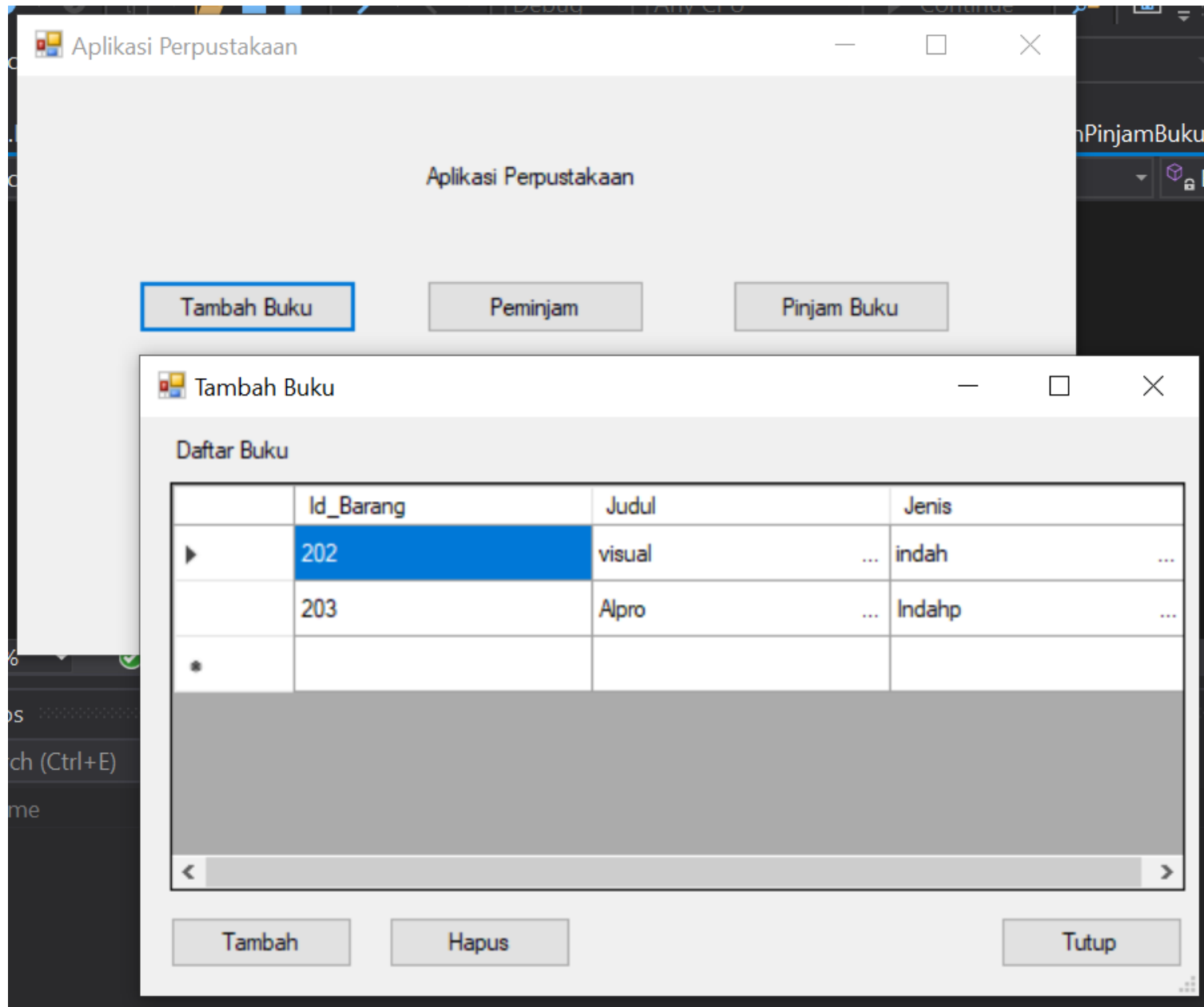
```
DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;
```

