LAPORAN RESMI

SORTING

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Disusun Oleh :

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1. Listing Program

```
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<math.h>
#include<time.h>
#define MAX 100000

void selection(int [], int);
void insertion(int [], int);
void bubble(int [], int);
void shell(int [], int);
void mergeSortRekursif(int [], int , int);
void merge(int [], int , int, int);
void quickSort(int [], int, int);
int partition(int [], int, int);
void tampil(int [], int);
void tukar(int *, int *);
void generate(int [], int);
void waktu(clock_t, clock_t, int);
void menu();

int main()
{
   menu();
   return 0;
}

void menu()
{
   int n, jwb, arr[MAX], backup[MAX];
   clock_t start, end;

   printf("Berapa jumlah data (maks 100000) ? ");
   scanf("%d", &n);

   generate(arr, n);

   do
   {
      memcpy(backup, arr, sizeof(int) * n);
      printf("\nMENU METODE SORTING\n");
      printf("1. Insertion\n");
```

```
    printf("2. Selection\n");
    printf("3. Bubble\n");
    printf("4. Shell\n");
    printf("5. Merge\n");
    printf("6. Quick\n");
    printf("7. Keluar\n");
    printf("Pilihan Anda : ");
    scanf("%d", &jwb);

    switch (jwb)
    {
    case 1:
       insertion(backup, n);
       break;
    case 2:
       selection(backup, n);
       break;
    case 3:
       bubble(backup, n);
       break;
    case 4:
       shell(backup, n);
       break;
    case 5:
       start = clock();
       mergeSortRekursif(backup, 0, n);
       end = clock();
       waktu(start, end, n);
       break;
    case 6:
       srand(time(NULL));
       start = clock();
       quickSort(backup, 0, n-1);
       end = clock();
       waktu(start, end, n);
       break;
    case 7:
       printf("\nPROGRAM DIHENTIKAN\n");
       exit(0);
       break;
    default:
       printf("\nPilihan Anda Invalid\n");
```

```
            break;
        }
    } while (jwb != 7);
}


void insertion(int x[], int n)
{
    int i, j, key;

    clock_t start, end;

    start = clock();
    i = 1;
    while(i < n)
    {
        key = x[i];
        j = i - 1;
        while (j >= 0 && (x[j] > key))
        {
            x[j+1] = x[j];
            j--;
        }
        x[j+1] = key;
        i++;
    }
    end = clock();
    waktu(start, end, n);
}

void selection(int x[], int n)
{
    int i, j, min;
    clock_t start, end;

    start = clock();
    while(i < n)
    {
        min = i;
        j = i + 1;
        while(j < n)
        {
```

```
            if(x[j] < x[min])
            {
               min = j;
            }
            j++;
         }
         tukar(&x[i], &x[min]);
         i++;
      }
      end = clock();
      waktu(start, end, n);
}

void bubble(int x[], int n)
{
      int i, j, did_swap;
      clock_t start, end;
      did_swap = 1;

      start = clock();
      for(i = 0; i < n-1; i++)
      {
         if (did_swap)
         {
            did_swap = 0;
            for(j = 0; j < (n - i - 1); j++)
            {
               if (x[j] > x[j+1])
               {
                  tukar(&x[j], &x[j+1]);
                  did_swap = 1;
               }
            }

         }
      }
      end = clock();
      waktu(start, end, n);
}

void shell(int x[], int n)
{
```

```
   int jarak = n / 2;
   int i, did_swap;
   clock_t start, end;
   start = clock();
   while (jarak > 0)
   {
      did_swap = 1;
      while (did_swap == 1)
      {
         did_swap = 0;
         for (i = 0; i < n - jarak; i++)
         {
            if (x[i] > x[i + jarak])
            {
               tukar(&x[i], &x[i + jarak]);
               did_swap = 1;
            }
         }
      }
      jarak = jarak / 2;
   }
   end = clock();
   waktu(start, end, n);
}

void mergeSortRekursif(int data[], int l, int r)
{
   int med;
   if(l < r)
   {
      med = (l+r) / 2;
      mergeSortRekursif(data, l, med);
      mergeSortRekursif(data, med+1, r);
      merge(data, l, med, r);
   }
}

void merge(int data[], int l , int m, int r)
{
   int i, j, ki1, ki2, ka1, ka2;
   int hasil [MAX];
```

```
    ki1 = l;
    ka1 = m;
    ki2 = m+1;
    ka2 = r;
    i = l;

    while (ki1 <= ka1 && ki2 <= ka2)
    {
        if(data[ki1] <= data[ki2])
        {
            hasil[i] = data[ki1];
            ki1++;
        }
        else
        {
            hasil[i] = data[ki2];
            ki2++;
        }
        i++;
    }
    while (ki1 <= ka1)
    {
        hasil[i] = data[ki1];
        ki1++;
        i++;
    }
    while (ki2 <= ka2)
    {
        hasil[i] = data[ki2];
        ki2++;
        i++;
    }

    j = l;
    while (j <= r)
    {
        data[j] = hasil[j];
        j++;
    }
}

void quickSort(int A[], int p, int r)
```

