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Mata Kuliah : Praktikum Algoritma dan Struktur Data

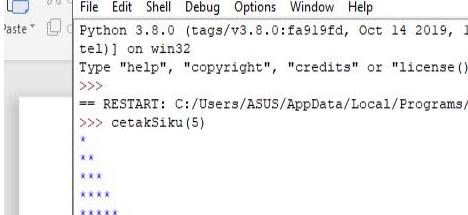
Kelas : H

NIM : L200180217

Modul 1

1. Fungsi cetakSiku(x)

```
#1
def cetakSiku(x):
    for i in range (1,x+1):
        print('*'*i)
```



```
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.8.0 (tags/v3.8.0:fa919fd, Oct 14 2019, 1
tel) [on win32]
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()"
>>>
== RESTART: C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/
>>> cetakSiku(5)
*
**
***
****
*****
```

2. Fungsi 2 integer positif

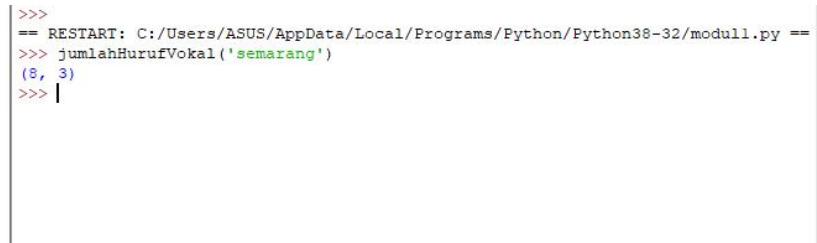
```
#2
def gambarlahPersegiEmpat(a, b):
    for i in range (a):
        if i==0 or i==a-1:
            print (b * '@')
        else:
            print ('@' + " " * (b-2) + '@')

>>>
== RESTART: C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modull.py ==
>>> gambarlahPersegiEmpat(4, 5)
@@@@
@ @
@ @
@@@@
>>>
```

3. Fungsi yan menerima string, mengembalikan list yang terdiri dari 2 integer dan menghitung jumlah vokal

A.

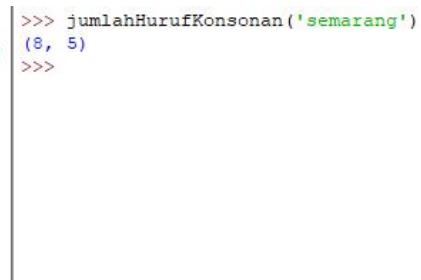
```
def jumlahHurufVokal(huruf):
    vokal = 'aiueoAIUEO'
    a = 0
    hasil = 0
    for i in huruf :
        if i in vokal:
            a += len(i)
        else:
            a += 0
    hasil = len(huruf), a
    return hasil
```



```
>>>
== RESTART: C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modull.py ==
>>> jumlahHurufVokal('semarang')
(8, 3)
>>>
```

B.

```
#3b
def jumlahHurufKonsonan(huruf):
    konsonan = 'bcdfghjklmnpqrstvwxyzBCDFGHJKLMNPQRSTVWXYZ'
    b = 0
    hasil = 0
    for i in huruf:
        if i in konsonan:
            b +=len(i)
        else:
            b +=0
    hasil = len(huruf),b
    return hasil
```



```
>>> jumlahHurufKonsonan('semarang')
(8, 5)
>>>
```

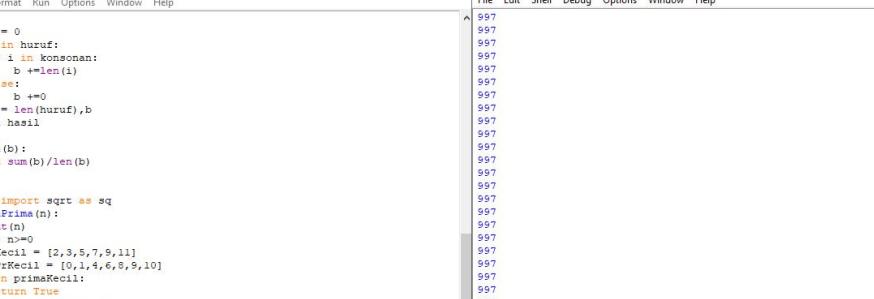
4. Fungsi rerata sebuah array yang berisi bilangan

```
#4
def rerata(b):
    return sum(b)/len(b)
>>> rerata([1,2,3,4,5,6])
3.5
>>> rerata([3,4,6,7,9,90])
19.833333333333332
>>> |
```

5. Fungsi bilangan prima atau bukan

```
prak_alfaprog/L200180195.Mu... Cara Ampuh Menghafal... Hasil Cari Yahoo Search Result... CMD - Cara Menghapus File... (14) WhiteNeeN ft. Green... +\n\nFile Edit Format Run Options Window Help\n\n    a += len(i)\n    else:\n        a += 0\n    hasil = len(huruf), a\n    return hasil\n\n#3b\ndef jumlahHurufKonsonan(huruf):\n    konsonan = 'bcdfghjklmnnpqrstvwxyzBCDFGHJKLMNPQRSTVWXYZ'\n    b = 0\n    hasil = 0\n    for i in huruf:\n        if i in konsonan:\n            b += len(i)\n        else:\n            b += 0\n    hasil = len(huruf),b\n    return hasil\n\n#4\ndef rerata(b):\n    return sum(b)/len(b)\n\n#5\nfrom math import sqrt as sq\ndef apakahPrima(n):\n    n = int(n)\n    assert n>0\n    primaKecil = [2,3,5,7,9,11]\n    bukanPrKecil = [0,1,4,6,8,10]\n    if n in primaKecil:\n        return True\n    elif n in bukanPrKecil:\n        return False\n    else:\n        for i in range(2,int(sq(n))+1):\n            if n%i==0:\n                return False\n        return True\n\n#\n\n\nPython 3.8.0 Shell\nFile Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help\nPython 3.8.0 (tags/v3.8.0:fa919fd, Oct 14 2019, 19:21:23) [MSC v.1916 32 bit (In...\ntell] on win32\nType "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.\n>>>\n-- RESTART: C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modull.py --\n>>> apakahPrima(17)\nTrue\n>>> apakahPrima(125)\nFalse\n>>> apakahPrima(97)\nTrue\n>>>\n
```

6. Mencetak bilangan prima dari 2 sampai 1000 menggunakan fungsi apakahPrima()



prak_algostruk/L200180 Cara Ampuh Menghilang Hasil Cari Yahoo Search CMD - Cara Menghapus Hasil Cari Yahoo Search Python 3.8.0 Shell

```
b = 0
hasil = 0
for i in huruf:
    if i in konsonan:
        b += len(i)
    else:
        b += 0
hasil = len(huruf),b
return hasil
#4
def rerata(b):
    return sum(b)/len(b)

#5
from math import sqrt as sq
def apakahPrima(n):
    n = int(n)
    assert n>=0
    primaKecil = [2,3,5,7,9,11]
    bukanPrKecil = [0,1,4,6,8,9,10]
    if n in primaKecil:
        return True
    elif n in bukanPrKecil:
        return False
    else:
        for i in range(2,int(sq(n))+1):
            if n%i==0:
                return False
        return True

#6
def bilanganPrima(n):
    for i in range(2,n):
        prima = True
        for j in range (2,i):
            if (i%j==0):
                prima = False
            if (prima):
                print(i)
```

7. Membuat program yang menerima bilangan positif dan memberikan faktorisasi prima nya

8. Buat suatu fungsi apakah terkandung (a, b) yang menerima 2 string a dan b, lalu menentukan apakah string a terkandung di dalam string b

```
prak.algoritma1200180195.Ms... Cara Ampuh Menghilangkan x Hasil Cari Yahoo Search Results x + CMD - Cara Menghapus File di... Hasil Cari Yahoo Search Results x + + Python 3.8.0 Shell

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

>>> apeakahTerkandung(h, k)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#10>", line 1, in <module>
    apeakahTerkandung(h, k)
NameError: name 'h' is not defined
>>> apeakahTerkandung(h, k)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#11>", line 1, in <module>
    apeakahTerkandung(h, k)
NameError: name 'apeakahTerkandung' is not defined
>>> apeakahTerkandung(x, k)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#12>", line 1, in <module>
    apeakahTerkandung(x, k)
NameError: name 'apeakahTerkandung' is not defined
>>> apeakahTerkandung(x, k)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#13>", line 1, in <module>
    apeakahTerkandung(x, k)
NameError: name 'apeakahTerkandung' is not defined
>>> do
  File "<pyshell#14>", line 1, in <module>
    apeakahTerkandung(x, k)
NameError: name 'apeakahTerkandung' is not defined
>>> 'indonesia tanah air beta'
apeakahTerkandung(h, k)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#15>", line 1, in <module>
    apeakahTerkandung(h, k)
NameError: name 'apeakahTerkandung' is not defined
>>> == RESTART: C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modull.py ==
>>> do
  File "<pyshell#16>", line 1, in <module>
    apeakahTerkandung(h, k)
True
>>> r='ri'
>>> 'indonesia memanggil'
apeakahTerkandung(r, k)
False
>>> apeakahTerkandung('jaya', k)
False
>>>
```

9. Buatlah program untuk mencetak angka dari 1 sampai 100. kalau angka nya pas kelipatan 3 maka cetak 'python' kalau pas kelipatan 5 cetak 'ums' kalau pas kelipatan 3 dan 5 maka cetak 'python ums'

```

Python 3.8.0 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
>>> apakahTerkendung(h,k)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell116>", line 1, in <module>
    apakahTerkendung(h,k)
NameError: name 'apakahTerkendung' is not defined
>>>
== RESTART: C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul1.py ==
>>> h="do"
>>> k="indonesia tanah air beta"
>>> apakahTerkendung(h,k)
True
>>> r="ri"
>>> k="indonesia memanggil"
>>> apakahTerkendung(r,k)
False
>>> apakahTerkendung('jaya',k)
False
>>>
== RESTART: C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul1.py ==
>>> kelipatan(20)
1
2
Python
4
UMS
Python
7
8
Python
UMS
11
Python
13
14
Python UMS
16
17
Python
18
>>>

modul1.py - C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul1.py (3.8.0)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
#7
def faktorPrima(x):
    bilanganList = []
    loop = 2
    while loop <= x:
        if x%loop == 0:
            prima = False
            if (prima):
                print(1)
        else:
            loop += 1
    return bilanganList
#8
def apakahTerkendung(a, b):
    x = True
    for i in range(len(b)):
        if a[i] == b[i]:
            x = True
        else:
            x = False
    return x
#9
def kelipatan(x):
    for i in range (x):
        if(i<0):
            pass
        elif(i%3==0 and i%5==0):
            print ('Python UMS')
        elif(i%3==0):
            print ('Python')
        elif(i%5==0):
            print ('UMS')
        else:
            print(i)

Ln: 77283 Col: 4
Ln: 100 Col: 21