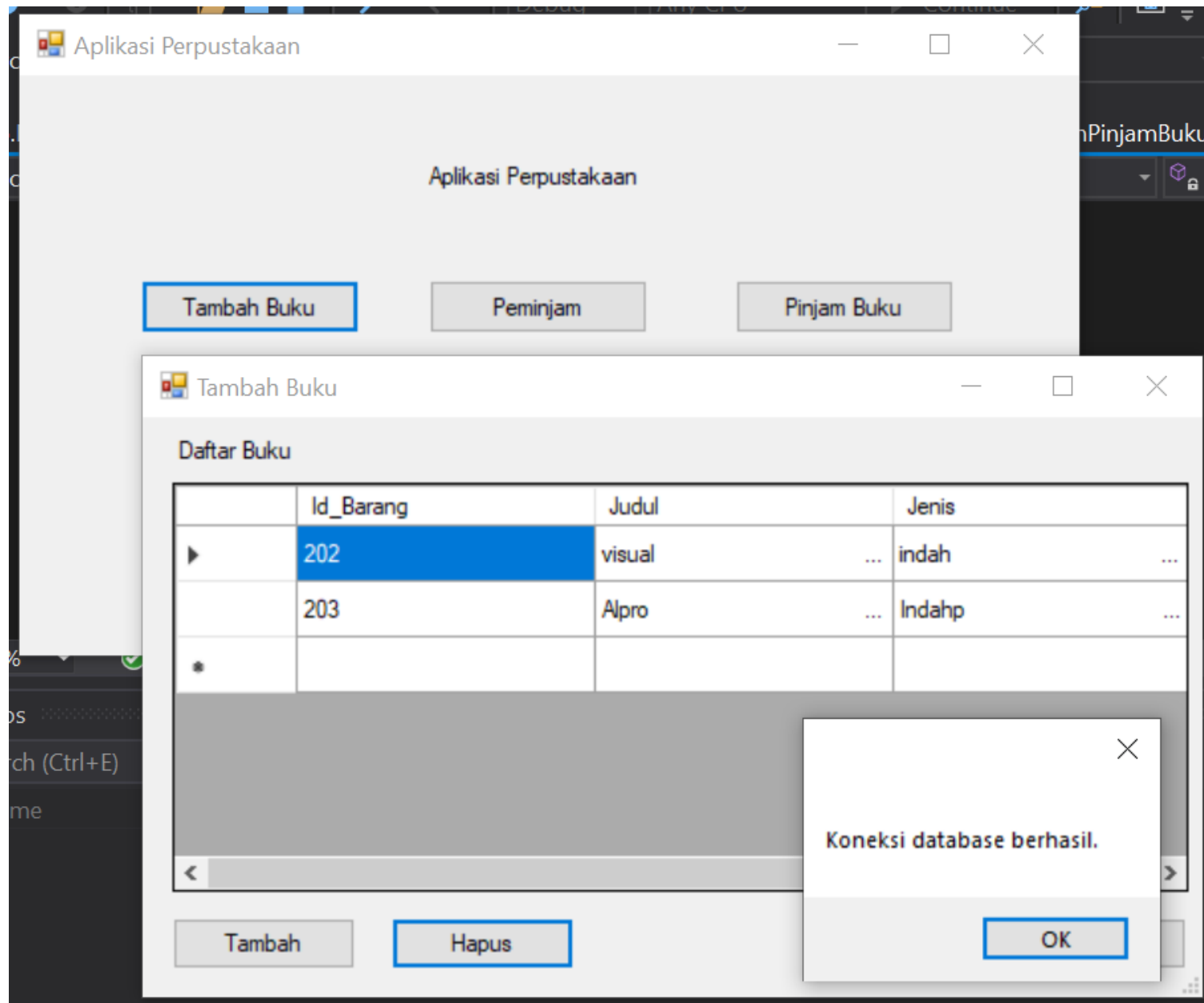
# Hasil Program (Running)

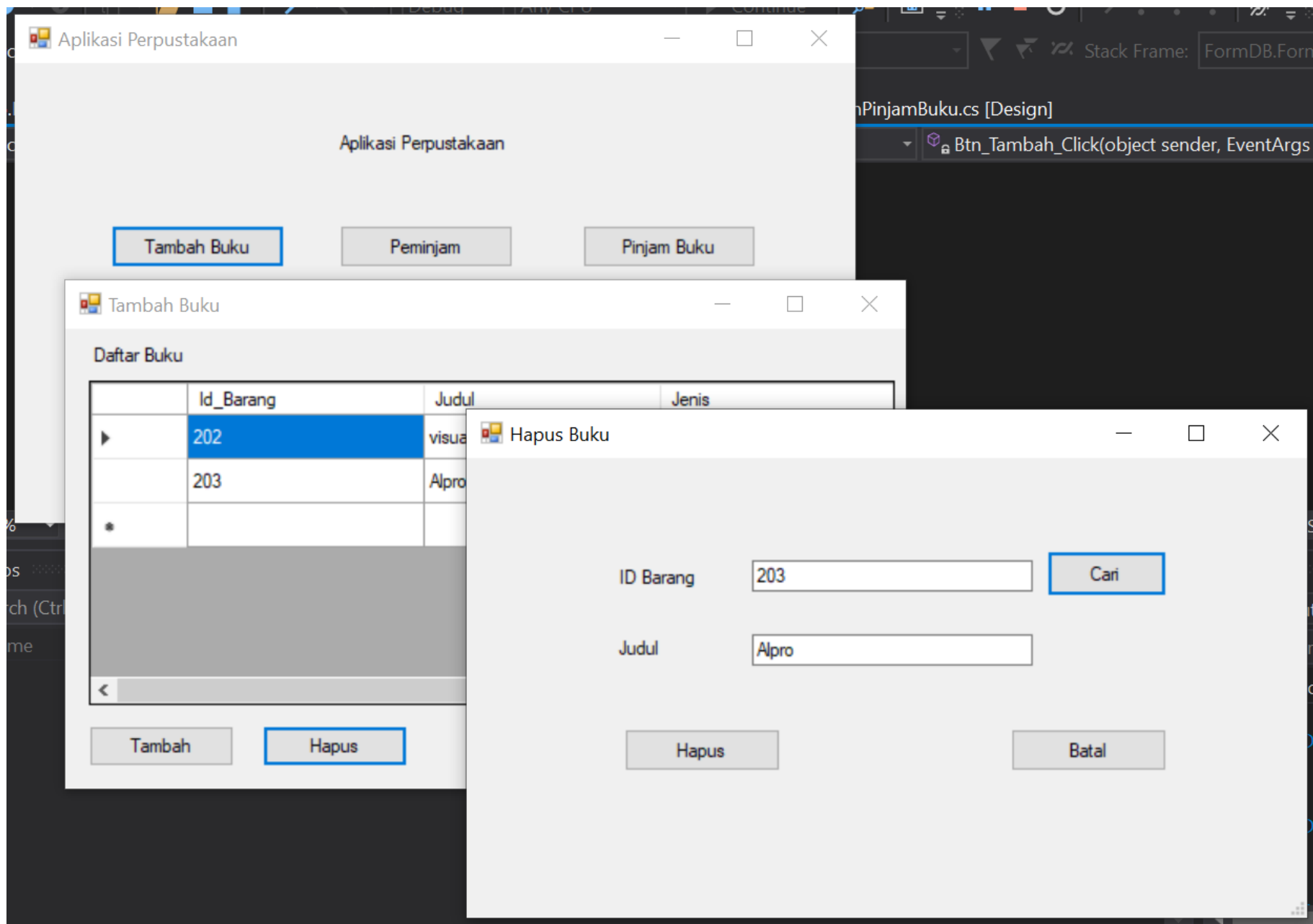