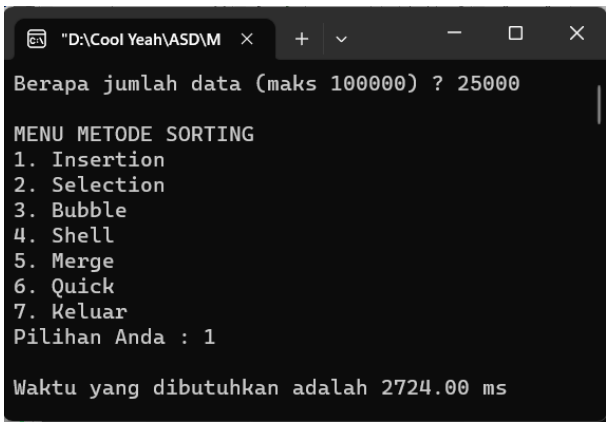
```
{
   int q;

   if (p < r)
   {
      q = partition(A, p, r);
      quickSort(A, p, q-1);
      quickSort(A, q+1, r);
   }

}

int partition(int A[], int p , int r)
{
   int i, j, x;
   x = A[r];
   i = p - 1;

   for (j = p; j < r; j++)
   {
      if (A[j] <= x)
      {
         i++;
         tukar(&A[i], &A[j]);
      }
   }
   tukar(&A[i+1], &A[r]);
   return (i+1);
}

void tukar(int *a, int *b)
{
   int temp;

   temp = *a;
   *a = *b;
   *b = temp;
}

void tampil(int A[], int n)
{
   int i;
```

```
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
   {
      printf("%d ", A[i]);
   }
   printf("\n");
}

void generate(int x[], int n)
{
   int i;
   srand(time(NULL));
   for(i = 0; i<n; i++)
   {
      x[i] = rand()/1000;
   }
}

void waktu(clock_t start, clock_t end, int n)
{
   double cpu_time_used;
   cpu_time_used = ((double)end - start) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;

   printf("\nWaktu yang dibutuhkan adalah %.2f ms\n", cpu_time_used * 1000);
}
```