```

10. Buat modifikasi pada contoh 1.4 agar bisa menangkap kasus di mana determinannya kurang dari nol. Jika ini terjadi maka tampilkan di layar seperti ini : Determinannya negatif tidak mempunyai akar real.

```

Python 3.8.0 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
NameError: name 'apakahTerkendung' is not defined
>>>
== RESTART: C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul1.py ==
>>> h="do"
>>> k="indonesia tanah air beta"
>>> apakahTerkendung(h,k)
True
>>> r="ri"
>>> k="indonesia memanggil"
>>> apakahTerkendung(r,k)
False
>>> apakahTerkendung('jaya',k)
False
>>>
== RESTART: C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul1.py ==
>>> kelipatan(20)
1
2
Python
4
UMS
Python
7
8
Python
UMS
11
Python
13
14
Python UMS
16
17
Python
18
>>>

modul1.py - C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul1.py (3.8.0)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
#8
def apakahTerkendung(a, b):
    x = True
    for i in range(len(b)):
        if a[i] == b[i]:
            x = True
        else:
            x = False
    return x
#9
def kelipatan(x):
    for i in range (x):
        if(i<0):
            pass
        elif(i%3==0 and i%5==0):
            print ('Python UMS')
        elif(i%3==0):
            print ('Python')
        elif(i%5==0):
            print ('UMS')
        else:
            print(i)
#10
from math import sqrt as akar
def selesaikanABC(a,b,c):
    a = float(a)
    b = float(b)
    c = float(c)
    D = float(b**2 - 4*a*c)
    if (D<0):
        hasil = "Determinannya negatif, persamaan tidak mempunyai akar real."
    else:
        x1 = (-b + akar(D)/(2*a))
        x2 = (-b - akar(D)/(2*a))
        hasil = (x1,x2)
    return hasil

Ln: 77287 Col: 4
Ln: 118 Col: 20

```

11. Fungsi apakahKabisat() yang menerima suatu angka(tahun). jika tahun itu kabisat kembalikan True , jika tidak kembalikan False. Tahun kabisat tahun yang memiliki tanggal 29 februari

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment with two open windows. The left window is a 'Python 3.8.0 Shell' showing command-line interactions. The right window is a code editor showing a Python script named 'modull.py'. The script contains several functions and logic related to determining if a year is a leap year.

```
<--> Python 3.8.0 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
for i in range (x):
    if(i<0):
        print()
    elif(i%3==0 and i%5==0):
        print ('Python UMS')
    elif(i%3==0):
        print ('Python')
    elif(i%5==0):
        print ('UMS')
    else:
        print(i)
#10
from math import sqrt as akar
def selesaikanABC(a,b,c):
    a = float(a)
    b = float(b)
    c = float(c)
    D = akar(b**2 - 4*a*c)
    if (D<0):
        hasil = "Determinannya negatif, persamaan tidak mempunyai akar real."
        return hasil
    else:
        x1 = (-+ akar(D)/(2*a))
        x2 = (- - akar(D)/(2*a))
        hasil = (x1,x2)
        return hasil
#11
def apakahKabisat(tahun):
    hasil = False
    if(tahun%4==0 and tahun%100 !=0 and tahun%400 !=0):
        hasil = True
    elif(tahun%100==0 and tahun%400 !=0):
        hasil = False
    elif(tahun%400==0):
        hasil = True
    else:
        hasil = False
    return hasil

modull.py - C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modull.py
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
--> Python 3.8.0 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
for i in range (x):
    if(i<0):
        print()
    elif(i%3==0 and i%5==0):
        print ('Python UMS')
    elif(i%3==0):
        print ('Python')
    elif(i%5==0):
        print ('UMS')
    else:
        print(i)
#10
from math import sqrt as akar
def selesaikanABC(a,b,c):
    a = float(a)
    b = float(b)
    c = float(c)
    D = akar(b**2 - 4*a*c)
    if (D<0):
        hasil = "Determinannya negatif, persamaan tidak mempunyai akar real."
        return hasil
    else:
        x1 = (-+ akar(D)/(2*a))
        x2 = (- - akar(D)/(2*a))
        hasil = (x1,x2)
        return hasil
#11
def apakahKabisat(tahun):
    hasil = False
    if(tahun%4==0 and tahun%100 !=0 and tahun%400 !=0):
        hasil = True
    elif(tahun%100==0 and tahun%400 !=0):
        hasil = False
    elif(tahun%400==0):
        hasil = True
    else:
        hasil = False
    return hasil

Ln:77300 Col:4
```

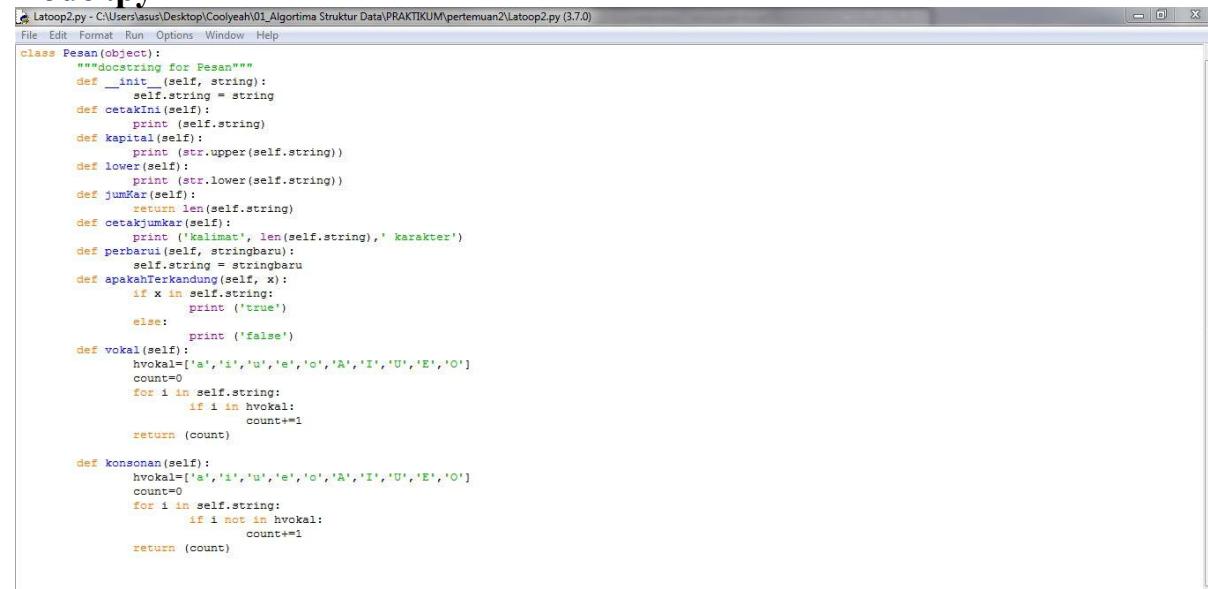
12.