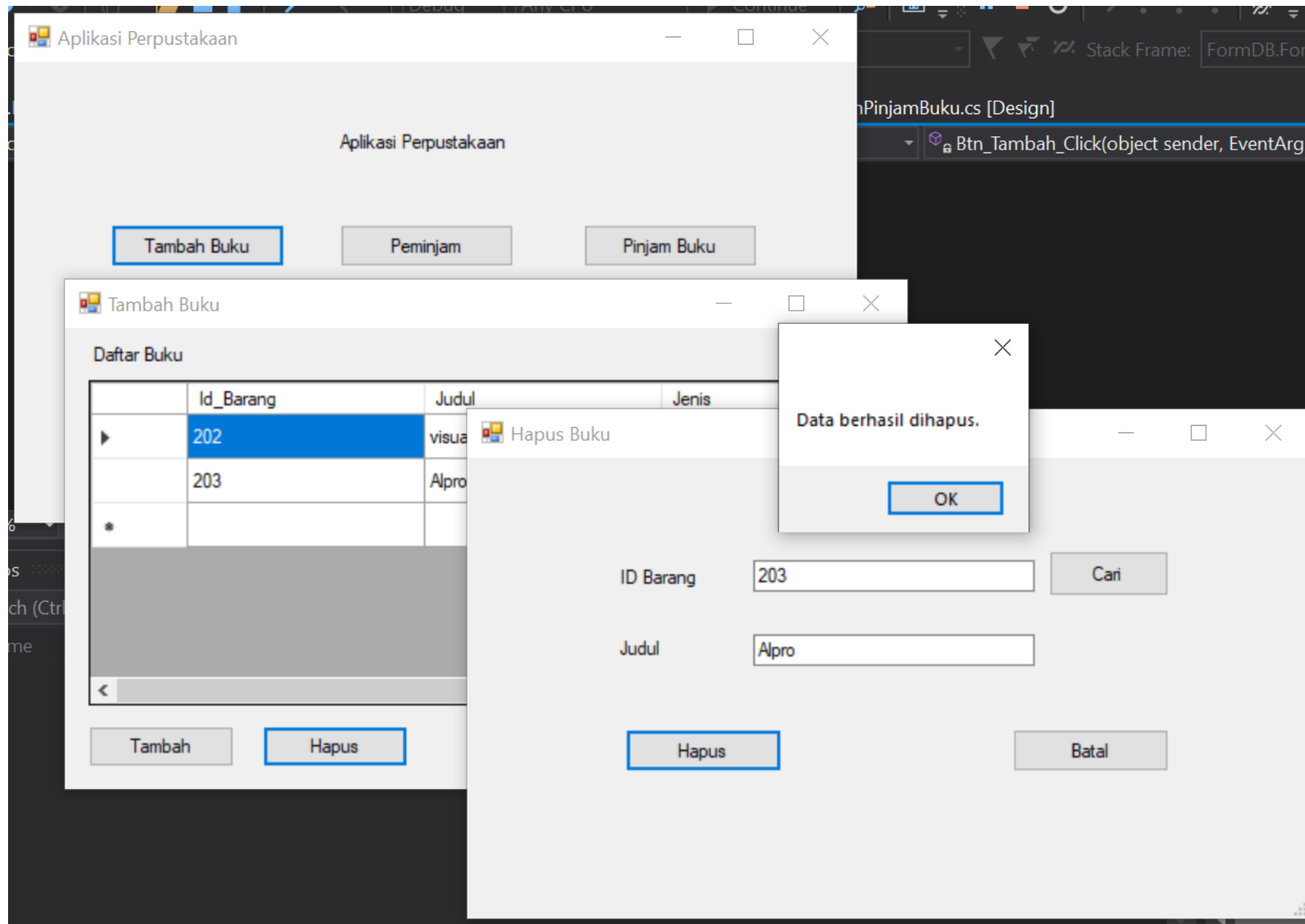


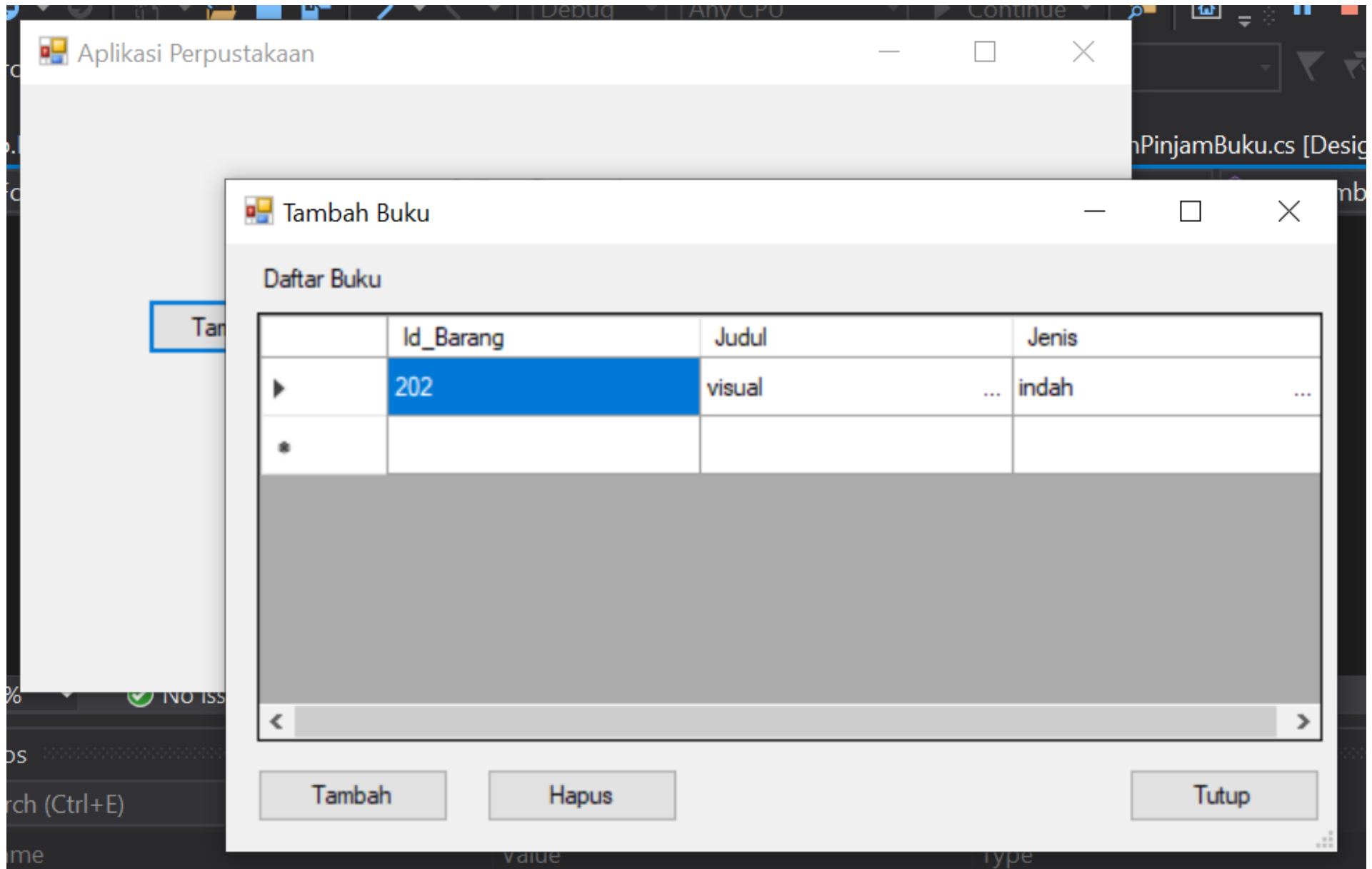












# IMPORTANT!

- Pahami kembali konsep ForeignKey untuk dapat memecahkan masalah kegagalan dalam input data Buku dimana sebelumnya dilakukan foreign key terhadap Id Buku terhadap Id Peminjam!

- Silahkan melengkapi form lain yang serupa dengan fungsi button!

# Terima kasih.