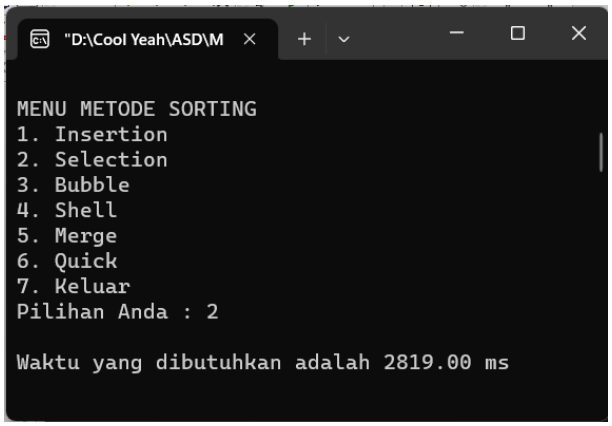
2. Implementasi 6 Metode Sorting

a) 25000 data

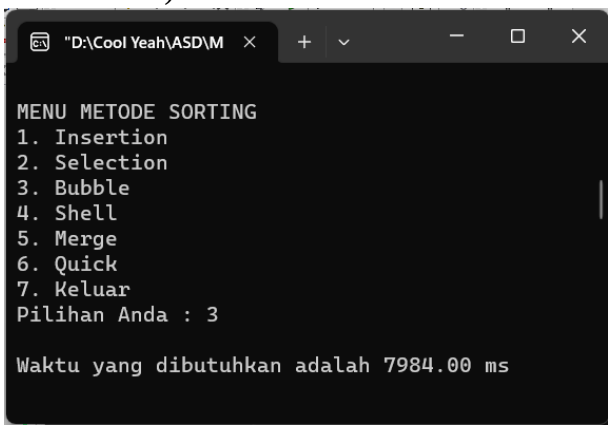
1) Insertion



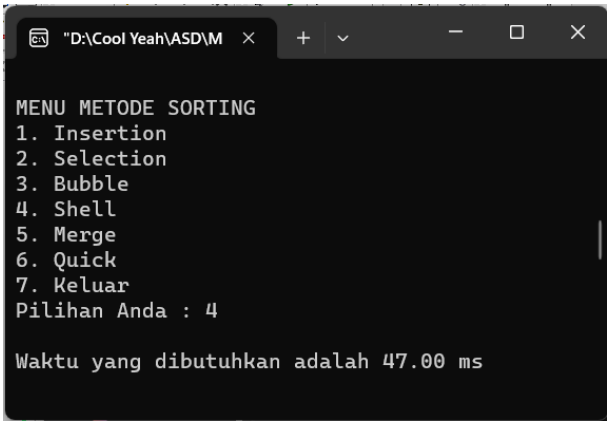
2) Selection



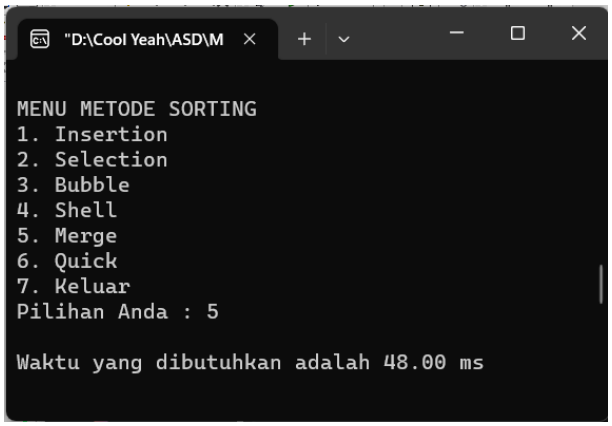
3) Bubble



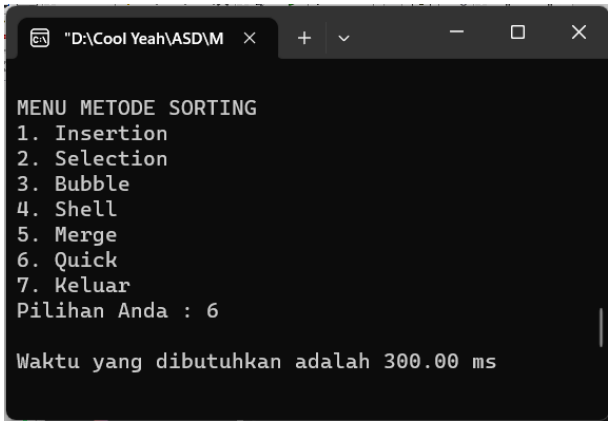
4) Shell