Muh Khalif Rizaldi W
L200180217 / Kelas H

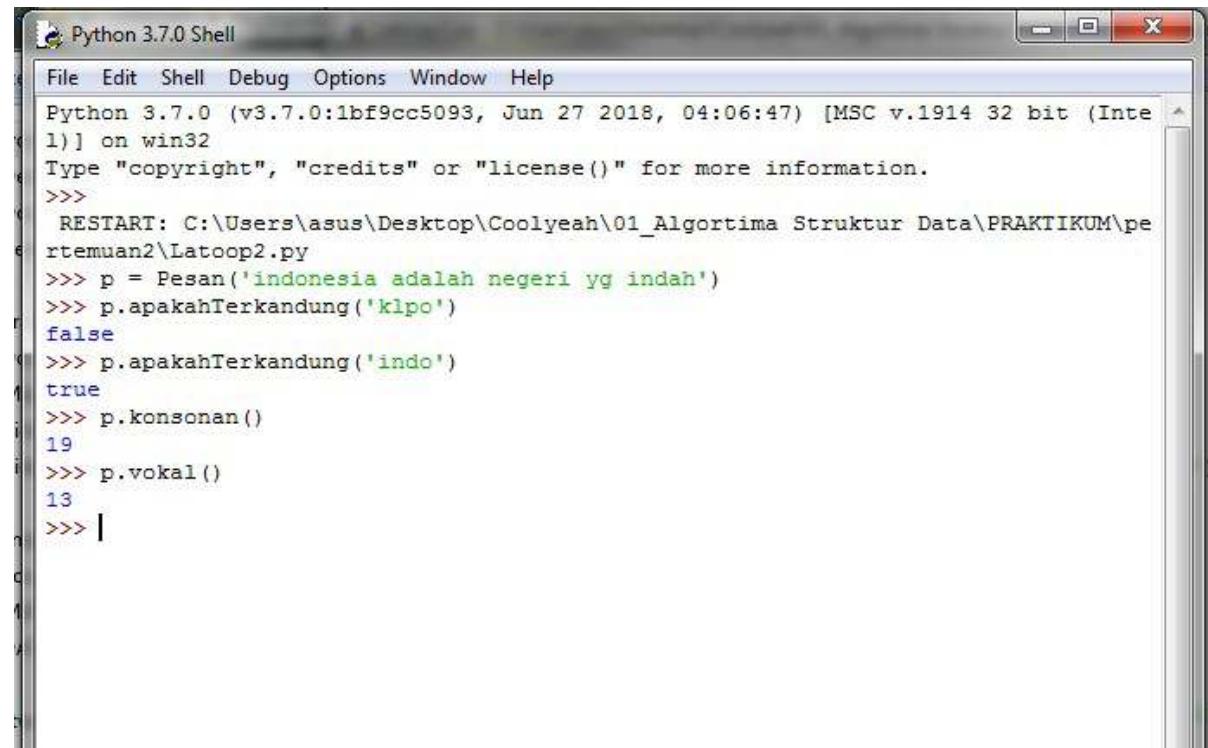
Modul 2

Tugas

Kode .py



```
class Pesan(object):
    """docstring for Pesan"""
    def __init__(self, string):
        self.string = string
    def cetakIni(self):
        print (self.string)
    def kapital(self):
        print (str.upper(self.string))
    def lower(self):
        print (str.lower(self.string))
    def jumlahKar(self):
        return len(self.string)
    def cetakJumlahKar(self):
        print ('kalimat', len(self.string), ' karakter')
    def perbarui(self, stringbaru):
        self.string = stringbaru
    def apakahTerkandung(self, x):
        if x in self.string:
            print ('true')
        else:
            print ('false')
    def vokal(self):
        hvokal=['a','i','u','e','o','A','I','U','E','O']
        count=0
        for i in self.string:
            if i in hvokal:
                count+=1
        return (count)
    def konsonan(self):
        hvokal=['a','i','u','e','o','A','I','U','E','O']
        count=0
        for i in self.string:
            if i not in hvokal:
                count+=1
        return (count)
```



```
Python 3.7.0 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.7.0 (v3.7.0:1bf9cc5093, Jun 27 2018, 04:06:47) [MSC v.1914 32 bit (Inte
1)] on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
RESTART: C:\Users\asus\Desktop\CoolYeah\01_Algoritma Struktur Data\PRAKTIKUM\pe
rtemuan2\Latoop2.py
>>> p = Pesan('indonesia adalah negeri yg indah')
>>> p.apakahTerkandung('klpo')
false
>>> p.apakahTerkandung('indo')
true
>>> p.konsonan()
19
>>> p.vokal()
13
>>> |
```

```
Python 3.7.0 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.7.0 (v3.7.0:1bf9cc5093, Jun 27 2018, 04:06:47) [MSC v.1914 32 bit (Intel)] on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
RESTART: C:/Users/asus/Desktop/CoolYeah/01_Algortima Struktur Data/PRAKTIKUM/pertemuan2/Latop4.py
Salam fadhil
Nama:
Fadhil
NIM:
200
Kota:
Solo
Uang Saku:
2500000
>>> mhsbaru.ambilKota()
'Solo'
>>> mhsbaru.perbaruiKota('Surakarta')
>>> mhsbaru.ambilKota()
'Surakarta'
>>> mhsbaru.ambilSaku()
2500000
>>> mhsbaru.tambahSangu(1)
>>> mhsbaru.ambilSaku()
2500001
>>> mhsbaru.listKuliah
[]
>>> mhsbaru.ambilKuliah('matdis')
>>> mhsbaru.ambilKuliah('algosstruk')
>>> mhsbaru.listKuliah
['matdis', 'algosstruk']
>>> mhsbaru.kurangiKuliah('matdis')
>>> mhsbaru.listKuliah
['algosstruk']
>>> |
```

```
Latop4.py - C:/Users/asus/Desktop/CoolYeah/01_Algortima Struktur Data/PRAKTIKUM/pertemuan2/Latop4.py (3.7.0)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
from Latop3 import *
class Mahasiswa(Manusia):
    """docstring for Mahasiswa"""
    def __init__(self, nama, nim, kota, saku):
        self.nama = nama
        self.nim = nim
        self.kota = kota
        self.saku = saku
    def __str__(self):
        s = self.nama + ', NIM' + str(self.nim) \
            + '. Tinggal di ' + self.kota \
            + '. Uang Saku Rp ' + str(self.saku) \
            + ' tiap bulan.'
        return s
    def ambilName(self):
        return self.nama
    def ambilnim(self):
        return self.nim
    def ambilsaku(self):
        return self.saku
    def ambilkota(self):
        return self.kota
    def makan(self, m):
        print ("Saya baru saja makan ",m,"Sambil Balap fl. ")
        self.keadaan = 'kenyang'
    def perbaruiKota(self, p):
        self.kota = p
    def tambahSangu(self, i):
        self.saku = self.saku + i
    listkuliah = []
    def ambilkuliah(self, kuliah):
        self.listkuliah.append(kuliah)
    def kurangikuliah(self, kuliah):
        self.listkuliah.remove(kuliah)
print ('Nama: ')
nama = input()
print ('NIM: ')
nim = input()
nim = int(nim)
print ('Kota: ')
kota = input()
print ('Uang Saku: ')
saku = input()
saku = int(saku)

mhsbaru = Mahasiswa(nama, nim, kota, saku)
```

```
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
from Latoop3 import *
class SiswaSMA(Manusia):
    def __init__(self, nama, absen, alamat, saku):
        self.nama = nama
        self.absen = absen
        self.alamat = alamat
        self.saku = saku
    def __str__(self):
        s = self.nama + ', No.Absen' + str(self.absen) \
            + '. alamat ' + self.alamat \
            + '. uang saku ' + str(self.saku) \
            + ' tiap hari.'
        return s
    def ambilNama(self):
        return self.nama
    def ambilAbsen(self):
        return self.absen
    def ambilAlamat(self):
        return self.alamat
    def ambilSaku(self):
        return self.saku
    def makan(self, m):
        print ("Saya baru saja makan ",m,"Sambil Balap fil. ")
        self.keadaan = 'kenyang'
    def perbaruiAlamat(self, p):
        self.alamat = p
    def tambahSaku(self, i):
        self.saku = self.saku + i
```

```
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.7.0 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.7.0 (v3.7.0:1bf9cc5093, Jun 27 2018, 04:06:47) [MSC v.1914 32 bit (Intel)] on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
RESTART: C:\Users\asus\Desktop\CoolYeah\01_Algoritma Struktur Data\PRAKTIKUM\pertemuan2\Latoop5.py
>>> s = SiswaSMA('Fadhil', 10, 'Solio', 2500)
>>> s.ambilNama()
'Fadhil'
>>> s.ambilAlamat()
'Solio'
>>> s.ambilAbsen()
10
>>> s.ambilSaku()
2500
>>> s.tambahSaku(8900)
>>> s.ambilAbsen()
10
>>> s.ambilSaku()
11400
>>> s.perbaruiAlamat('Surakarta')
>>> s.ambilAlamat()
'Surakarta'
>>>
```

NO7

NIM berasal dari class Mahasiswa ambilNIM
berasal dari class Mahasiswa ambilNama
berasal dari class Mahasiswa ambilUangSaku
berasal dari class Mahasiswa katakanPy
berasal dari class MhsTIF
keadaan berasal dari class Manusia
kotaTinggal berasal dari class Mahasiswa
makan berasal dari class Manusia
mengalikanDenganDua berasal dari class Manusia
nama berasal dari class Mahasiswa dan Manusia
listKuliah berasal dari class Mahasiswa
ambilKuliah berasal dari class Mahasiswa
hapusKuliah berasal dari class Mahasiswa
tambahUangSaku berasal dari class Mahasiswa
uangSaku berasal dari class Mahasiswa
ambilKotaTinggal dari class Mahasiswa
olahraga berasal dari class Manusia
perbaruiKotaTinggal berasal dari class Mahasiswa
ucapkanSalam berasal dari class Manusia

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Mata Kuliah : Praktikum Algoritma dan Struktur Data

Modul 3

1.

```
#1
#konsistensi isi dan ukuran matriks
N = 5
M = 4

res = [ [ 0 for i in range(N) ] for j in range(M) ]

print("The matrix after initializing : " + str(res))

print (' ')

#ukuran matriks
res = [sum(len(row) > idx for row in B)
       for idx in range(max(map(len, B)))] 

print ("The size of matrix : " + str(res))

print (' ')

#menjumlahkan dua matriks
for x in range(0, len(A)):
    for y in range(0, len(A[0])):
        print (A[x][y] + B[x][y], end=' ')
    print ()
|
print (' ')
```

```

#mengalikan dua matriks
X = []

for x in range(0, len(A)):
    row = []
    for y in range(0, len(A[0])):
        total = 0
        for z in range(0, len(A)):
            total = total + (A[x][z] * B[z][y])
        row.append(total)
    X.append(row)

for x in range(0, len(X)):
    for y in range(0, len(X[0])):
        print (X[x][y], end=' ')
    print ()

print (' ')


#menghitung determinan matriks
def determinantOfMatrix(A,n):
    temp = [0]*n
    total=1
    det=1

    for i in range(0,n):
        index=i

        while(A[index][i] == 0 and index < n):
            index+=1

        if(index == n):
            continue

        if(index != i):
            for j in range(0,n):
                A[index][j],A[i][j] = A[i][j],A[index][j]
            det = det*int(pow(-1,index-i))

        for j in range(0,n):
            temp[j] = A[i][j]

        for j in range(i+1,n):
            num1 = temp[i]
            num2 = A[j][i]

            for k in range(0,n):

                A[j][k] = (num1*A[j][k]) - (num2*temp[k])

            total = total * num1

        for i in range(0,n):
            det = det*A[i][i]

    return int(det/total)

print("Determinant of the matrix is : ",determinantOfMatrix(A,a))

```

2.

```
#2
#membangkitkan matrix 0
def buatNol(m):
    print ([[0 for j in range(m)] for i in range(m)])

#membangkitkan matrix identitas
def buatIdentitas(size):
    for row in range(0, size):
        for col in range(0, size):

            # Here end is used to stay in same line
            if (row == col):
                print("1 ", end=" ")
            else:
                print("0 ", end=" ")
    print()
```

3.

```
#
#3. Linked List
#mencari data lainnya tertentu
class node:
    def __init__(self, next=None, data=None):
        self.next = next
        self.data = data
    def getdata(self):
        return self.data
    def setnext(self, newNext):
        self.next = newNext
    def recSearch(node, l, r, x):
        if r < l:
            return -1
        if node[l] == x:
            return l
        if node[r] == x:
            return r
        return linkedList.recSearch(node, l+1, r-1, x)

#menambah suatu simpul diawal
    def tambahDepan(self, i):
        self.i = i
        node.append(i)

#menambah suatu simpul diakhir
    def tambahAkhir(self, i):
        self.i = i
        node.prepend(i)

#menyiapkan simpul dimana saja
class LinkedList:
    def __init__(self, head=None):
        self.head = head
    def tambah(self, prev, baru):
        baru.next = prev.next
        prev.next = baru
```

```

#menghapus simpul diawal saja
def hapus(self, item):
    current = self.head
    previous = None
    found = False
    while current != None and not found:
        if current.getData() == item:
            found = True
            print(item, "Ditemukan")
        else:
            previous = current
            current = current.getNext()
    if found == False:
        print(item, "Tidak Ditemukan")
    elif previous == None:
        self.head = current.getNext()
    else:
        previous.setNext(current.getNext())

```

4.

```

#4. Double Linked List
#mengunjungi dan mencetak data tiap simpul dari depan maupun belakang
def cetakDepan(self):
    ini = self.head
    while ini is not None:
        print(ini.data)
        ini = ini.next

def cetakBelakang(self):
    for i in data(len(data),0):
        return i

#menambah suatu simpul diawal
def tambahDepan(self, i):
    self.i = i
    node.append(i)

#menambah suatu simpul diawal
def tambahAkhir(self, i):
    self.i = i
    node.prepend(i)

a = node(2)
b = node(7)
c = node(18)
d = node(28)
e = node(33)
f = node(49)
g = node(56)

a.next = b
b.prev = a
b.next = c
c.prev = b
c.next = d
d.prev = c
d.next = e
e.prev = d
e.next = f
f.prev = e

```

```
a = node(2)
b = node(7)
c = node(15)
d = node(28)
e = node(33)
f = node(49)
g = node(56)

a.next = b
b.prev = a
b.next = c
c.prev = b
c.next = d
d.prev = c
d.next = e
e.prev = d
e.next = f
f.prev = e
f.next = g |
g.prev = f

node = [2,7,15,28,33,49,56]
```

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Mata Kuliah : Praktikum Algoritma dan Struktur Data