5) Merge

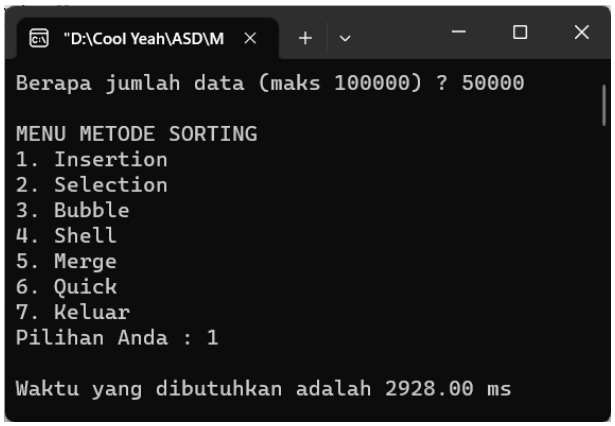


6) Quick

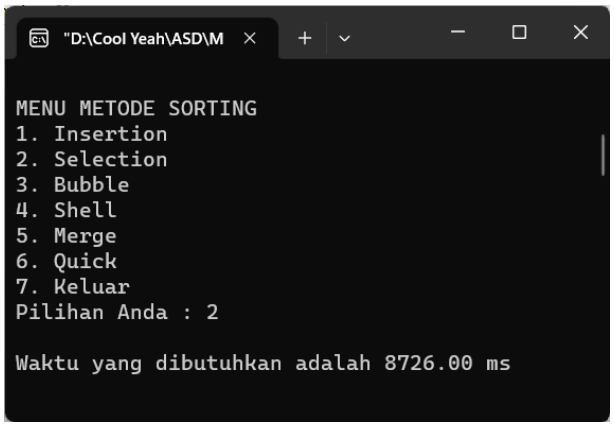


b) 50000 data

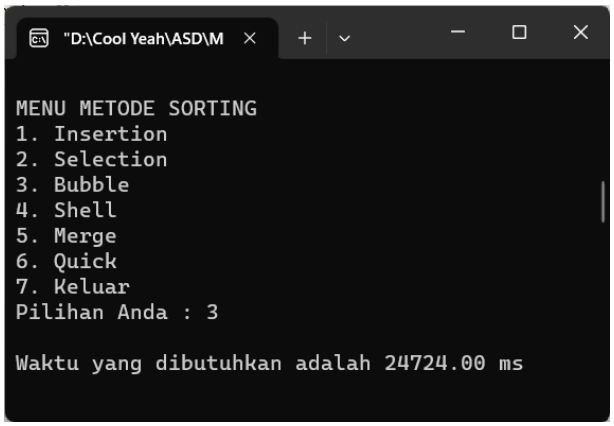
1) Insertion



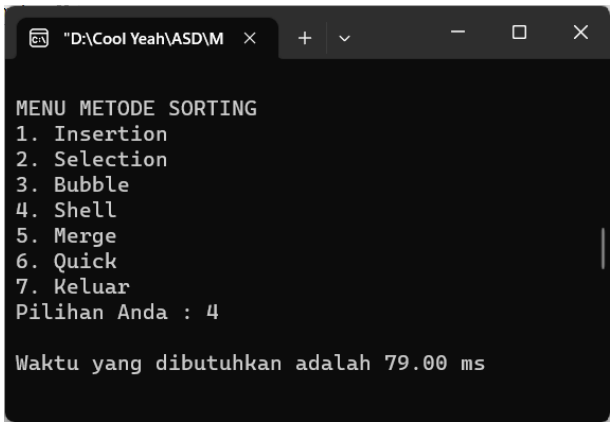
2) Selection



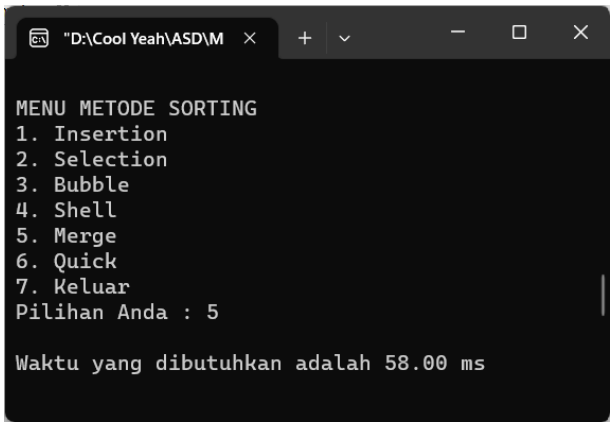
3) Bubble



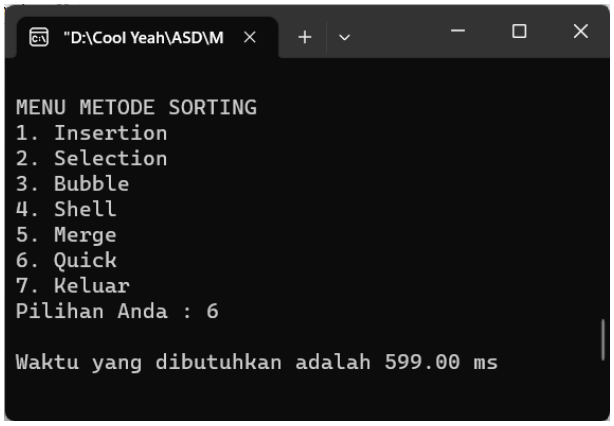
4) Shell



5) Merge

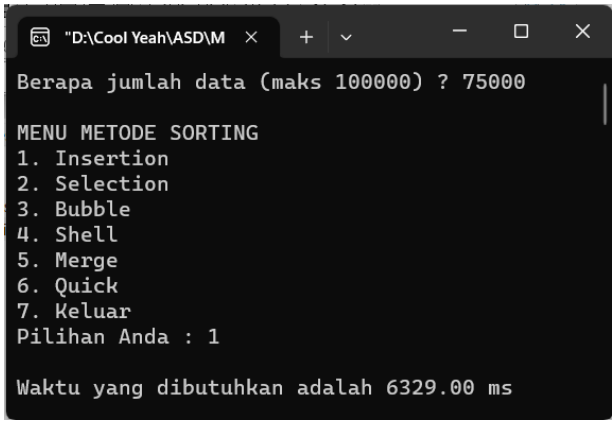


6) Quick

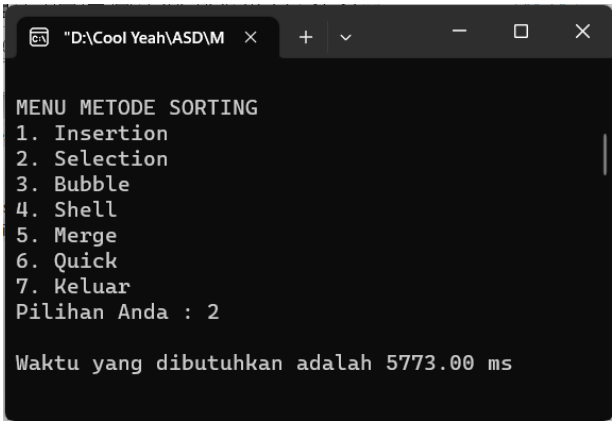


c) 75000 data

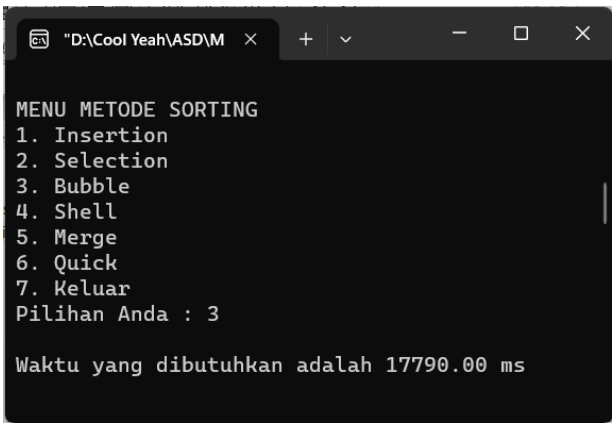
1) Insertion



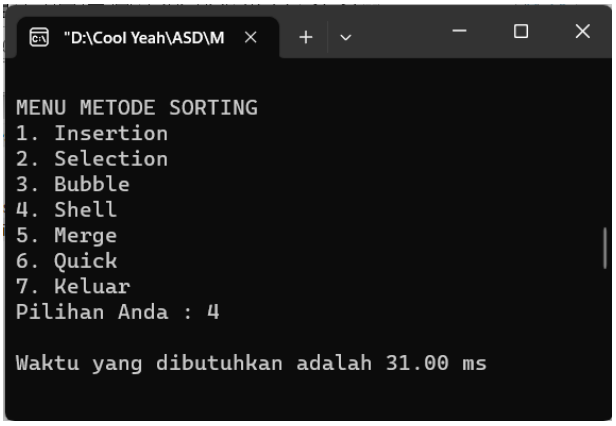
2) Selection



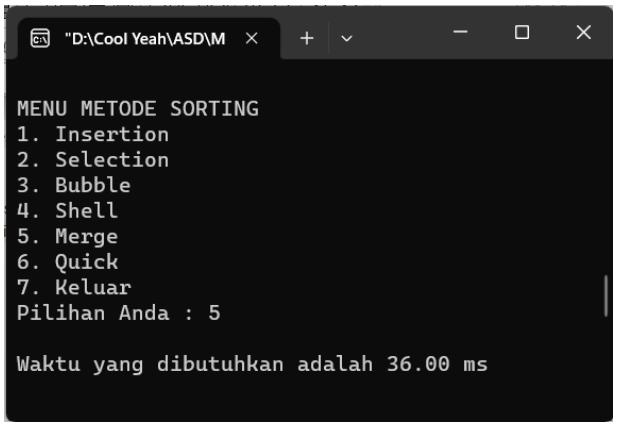