Modul 4

```
modul4.py - Python 3.8.5 | Structure Data & Algoritma | modul4.py (3.7)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
class mhsTIF():
    def __init__(self, nama, email, saku):
        self.nama = nama
        self.email = email
        self.saku = saku
c0 = mhsTIF('a', 'sakuchanjo', 240000)
c1 = mhsTIF('b', 'kisten', 260000)
c2 = mhsTIF('c', 'malatina', 280000)
c3 = mhsTIF('d', 'kisten', 200000)
c4 = mhsTIF('e', 'sakuchanjo', 200000)
c5 = mhsTIF('f', 'malatina', 280000)
c6 = mhsTIF('g', 'sakuchanjo', 230000)

daftar = [c0,c1,c2,c3,c4,c5,c6]

print("\nNOHOR 1")
def cari(n):
    baru = []
    for i in range(len(n)):
        if(n[i].email.lower() == 'malatina'):
            baru.append(i)
    return baru
print(cari(daftar))

print("\nNOHOR 2")
def sakuchan(n):
    baru = n[0].saku
    for i in range(len(n)):
        if(n[i].sakuchan):
            baru = n[i].saku
    return baru
print(sakuchan(daftar))

print("\nNOHOR 3")
def sakuchan2(n):
    baru = n[0].saku
    list = []
    for i in range(len(n)):
        if(n[i].saku==baru):
            list.append(n[i].nama)
        elif(n[i].sakuchan):
            baru = n[i].saku
    return list
```

```
[2] modul4.py - D:/semester 4/Structure Data & Algorithm/modul4.py (3.8.2)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
    elif n[i].saku<baru:
        baru = n[i].saku
        list = []
        list.append(n[i].nama)
    return list
print(sakuKecil(daftar))

print("\nMOMOR 4")
def sakuKrg(n):
    batas = 250000
    list = []
    for i in range(len(n)):
        if n[i].saku < batas:
            list.append(n[i].nama)
    return list
print(sakuKrg(daftar))

print("\nMOMOR 5")
class Node:
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.next = None
class Linkedlist:
    def __init__(self):
        self.head = None
    def pushAw(self, new_data):
        new_node = Node(new_data)
        new_node.next = self.head
        self.head = new_node
        return self.head
    def search(self, x):
        current = self.head
        while current != None:
            if current.data == x:
                return "True"
            current = current.next
        return "False"
    def display(self):
        current = self.head
        while current is not None:
            print(current.data, end = " ")
            current = current.next
```

modul4.py - D:/semester 4/Structure Data & Algorythm/modul4.py (3.8.2)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
        print(current.data, end = ' ')
        current = current.next

llist = LinkedList()
llist.pushAw(21)
llist.pushAw(22)
llist.pushAw(12)
llist.pushAw(14)
llist.pushAw(2)
llist.pushAw(19)
print(llist.search(21))
print(llist.search(29))

print('\nNOMOR 6')
def binSe(list, target):
    low = 0
    high = len(list) - 1
    while(low<=high):
        mid = (low+high)//2
        if(list[mid] == target):
            return "target di index "+str(mid)
        elif(target<list[mid]):
            high = mid - 1
        else:
            low = mid + 1
    return "target tidak ditemukan di index berapapun"
list = [2,4,6,9,12,27,39,46,59,77]
target = 12
print(binSe(list,target))
list = [2,4,6,9,12,27,39,46,59,77]
target = 133
print(binSe(list,target))

print('\nNOMOR 7')
def binSe(kumpulan, target):
    temp = []
    low = 0
    high = len(kumpulan)-1
    while low <= high :
        mid = (high+low)//2
        if kumpulan[mid] == target:
            midKiri = mid-1
```

```
print('\nNOMOR 7')
def binSe(kumpulan, target):
    temp = []
    low = 0
    high = len(kumpulan)-1
    while low <= high :
        mid = (high+low)//2
        if kumpulan[mid] == target:
            midKiri = mid-1
            while kumpulan[midKiri] == target:
                temp.append(midKiri)
                midKiri = midKiri-1
            temp.append(mid)
            midKanan = mid+1
            while kumpulan[midKanan] == target:
                temp.append(midKanan)
                midKanan = midKanan+1
            return temp
        elif target < kumpulan[mid]:
            high = mid-1
        else:
            low = mid+1
    return False
kumpulan = [2,3,4,5,8,8,9,12]
target = 8
print(binSe(kumpulan,target))
```

```
Python 3.8.2 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.8.2 (tags/v3.8.2:fb08762, Feb 25 2020, 22:15:29) [MSC v.1916 32 bit (Intel)] on Win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: D:/semester 4/Strukturne Data & Algoritma/modul4.py =====

NOMOR 1
[1, 3]

NOMOR 2
200000

NOMOR 3
['d', 'e']

NOMOR 4
['a', 'd', 'e', 'g']

NOMOR 5
True
False

NOMOR 6
target di index 4
target tidak ditemukan di index berapapun

NOMOR 7
[4, 5]
>>> |
```

Nama : Muhammad Khalif Rizaldi Wibowo

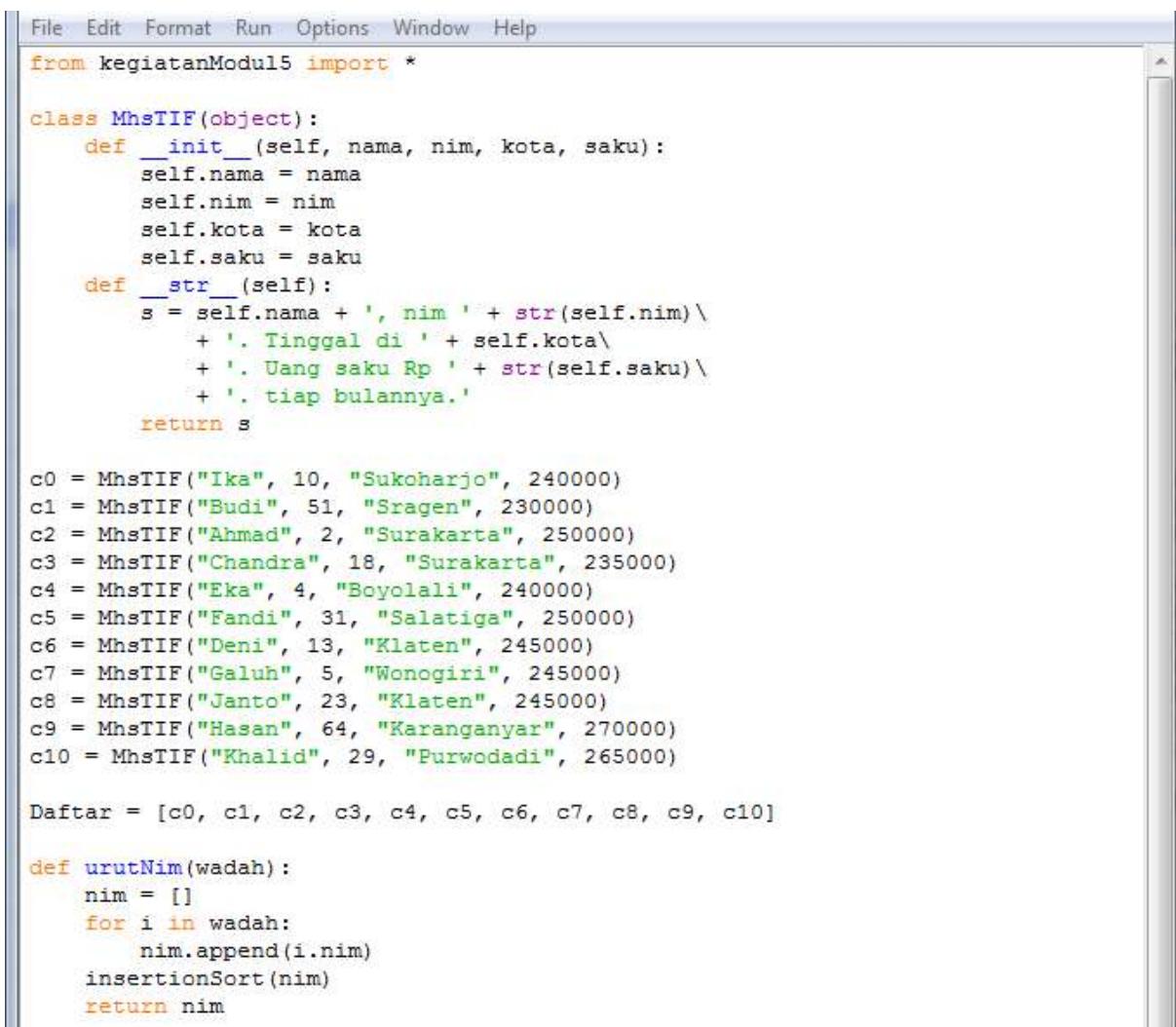
NIM : L200180217

Kelas : H

Mata Kuliah : Praktikum Algoritma dan Struktur Data

Modul 5

1.



```
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
from kegiatanModul5 import *

class MhsTIF(object):
    def __init__(self, nama, nim, kota, saku):
        self.nama = nama
        self.nim = nim
        self.kota = kota
        self.saku = saku
    def __str__(self):
        s = self.nama + ', nim ' + str(self.nim) \
            + '. Tinggal di ' + self.kota \
            + '. Uang saku Rp ' + str(self.saku) \
            + '. tiap bulannya.'
        return s

c0 = MhsTIF("Ika", 10, "Sukoharjo", 240000)
c1 = MhsTIF("Budi", 51, "Sragen", 230000)
c2 = MhsTIF("Ahmad", 2, "Surakarta", 250000)
c3 = MhsTIF("Chandra", 18, "Surakarta", 235000)
c4 = MhsTIF("Eka", 4, "Boyolali", 240000)
c5 = MhsTIF("Fandi", 31, "Salatiga", 250000)
c6 = MhsTIF("Deni", 13, "Klaten", 245000)
c7 = MhsTIF("Galuh", 5, "Wonogiri", 245000)
c8 = MhsTIF("Janto", 23, "Klaten", 245000)
c9 = MhsTIF("Hasan", 64, "Karanganyar", 270000)
c10 = MhsTIF("Khalid", 29, "Purwodadi", 265000)

Daftar = [c0, c1, c2, c3, c4, c5, c6, c7, c8, c9, c10]

def urutNim(wadah):
    nim = []
    for i in wadah:
        nim.append(i.nim)
    insertionSort(nim)
    return nim
```

```
Python 3.7.0 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.7.0 (v3.7.0:1bf9cc5093, Jun 27 2018, 04:06:47) [MSC v.1914 32 bit (Int
el)] on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
RESTART: C:\Users\asus\Desktop\Coolyeah\01_Algoritma Struktur Data\PRAKTIKUM\p
ertemuan5\Modul5No1.py
>>> urutNim(Daftar)
[2, 4, 5, 10, 13, 18, 23, 29, 31, 51, 64]
>>> |
```

No.2

```
Modul5No2.py - C:\Users\asus\Desktop\Coolyeah\01_Algoritma Struktur Data\PRAKTIKUM\pertemuan5\Modul5No2.py
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
from kegiatanModul5 import *

A = [1,2,3,10,11,12]
B = [4,5,6,7,8,9]

def urutGabung(list1, list2):
    C = list1 + list2
    insertionSort(C)
    return C
```

```
Python 3.7.0 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.7.0 (v3.7.0:1bf9cc5093, Jun 27 2018, 04:06:47) [MSC v.1914 32 bit (Int
el)] on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
RESTART: C:\Users\asus\Desktop\Coolyeah\01_Algoritma Struktur Data\PRAKTIKUM\p
ertemuan5\Modul5No2.py
>>> urutGabung(A,B)
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]
>>> |
```

No.3

The image shows a Windows desktop environment with two windows open. The top window is a code editor titled "Modul5No3.py - C:\Users\asus\Desktop\Coolyeah\01_Algoritma Struktur Data\PRAKTIKUM\pertemuan5\Modul5No3.py (3.7)". It contains Python code for sorting algorithms (Bubble Sort, Selection Sort, Insertion Sort) and timing them. The bottom window is a "Python 3.7.0 Shell" window. It displays the Python interpreter's prompt (">>>>"), the path to the script, and the execution results showing the time taken for each sort method.