3) Bubble



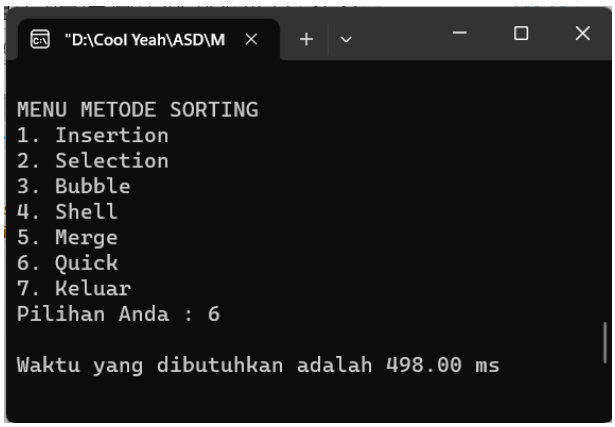
4) Shell



5) Merge

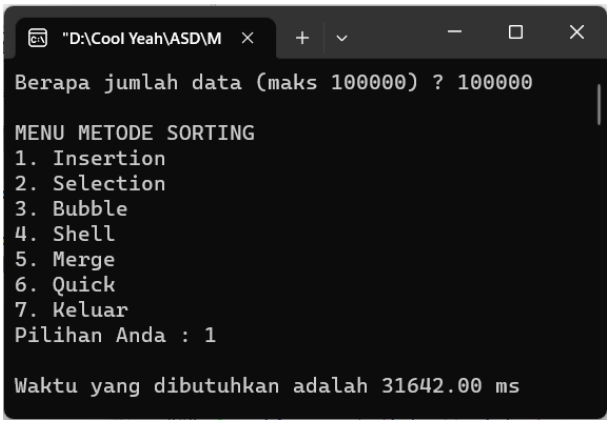


6) Quick

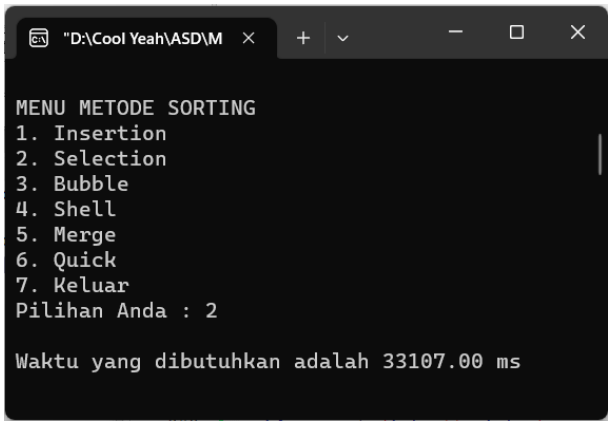


d) 100000 data

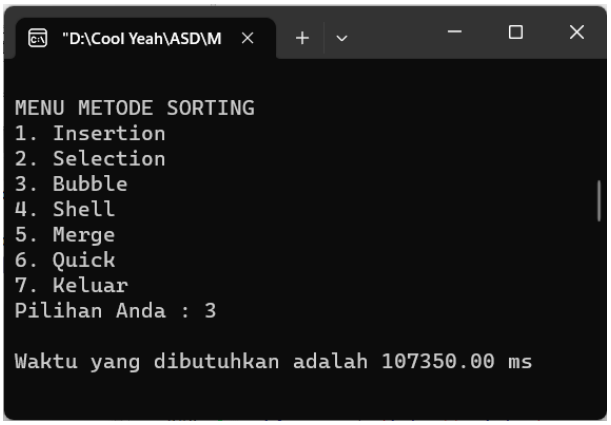
1) Insertion



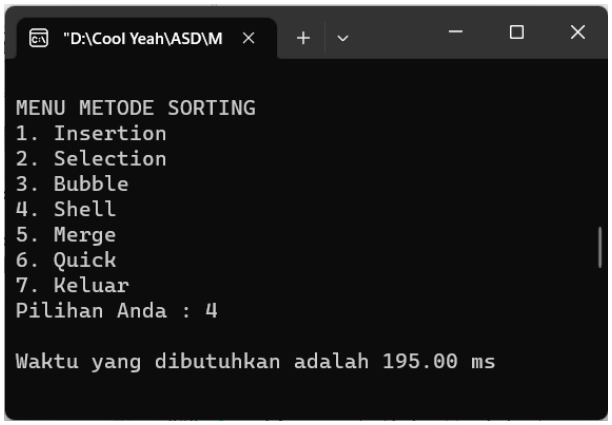
2) Selection



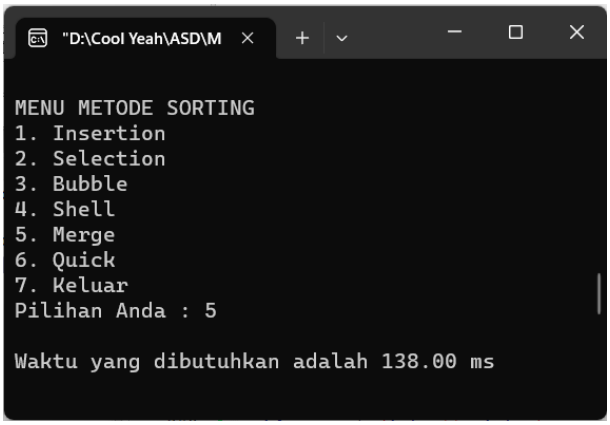
3) Bubble



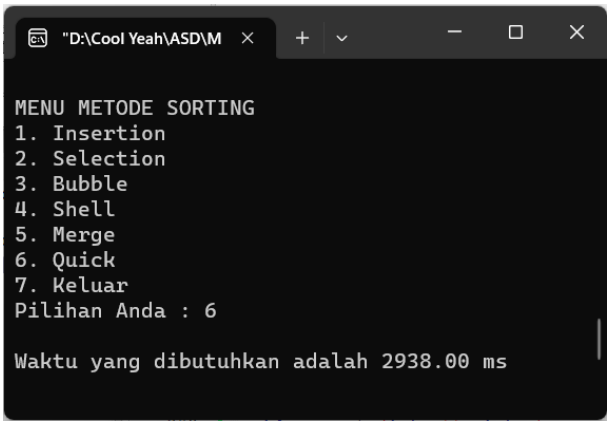
4) Shell



5) Merge

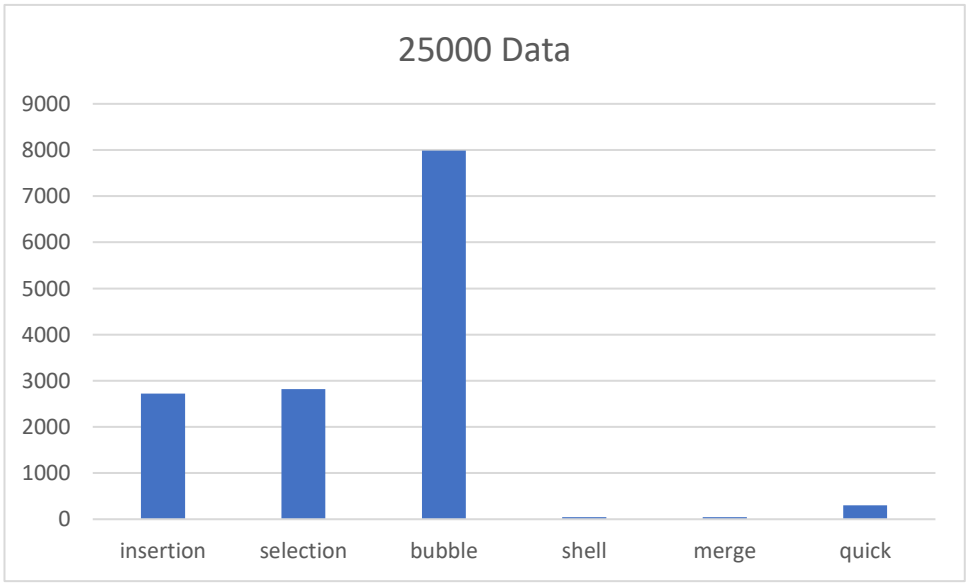


6) Quick

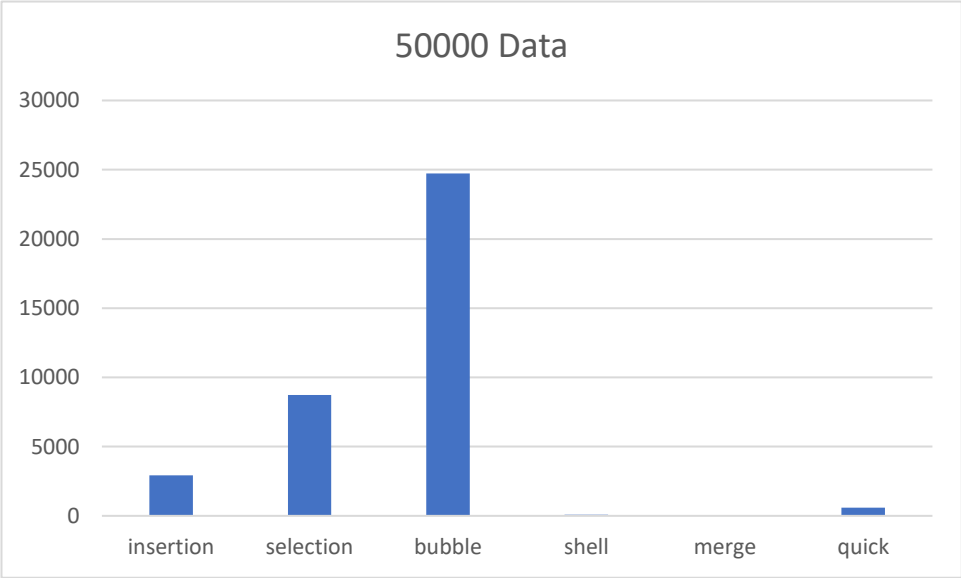


3. Perbandingan performa masing-masing metode

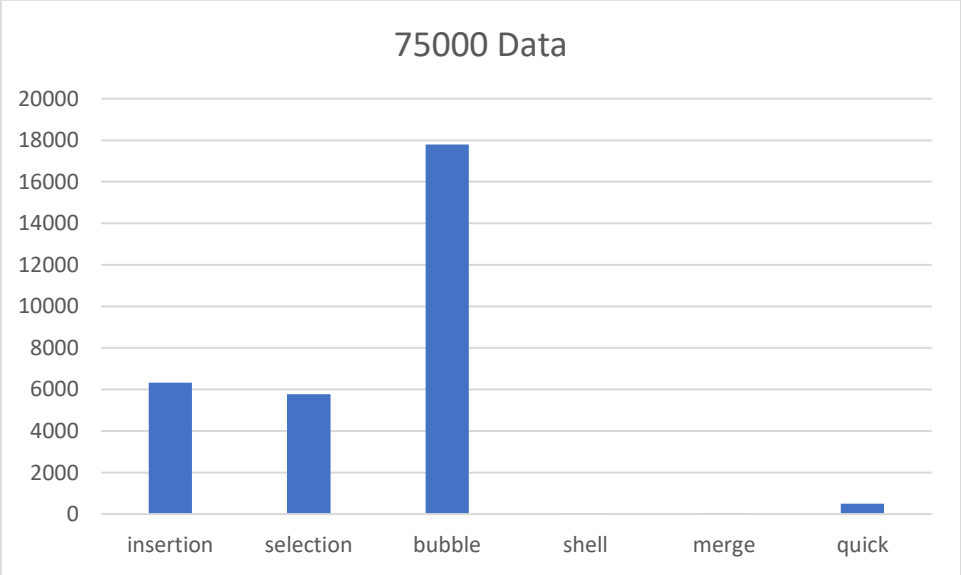