```
from time import time as detak
from random import shuffle as kocok
from kegiatanModul5 import *

k = list(range(1,6001))
kocok(k)
u_bub = k[:]
u_sel = k[:]
u_ins = k[:]

aw=detak();bubbleSort(u_bub);ak=detak();print('bubble: %g detik' %(ak-aw) );
aw=detak();selectionSort(u_bub);ak=detak();print('selection: %g detik' %(ak-aw) );
aw=detak();insertionSort(u_bub);ak=detak();print('insertion: %g detik' %(ak-aw) );
```

```
Python 3.7.0 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.7.0 (v3.7.0:1bf9cc5093, Jun 27 2018, 04:06:47) [MSC v.1914 32 bit (Int
el)] on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
RESTART: C:/Users/asus/Desktop/Coolyeah/01_Algoritma Struktur Data/PRAKTIKUM/p
ertemuan5/Modul5No3.py
bubble: 36.5501 detik
selection: 12.0847 detik
insertion: 0.0110006 detik
>>> |
```

Insertion lebih cepat , di urutan kedua ada selection sort dan yang paling lambat adalah Bubble sort

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Kelas : H

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Praktikum Algoritma dan Struktur Data

Modul 6

```
#NO 1
print ('No 1: ')
class MhsTIF(object) :
    def __init__(self, nama, nim, asal, uangaku) :
        self.nama = nama
        self.nim = nim
        self.asal = asal
        self.uangaku = uangaku

m0 = MhsTIF('Alfianto', 9, 'Boyolali', 300000)
m1 = MhsTIF('Hari', 10, 'Semarang', 320000)
m2 = MhsTIF('Mifta', 23, 'Kartasura', 350000)
m3 = MhsTIF('Desi', 45, 'Solo', 290000)
m4 = MhsTIF('Dewi', 27, 'Karanganyar', 310000)
m5 = MhsTIF('Lia', 56, 'Wonogiri', 380000)
m6 = MhsTIF('Bagus', 2, 'Boyolali', 280000)
m7 = MhsTIF('Wahyu', 8, 'Sragen', 330000)
m8 = MhsTIF('Lusiana', 34, 'Purwodadi', 340000)
m9 = MhsTIF('Alifina', 60, 'Sleman', 390000)
m10 = MhsTIF('Akbar', 51, 'Magelang', 370000)

urut =[m0.nim, m1.nim, m2.nim, m3.nim, m4.nim, m5.nim,
       m6.nim, m7.nim,m8.nim, m9.nim, m10.nim]

def mergeSort(nlist):
    print("Membelah ", nlist)
    if len(nlist)>1:
        mid = len(nlist)//2
        lefthalf = nlist[:mid]
        righthalf = nlist[mid:]

        mergeSort(lefthalf)
        mergeSort(righthalf)
        i=j=k=0
        while i < len(lefthalf) and j < len(righthalf):
            if lefthalf[i] < righthalf[j]:
                nlist[k]=lefthalf[i]
                i=i+1
            else:
                nlist[k]=righthalf[j]
                j=j+1
            k=k+1
```

```
        j=j+1
        k=k+1

    while i < len(lefthalf):
        nlist[k]=lefthalf[i]
        i=i+1
        k=k+1

    while j < len(righthalf):
        nlist[k]=righthalf[j]
        j=j+1
        k=k+1

    print("Menggabungkan ",nlist)
nlist = urut
print("Hasil MergeSort")
mergeSort(nlist)
print(nlist)

def quickSort(data_list):
    quickSortHlp(data_list,0,len(data_list)-1)

def quickSortHlp(data_list,first,last):
    if first < last:
        splitpoint = partition(data_list,first,last)

        quickSortHlp(data_list,first,splitpoint-1)
        quickSortHlp(data_list,splitpoint+1,last)

def partition(data_list,first,last):
    pivotvalue = data_list[first]

    leftmark = first+1
    rightmark = last

    done = False
    while not done:
        while leftmark <= rightmark and data_list[leftmark] <= pivotvalue:
            leftmark = leftmark + 1
```

```
modul6.py - C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul6.py (3.8.2)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
    j=j+1
    k=k+1
    print("Mengabungkan ",nlist)
nlist = urut
print("Hasil MergeSort")
mergeSort(nlist)
print(nlist)

def quickSort(data_list):
    quickSortHlp(data_list,0,len(data_list)-1)

def quickSortHlp(data_list,first,last):
    if first < last:
        splitpoint = partition(data_list,first,last)
        quickSortHlp(data_list,first,splitpoint-1)
        quickSortHlp(data_list,splitpoint+1,last)

def partition(data_list,first,last):
    pivotvalue = data_list[first]

    leftmark = first+1
    rightmark = last

    done = False
    while not done:
        while leftmark <= rightmark and data_list[leftmark] <= pivotvalue:
            leftmark = leftmark + 1
        while data_list[rightmark] >= pivotvalue and rightmark >= leftmark:
            rightmark = rightmark - 1
        if rightmark < leftmark:
            done = True
        else:
            temp = data_list[leftmark]
            data_list[leftmark] = data_list[rightmark]
            data_list[rightmark] = temp

    return rightmark

Ln: 512 Col: 0
2.39 21.30
```

```
modul6.py - C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul6.py (3.8.2)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
    leftmark = leftmark + 1
    while data_list[rightmark] >= pivotvalue and rightmark >= leftmark:
        rightmark = rightmark - 1
    if rightmark < leftmark:
        done = True
    else:
        temp = data_list[leftmark]
        data_list[leftmark] = data_list[rightmark]
        data_list[rightmark] = temp
    temp = data_list[first]
    data_list[first] = data_list[rightmark]
    data_list[rightmark] = temp
    return rightmark

data_list = urut
quickSort(data_list)
print("\n"+ "Hasil QuickSort")
print(data_list)

#NO 3:
print('No 3:')
from time import time as detak
from random import shuffle as kocok
import time
k = [i for i in range(1,6001)]
kocok(k)

def bubbleSort(X) :
    n = len(X)
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(0, n-i-1):
            if X[j] > X[j+1] :
                X[j], X[j+1] = X[j+1], X[j]

def selectionSort(X) :
    for i in range(len(X)):
        min_idx = i
        for j in range(i+1, len(X)):
```

Ln: 512 Col: 0
2.38 21.30

```
modul6.py - C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul6.py (3.8.2)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
def insertSort(X) :
    n = len (X)
    for i in range (1, n) :
        nilai = X[i]
        abc = i-1
        while abc >= 0 and nilai < X[abc-1] :
            X[abc] = X[abc+1]
            abc -=1
        X[abc+1] = nilai

def mergeSort(X):
    if len(X) >1:
        mid = len(X)//2
        L = X[:mid]
        R = X[mid:]
        mergeSort(L)
        mergeSort(R)
        i = j = k = 0
        while i < len(L) and j < len(R):
            if L[i] < R[j]:
                X[k] = L[i]
                i+=1
            else:
                X[k] = R[j]
                j+=1
            k+=1
        while i < len(L):
            X[k] = L[i]
            i+=1
            k+=1
        while j < len(R):
            X[k] = R[j]
            j+=1
            k+=1
    def partition(X,low,high):
        i = ( low-1 )
        pivot = X[high]
        for j in range(low , high):
            if   X[j] <= pivot:
                i = i+1
                X[i],X[j] = X[j],X[i]
        X[i+1],X[high] = X[high],X[i+1]
        return i+1

    L = X[:mid]
    R = X[mid:]
    mergeSort(L)
    mergeSort(R)
    i = j = k = 0
    while i < len(L) and j < len(R):
        if L[i] < R[j]:
            X[k] = L[i]
            i+=1
        else:
            X[k] = R[j]
            j+=1
        k+=1
    while i < len(L):
        X[k] = L[i]
        i+=1
        k+=1
    while j < len(R):
        X[k] = R[j]
        j+=1
        k+=1
Ln: 512 Col: 0
```

```
*modul6.py - C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul6.py (3.8.2)*
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
# NO 5
print ('No 5')
import random
def _merge_sort(indices, the_list):
    start = indices[0]
    end = indices[1]
    half_way = (end - start)//2 + start
    if start < half_way:
        _merge_sort([start, half_way], the_list)
    if half_way + 1 < end and end - start != 1:
        _merge_sort([half_way + 1, end], the_list)

    sort_sub_list(the_list, indices[0], indices[1])
    return the_list

def sort_sub_list(the_list, start, end):
    orig_start = start
    initial_start_second_list = (end - start)//2 + start + 1
    list2_first_index = initial_start_second_list
    new_list = []
    while start < initial_start_second_list and list2_first_index <= end:
        first1 = the_list[start]
        first2 = the_list[list2_first_index]
        if first1 > first2:
            new_list.append(first2)
            list2_first_index += 1
        else:
            new_list.append(first1)
            start += 1
    while start < initial_start_second_list:
        new_list.append(the_list[start])
        start += 1

    while list2_first_index <= end:
        new_list.append(the_list[list2_first_index])
        list2_first_index += 1
    for i in new_list:
        the_list[orig_start] = i
        orig_start += 1
    return the_list
Ln: 511 Col: 17
```

```
*modul6.py - C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul6.py (3.8.2)*
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
    return _merge_sort(0, len(the_list) - 1), the_list

print(merge_sort([13,45,12,3,10,2]))


# NO 6
print ('No 6')
def quickSort(L, ascending = True):
    quicksorthelp(L, 0, len(L), ascending)

def quicksorthelp(L, low, high, ascending = True):
    result = 0
    if low < high:
        pivot_location, result = Partition(L, low, high, ascending)
        result += quicksorthelp(L, low, pivot_location, ascending)
        result += quicksorthelp(L, pivot_location + 1, high, ascending)
    return result

def Partition(L, low, high, ascending = True):
    result = 0
    pivot, pidx = median_of_three(L, low, high)
    L[low], L[pidx] = L[pidx], L[low]
    i = low + 1
    for j in range(low+1, high, 1):
        result += 1
        if (ascending and L[j] < pivot) or (not ascending and L[j] > pivot):
            L[i], L[j] = L[j], L[i]
            i += 1
    L[low], L[i-1] = L[i-1], L[low]
    return i - 1, result

def median_of_three(L, low, high):
    mid = (low+high-1)//2
    a = L[low]
    b = L[mid]
    c = L[high-1]
    if a <= b <= c:
        return b, mid
    if c <= b <= a:
        return b, mid
    if a <= c <= b:
Ln: 511 Col: 17
```