I. 25000 Data



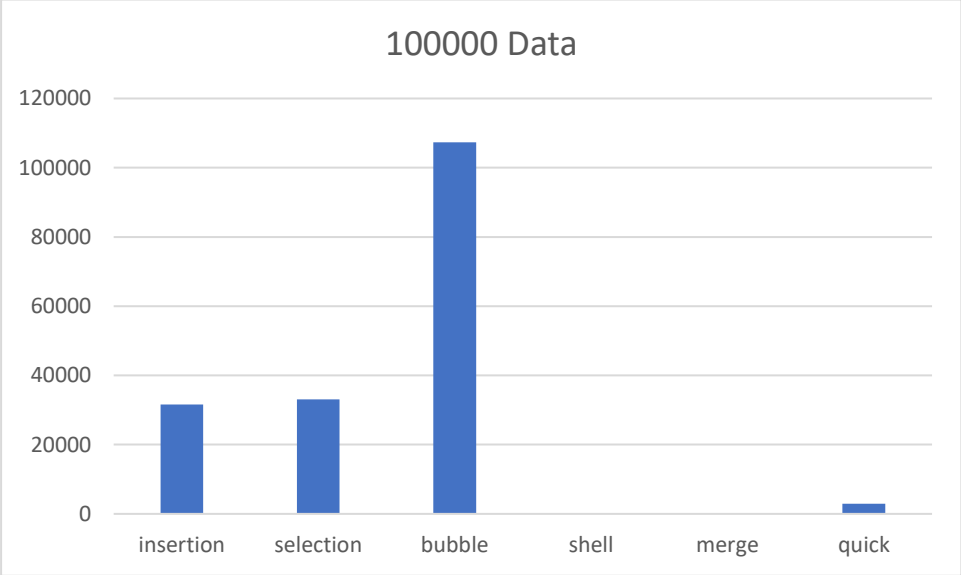
II. 50000 Data



III. 75000 Data



IV. 100000 Data



4. Analisa dan Kesimpulan
   Dari hasil percobaan yang telah dilakukan dan dapat dilihat dari data di atas, metode sorting yang tercepat adalah shell dan yang paling lambat adalah Bubble sort.