```
*modul6.py - C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul6.py (3.8.2)*
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
# NO 6
print ('No 6')
def quickSort(L, ascending = True):
    quicksorthelp(L, 0, len(L), ascending)

def quicksorthelp(L, low, high, ascending = True):
    result = 0
    if low < high:
        pivot_location, result = Partition(L, low, high, ascending)
        result += quicksorthelp(L, low, pivot_location, ascending)
        result += quicksorthelp(L, pivot_location + 1, high, ascending)
    return result

def Partition(L, low, high, ascending = True):
    result = 0
    pivot, pidx = median_of_three(L, low, high)
    L[low], L[pidx] = L[pidx], L[low]
    i = low + 1
    for j in range(low+1, high, 1):
        result += 1
        if (ascending and L[j] < pivot) or (not ascending and L[j] > pivot):
            L[i], L[j] = L[j], L[i]
            i += 1
    L[low], L[i-1] = L[i-1], L[low]
    return i - 1, result

def median_of_three(L, low, high):
    mid = (low+high-1)//2
    a = L[low]
    b = L[mid]
    c = L[high-1]
    if a <= b <= c:
        return b, mid
    if c <= b <= a:
        return b, mid
    if a <= c <= b:
        return b, mid
    if c <= b <= a:
        return b, mid
    if a <= c <= b:
        return c, high-1
    if b <= c <= a:
        return c, high-1
    return a, low
Ln: 511 Col: 17
```

```
*modul6.py - C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul6.py (3.8.2)*
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
return a, low

listel = list([14,4,2,104,23,50])

quickSort(listel, False) # descending order
print("sorted:")
print(listel)

# NO 7
print ('No 7')
from time import time as detak
from random import shuffle as kocok
import time
k = [i for i in range(1,6001)]
kocok(k)

def mergeSort(arr):
    if len(arr) >1:
        mid = len(arr)//2
        L = arr[:mid]
        R = arr[mid:]
        mergeSort(L)
        mergeSort(R)
        i = j = k = 0
        while i < len(L) and j < len(R):
            if L[i] < R[j]:
                arr[k] = L[i]
                i+=1
            else:
                arr[k] = R[j]
                j+=1
            k+=1
        while i < len(L):
            arr[k] = L[i]
            i+=1
            k+=1
        while j < len(R):
            arr[k] = R[j]
            j+=1
            k+=1
def partition(arr,low,high):
    i=1
    k=1
    while j < len(R):
        arr[k] = R[j]
        j+=1
        k+=1
    def partition(arr,low,high):
        i = ( low-1 )
        pivot = arr[high]
        for j in range(low , high):
            if arr[j] <= pivot:
                i = i+1
                arr[i],arr[j] = arr[j],arr[i]
        arr[i+1],arr[high] = arr[high],arr[i+1]
        return ( i+1 )

    def quickSort(arr,low,high):
        if low < high:
            pi = partition(arr,low,high)
            quickSort(arr, low, pi-1)
            quickSort(arr, pi+1, high)

import random
def _merge_sort(indices, the_list):
    start = indices[0]
    end = indices[1]
    half_way = (end - start)//2 + start
    if start < half_way:
        _merge_sort((start, half_way), the_list)
    if half_way + 1 <= end and end - start != 1:
        _merge_sort((half_way + 1, end), the_list)
    sort_sub_list(the_list, indices[0], indices[1])

def sort_sub_list(the_list, start, end):
    orig_start = start
    initial_start_second_list = (end - start)//2 + start + 1
    list2_first_index = initial_start_second_list
    new_list = []
    while start < initial_start_second_list and list2_first_index <= end:
```

```
2.37 L: 511 Col: 17
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
i+=1
k+=1
while j < len(R):
    arr[k] = R[j]
    j+=1
    k+=1
def partition(arr,low,high):
    i = ( low-1 )
    pivot = arr[high]
    for j in range(low , high):
        if arr[j] <= pivot:
            i = i+1
            arr[i],arr[j] = arr[j],arr[i]
    arr[i+1],arr[high] = arr[high],arr[i+1]
    return ( i+1 )

def quickSort(arr,low,high):
    if low < high:
        pi = partition(arr,low,high)
        quickSort(arr, low, pi-1)
        quickSort(arr, pi+1, high)

import random
def _merge_sort(indices, the_list):
    start = indices[0]
    end = indices[1]
    half_way = (end - start)//2 + start
    if start < half_way:
        _merge_sort((start, half_way), the_list)
    if half_way + 1 <= end and end - start != 1:
        _merge_sort((half_way + 1, end), the_list)
    sort_sub_list(the_list, indices[0], indices[1])

def sort_sub_list(the_list, start, end):
    orig_start = start
    initial_start_second_list = (end - start)//2 + start + 1
    list2_first_index = initial_start_second_list
    new_list = []
    while start < initial_start_second_list and list2_first_index <= end:
```

```
*modul6.py - C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul6.py (3.8.2)*
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
new_list = []
while start < initial_start_second_list and list2_first_index <= end:
    first1 = the_list[start]
    first2 = the_list[list2_first_index]
    if first1 > first2:
        new_list.append(first2)
        list2_first_index += 1
    else:
        new_list.append(first1)
        start += 1
while start < initial_start_second_list:
    new_list.append(the_list[start])
    start += 1

while list2_first_index <= end:
    new_list.append(the_list[list2_first_index])
    list2_first_index += 1
for i in new_list:
    the_list[orig_start] = i
    orig_start += 1

def merge_sort(the_list):
    return _merge_sort(0, len(the_list) - 1, the_list)

def quickSortMOD(L, ascending = True):
    quicksorthelp(L, 0, len(L), ascending)

def quicksorthelp(L, low, high, ascending = True):
    result = 0
    if low < high:
        pivot_location, result = Partition(L, low, high, ascending)
        result += quicksorthelp(L, low, pivot_location, ascending)
        result += quicksorthelp(L, pivot_location + 1, high, ascending)
    return result

def Partition(L, low, high, ascending = True):
    result = 0
    pivot, pidx = median_of_three(L, low, high)
    L[low], L[pidx] = L[pidx], L[low]
    i = low + 1
    for j in range(low+1, high, 1):
        result += 1
        if (ascending and L[j] < pivot) or (not ascending and L[j] > pivot):
            L[i], L[j] = L[j], L[i]
            i += 1
    L[low], L[i-1] = L[i-1], L[low]
    return i - 1, result

def median_of_three(L, low, high):
    mid = (low+high-1)//2
    a = L[low]
    b = L[mid]
    c = L[high-1]
    if a <= b <= c:
        return b, mid
    if c <= b <= a:
        return b, mid
    if a <= c <= b:
        return c, high-1
    if b <= c <= a:
        return c, high-1
    return a, low
mer = k[:]
qui = k[:]

Ln: 511 Col: 17
```

```
*modul6.py - C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul6.py (3.8.2)*
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
def quickSortMOD(L, ascending = True):
    quicksorthelp(L, 0, len(L), ascending)

def quicksorthelp(L, low, high, ascending = True):
    result = 0
    if low < high:
        pivot_location, result = Partition(L, low, high, ascending)
        result += quicksorthelp(L, low, pivot_location, ascending)
        result += quicksorthelp(L, pivot_location + 1, high, ascending)
    return result

def Partition(L, low, high, ascending = True):
    result = 0
    pivot, pidx = median_of_three(L, low, high)
    L[low], L[pidx] = L[pidx], L[low]
    i = low + 1
    for j in range(low+1, high, 1):
        result += 1
        if (ascending and L[j] < pivot) or (not ascending and L[j] > pivot):
            L[i], L[j] = L[j], L[i]
            i += 1
    L[low], L[i-1] = L[i-1], L[low]
    return i - 1, result

def median_of_three(L, low, high):
    mid = (low+high-1)//2
    a = L[low]
    b = L[mid]
    c = L[high-1]
    if a <= b <= c:
        return b, mid
    if c <= b <= a:
        return b, mid
    if a <= c <= b:
        return c, high-1
    if b <= c <= a:
        return c, high-1
    return a, low
mer = k[:]
qui = k[:]

Ln: 511 Col: 17
```

```
*modul6.py - C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul6.py (3.8.2)*
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

def median_of_three(L, low, high):
    mid = (low+high-1)//2
    a = L[low]
    b = L[mid]
    c = L[high-1]
    if a <= b <= c:
        return b, mid
    if c <= b <= a:
        return b, mid
    if a <= c <= b:
        return c, high-1
    if b <= c <= a:
        return c, high-1
    return a, low

mer = k[:]
qui = k[:]
mer2 = k[:]
qui2 = k[:]

aw=detak();mergeSort(mer);ak=detak();print('merge : %g detik' %(ak-aw));
aw=detak();quickSort(qui,0,len(qui)-1);ak=detak();print('quick : %g detik' %(ak-aw));
aw=detak();mergeSort(mer2);print('merge mod : %g detik' %(ak-aw));
aw=detak();quickSortMOD(qui2, False);print('quick mod : %g detik' %(ak-aw));

# NO S
print ('Nom S')
class Node:
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.next = None

class LinkedList:
    def __init__(self):
        self.head = None

    def appendList(self, data):
        node = Node(data)
        if self.head == None:
            self.head = node
        else:
            curr = self.head
            while curr != None:
                curr = curr.next
            curr.next = node

    def mergeSorted(self, list1, list2):
        if list1 is None:
            return list2
        if list2 is None:
            return list1

        if list1.data < list2.data:
            temp = list1
            temp.next = self.mergeSorted(list1.next, list2)
        else:
            temp = list2
            temp.next = self.mergeSorted(list1, list2.next)
        return temp

list1 = LinkedList()
list1.appendSorted(13)
list1.appendSorted(12)
list1.appendSorted(3)
list1.appendSorted(16)
list1.appendSorted(7)

print("List 1 :"),
list1.printList()

list2 = LinkedList()
list2.appendSorted(9)
list2.appendSorted(10)
list2.appendSorted(1)

print("List 2 :"),
list2.printList()

list3 = LinkedList()
list3.head = list3.mergeSorted(list1.head, list2.head)

print("Merged List :"),
list3.printList()

Ln: 511 Col: 17
```

```
*modul6.py - C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul6.py (3.8.2)*
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

curr = self.head
while curr != None:
    print ("%d"%curr.data),
    curr = curr.next
def mergeSorted(self, list1, list2):
    if list1 is None:
        return list2
    if list2 is None:
        return list1

    if list1.data < list2.data:
        temp = list1
        temp.next = self.mergeSorted(list1.next, list2)
    else:
        temp = list2
        temp.next = self.mergeSorted(list1, list2.next)
    return temp

list1 = LinkedList()
list1.appendSorted(13)
list1.appendSorted(12)
list1.appendSorted(3)
list1.appendSorted(16)
list1.appendSorted(7)

print("List 1 :"),
list1.printList()

list2 = LinkedList()
list2.appendSorted(9)
list2.appendSorted(10)
list2.appendSorted(1)

print("List 2 :"),
list2.printList()

list3 = LinkedList()
list3.head = list3.mergeSorted(list1.head, list2.head)

print("Merged List :"),
list3.printList()

Ln: 511 Col: 17
```

```
--  
List 2 :  
1  
9  
10  
Merged List :  
1  
3  
7  
9  
10  
12  
13  
16  
>>>
```

Nama : Muhammad Khalif Rizaldi Wibowo

Kelas : H

NIM : L200180217

Praktikum Algoritma dan Struktur Data

```
modul7.py - C:/Users/ASUS/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38-32/modul7.py (3.8.2)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
print("No 1-----")
#Nomor 1
import re
f=open('indonesia.txt','r', encoding='latin1')
teks = f.read()
f.close()
print(re.findall(r'me\w+',teks.lower()))
print("\n")

#Nomor 2
print("No 2-----")
import re
f=open('indonesia.txt','r', encoding='latin1')
teks2 = f.read()
f.close()
print(re.findall(r"di\w+",teks2.lower()))
print("\n")

#Nomor 3
print("No 3-----")
import re
f=open('indonesia.txt','r', encoding='latin1')
teks3 = f.read()
f.close()
print(re.findall(r"di \w+",teks3))
print("\n")

#Nomor 4a
print("No 4a-----")
import re
f=open('KEI.html','r', encoding='latin1')
teks4 = f.read()
f.close()
print(re.findall(r'([\w]+)</a></td>',teks4))
print("\n")

#Nomor 4b
print("No 4b-----")
f=open('KEI.html','r', encoding='latin1')
teks4 = f.read()
f.close()
string=re.findall(r'title="([\w]+)">',teks4)
string=re.findall(r'">([\w]+)</a></td>\n<td>([0-9.]+)</td>',teks4)
a=[]
for i in string:
    a.append((i[0], float(i[1])))
print(a)
```

Output :

Nama : Muhammad Khalif Rizaldi W

Kelas : H

NIM : L200180217

Praktikum Algoritma dan Struktur Data

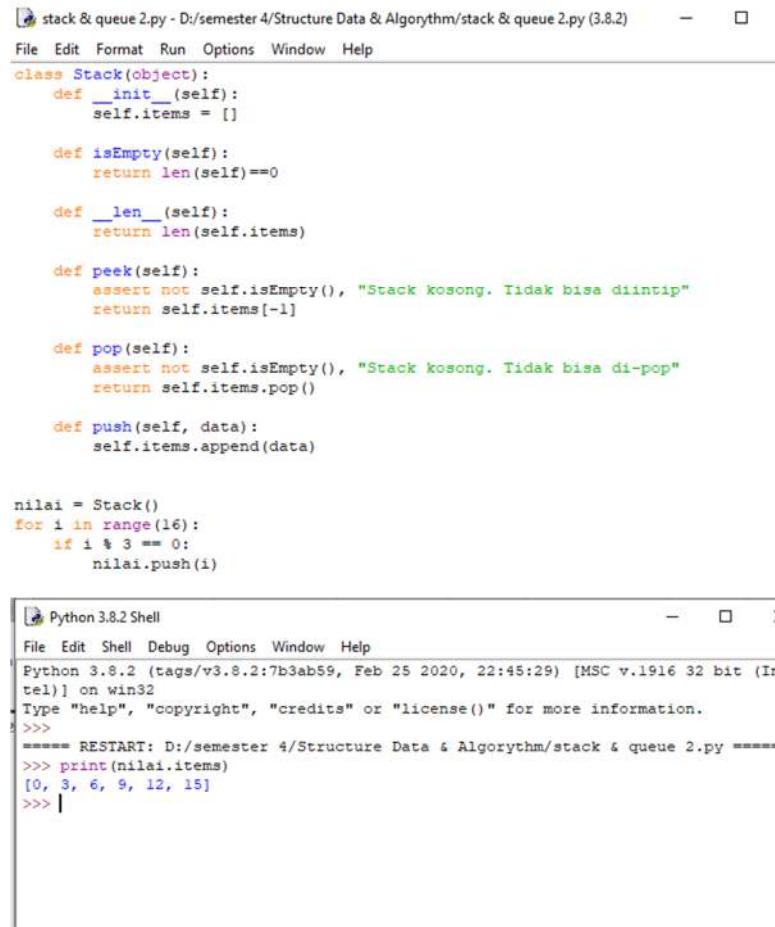
1.

```
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
class Stack(object):
    def __init__(self):
        self.items = []
    def isEmpty(self):
        return len(self)==0
    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.items)
    def peek(self):
        assert not self.isEmpty(), "Stack kosong. Tidak bisa diintip"
        return self.items[-1]
    def pop(self):
        assert not self.isEmpty(), "Stack kosong. Tidak bisa di-pop"
        return self.items.pop()
    def push(self, data):
        self.items.append(data)

def cetakHexa(d):
    f = Stack()
    if d == 0: f.push(0);
    while d != 0:
        if d%16 == 10:
            sisa = 'A'
        elif d%16 == 11:
            sisa = 'B'
        elif d%16 == 12:
            sisa = 'C'
        elif d%16 == 13:
            sisa = 'D'
        elif d%16 == 14:
            sisa = 'E'
        elif d%16 == 15:
            sisa = 'F'
        else:
            sisa = d%16
        d = d//16
        f.push(sisa)
    st = ""
    for i in range (len(f)):
        st = st + str(f.pop())
    return st
```

```
Python 3.8.2 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.8.2 (tags/v3.8.2:7b3ab59, Feb 25 2020, 22:45:29) [MSC v.1916 32 bit (In tel)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: D:/semester 4/Structure Data & Algorythm/stack & queue 1.py =====
>>> cetakHexa(12)
'C'
>>> cetakHexa(31)
'1F'
>>> cetakHexa(229)
'E5'
>>> cetakHexa(255)
'FF'
>>> cetakHexa(31519)
'7B1F'
>>>
```

2.



```
stack & queue 2.py - D:/semester 4/Structure Data & Algorythm/stack & queue 2.py (3.8.2)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
class Stack(object):
    def __init__(self):
        self.items = []

    def isEmpty(self):
        return len(self.items)==0

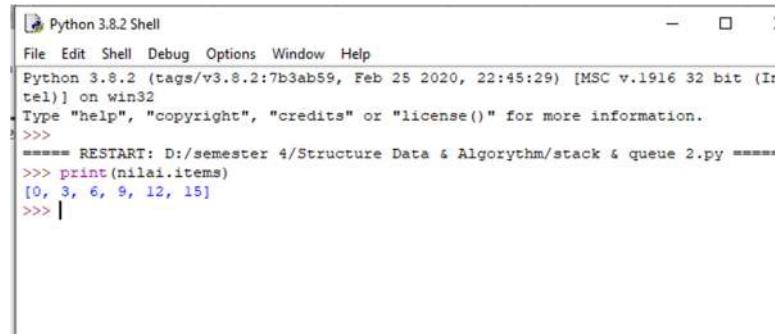
    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.items)

    def peek(self):
        assert not self.isEmpty(), "Stack kosong. Tidak bisa diintip"
        return self.items[-1]

    def pop(self):
        assert not self.isEmpty(), "Stack kosong. Tidak bisa di-pop"
        return self.items.pop()

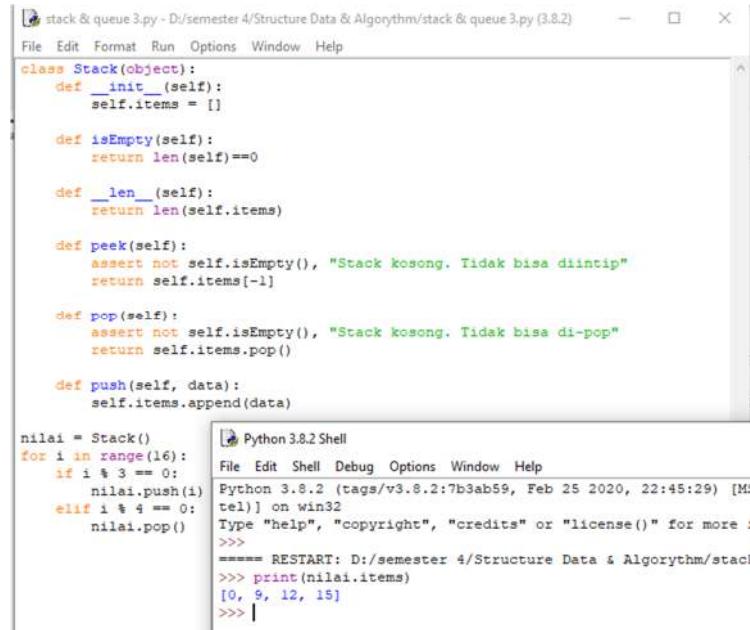
    def push(self, data):
        self.items.append(data)

nilai = Stack()
for i in range(16):
    if i % 3 == 0:
        nilai.push(i)
```

```
Python 3.8.2 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.8.2 (tags/v3.8.2:7b3ab59, Feb 25 2020, 22:45:29) [MSC v.1916 32 bit (In tel)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: D:/semester 4/Structure Data & Algorythm/stack & queue 2.py =====
>>> print(nilai.items)
[0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15]
>>> |
```

3.



```
stack & queue 3.py - D:/semester 4/Structure Data & Algorythm/stack & queue 3.py (3.8.2)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
class Stack(object):
    def __init__(self):
        self.items = []

    def isEmpty(self):
        return len(self.items)==0

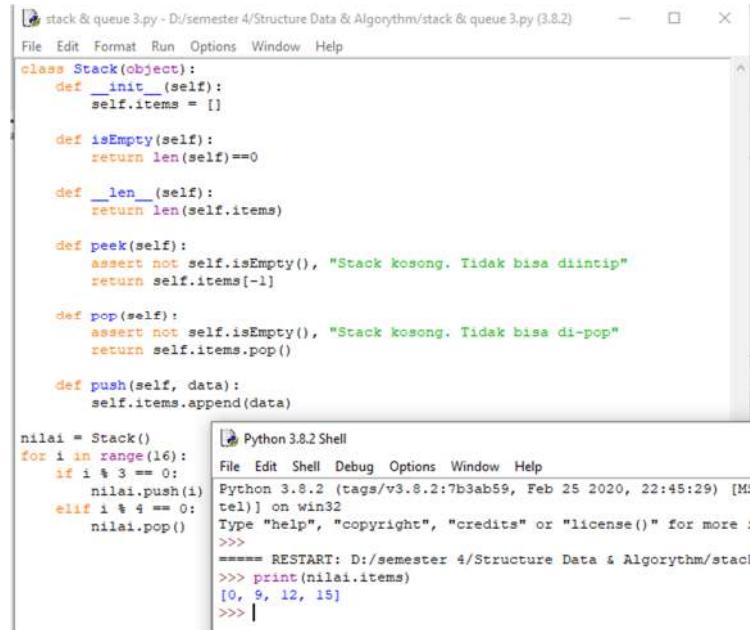
    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.items)

    def peek(self):
        assert not self.isEmpty(), "Stack kosong. Tidak bisa diintip"
        return self.items[-1]

    def pop(self):
        assert not self.isEmpty(), "Stack kosong. Tidak bisa di-pop"
        return self.items.pop()

    def push(self, data):
        self.items.append(data)

nilai = Stack()
for i in range(16):
    if i % 3 == 0:
        nilai.push(i)
    elif i % 4 == 0:
        nilai.pop()
```

```
Python 3.8.2 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.8.2 (tags/v3.8.2:7b3ab59, Feb 25 2020, 22:45:29) [MSC v.1916 32 bit (In tel)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more :
>>>
===== RESTART: D:/semester 4/Structure Data & Algorythm/stack & queue 3.py =====
>>> print(nilai.items)
[0, 3, 12, 15]
>>> |
```

4.

```
import heapq

class Queue(object):
    def __init__(self):
        self.qlist = []

    def isEmpty(self):
        return len(self) == 0

    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.qlist)

    def enqueue(self, data):
        self.qlist.append(data)

    def dequeue(self):
        assert not self.isEmpty(), "Antrian sedang kosong."
        return self.qlist.pop(0)

    def getFrontMost(self):
        return self.qlist[-1]

    def getRearMost(self):
        return self.qlist[0]

class PriorityQueue(object):
    def __init__(self):
        self.qlist = []

    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.qlist)

    def isEmpty(self):
        return len(self)==0

    def enqueue(self, data, priority):
        heapq.heappush(self.qlist, (priority, data))
        self.qlist.sort()

    def dequeue(self):
        print("====QUEUE====")
        print("enqueue: ", Q.qlist)
        Q.dequeue()
        print("dequeue: ", Q.qlist)

        print("item paling depan:", Q.getFrontMost())
        print("item peling belakang:", Q.getRearMost())

P = PriorityQueue()

P.enqueue('qqqqq', 5)
P.enqueue('wwwww', 1)
P.enqueue('eeeeee', 2)

print("\n====PRIORITY QUEUE====")
print("enqueue: ", P.qlist)
P.dequeue()
print("dequeue: ", P.qlist)

print("item paling depan:", Q.getFrontMost())
print("item peling belakang:", Q.getRearMost())
|
```

5.

```
stack & queue 5.py - D:/semester 4/Structure Data & Algorythm/stack & queue 5.py (3.8.2)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import heapq

class PriorityQueue(object):
    def __init__(self):
        self.qlist= []

    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.qlist)

    def isEmpty(self):
        return len(self)==0

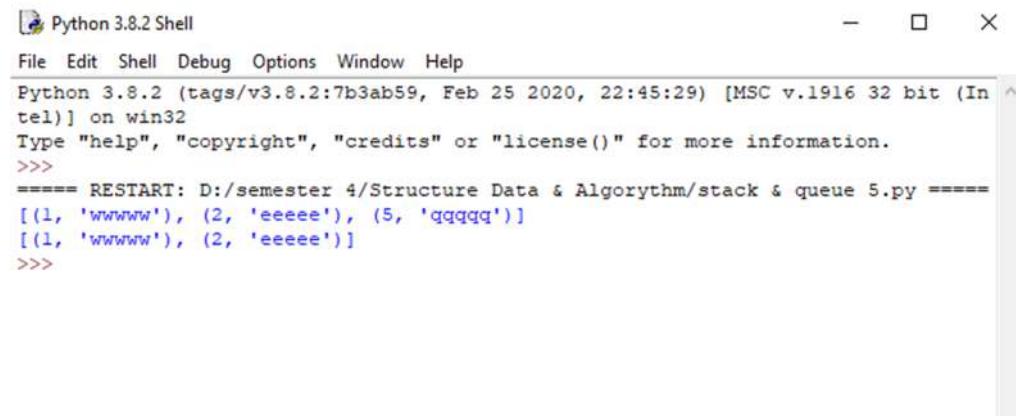
    def enqueue(self, data, priority):
        heapq.heappush(self.qlist, (priority, data))
        self.qlist.sort()

    def dequeue(self):
        return self.qlist.pop(-1)

a = PriorityQueue()

a.enqueue('qqqqq', 5)
a.enqueue('wwwww', 1)
a.enqueue('eeeeee', 2)

print(a.qlist)
a.dequeue()
print(a.qlist)
```



```
Python 3.8.2 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.8.2 (tags/v3.8.2:7b3ab59, Feb 25 2020, 22:45:29) [MSC v.1916 32 bit (In tel)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: D:/semester 4/Structure Data & Algorythm/stack & queue 5.py =====
[(1, 'wwwww'), (2, 'eeeeee'), (5, 'qqqqq')]
[(1, 'wwwww'), (2, 'eeeeee')]
>>>
```

Nama : Muh Khalif Rizaldi W

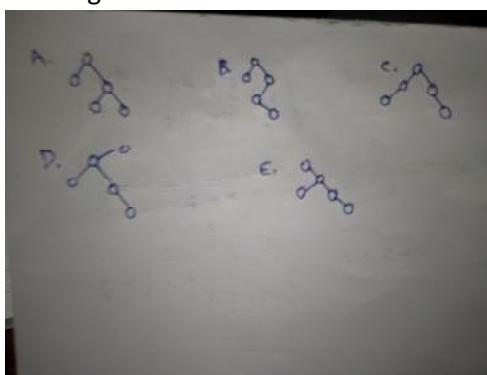
Kelas : H

NIM : L200180217

Praktikum Algoritma dan Struktur Data

MODUL 9 BINER

1. Di berikan pohon biner dengan ukuran n , berapakah jumlah level minimum yang bisa dimuatnya ? Berapakah jumlah level maksimumnya ? Tentukan nilai n berikut.
 - a. $n = 10$, tinggi max = 10, tinggi min = $\lceil \log_2 10 \rceil + 1 = 4$
 - b. $n = 35$, tinggi max = 35, tinggi min = $\lceil \log_2 35 \rceil + 1 = 6$
 - c. $n = 76$, tinggi max = 76, tinggi min = $\lceil \log_2 76 \rceil + 1 = 7$
 - d. $n = 345$, tinggi max = 345, tinggi min = $\lceil \log_2 345 \rceil + 1 = 9$
2. Gambarlah semua bentuk pohon biner berukuran 5 yang mungkin. Ada berapa kemungkinan ? Ada sekitar 5 kemungkinan dengan modifikasi lebih banyak namun konsepsi mendekati 5 kemungkinan diatas.



3. Berapakah jumlah simpul maksimum suatu pohon biner dengan jumlah level h ?
Tentukan untuk nilai h berikut :
 - a. $h = 3$, jumlah simpul max = $2^3 = 8$
 - b. $h = 4$, jumlah simpul max = $2^4 = 16$
 - c. $h = 5$, jumlah simpul max = $2^5 = 32$
 - d. $h = 6$, jumlah simpul max = $2^6 = 64$
4. Di berikan pohon seperti berikut !
 - a. Tunjukkan semua properti struktural yang berlaku pada tiap-tiap pohon di atas *penuh, sempurna dan komplit*. Ingat bahwa sebuah pohon biner bisa saja bersifat penuh sekaligus sempurna dan sebaliknya.
 - A. Struktur Pohon : penuh dan komplit
 - B. Struktur Pohon : sempurna, penuh dan komplit
 - C. Struktur Pohon : penuh dan komplit

- D. Struktur Pohon : -
- E. Struktur Pohon : komplit
- b. Tentukan ukuran pohon.
- A. Ukuran Pohon : 7
 - B. Ukuran Pohon : 15
 - C. Ukuran Pohon : 14
 - D. Ukuran Pohon : 7
 - E. Ukuran Pohon : 11
- c. Tentukan ketinggian tiap pohon.
- A. Ketinggian Pohon : 4
 - B. Ketinggian Pohon : 4
 - C. Ketinggian Pohon : 8
 - D. Ketinggian Pohon : 4
 - E. Ketinggian Pohon : 4
- d. Tentukan lebar pohon.
- A. Lebar Pohon : 2
 - B. Lebar Pohon : 8
 - C. Lebar Pohon : 2
 - D. Lebar Pohon : 3
 - E. Lebar Pohon : 5
5. Perhatikan pohon biner berikut !
- a. Tunjukkan urutan pengujungan simpul untuk :
- I. Prevorder traversal = 14, 78, 39, 52, 41, 83, 17, 9, 2, 60, 23, 4, 19
 - II. Inorder traversal = 17, 39, 78, 83, 9, 52, 14, 41, 60, 2, 4, 23, 19
 - III. Postorder traversal = 39, 17, 83, 78, 52, 9, 41, 14, 60, 4, 2, 23, 19
- b. Simpul man yang termasuk simpul daun ? 39, 41, 17, 9, 60, 4, 19
- c. Simpul mana saja yang merupakan simpul dalam ? 14, 78, 52, 83, 2, 23
- d. Simpul mana saja yang berada di level 4 ? 17, 9
- e. Tulis semua simpul yang berada di dalam jalur dari simpul akar menuju simpul :
- I. $83 = 14, 78, 52, 83$
 - II. $39 = 14, 78, 39$
 - III. $4 = 14, 2, 23, 4$
 - IV. $9 = 14, 78, 52, 83, 9$
- f. Perhatikan simpul 52, tentukan :
- I. Keturunannya = 78
 - II. Leluhurnya = 78, 14
 - III. Saudaranya = 39
- g. Tentukan kedalaman dari tiap-tiap simpul ini :
- I. 78, memiliki kedalaman 1
 - II. 41, memiliki kedalaman 3
 - III. 60, memiliki kedalaman 2

IV. 19, memiliki kedalaman 3

6. Buatlah fungsi ukuran pohon(akar) yang akan mendapatkan ukuran sebuah pohon biner.

```

class simpulBiner(object):
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.kiri = None
        self.kanan = None

    def __str__(self):
        return str(self.data)

A = simpulBiner('Ambarawa')
B = simpulBiner('Bantul')
C = simpulBiner('Cimahi')
D = simpulBiner('Depok')
E = simpulBiner('Endekang')
F = simpulBiner('Flores')
G = simpulBiner('Gresik')
H = simpulBiner('Halimahera Timur')
I = simpulBiner('Indramayu')
J = simpulBiner('Jakarta')

A.Kiri = B; A.Kanan = C
B.Kiri = D; B.Kanan = E
C.Kiri = F; C.Kanan = G
E.Kiri = H
G.Kanan = I

dataList = [A.data, B.data, C.data, D.data, E.data, F.data, G.data, H.data, I.data, J.data]
level = []

def ukuranPohon(akar):
    if akar is None:
        return 0
    else:
        return (ukuranPohon(akar.Kiri)+ 1 + ukuranPohon(akar.Kanan))

print('Ukuran dari Binary Tree adalah', ukuranPohon(A))

```

93_Modul9_G\No 6.py
Ukuran dari Binary Tree adalah 9
>>>

7. Buatlah sebuah fungsi tinggiPohon(akar) yang akan mendapatkan ketinggian sebuah pohon biner.

```

class simpulBiner(object):
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.kiri = None
        self.kanan = None

    def __str__(self):
        return str(self.data)

A = simpulBiner('Ambarawa')
B = simpulBiner('Bantul')
C = simpulBiner('Cimahi')
D = simpulBiner('Depok')
E = simpulBiner('Endekang')
F = simpulBiner('Flores')
G = simpulBiner('Gresik')
H = simpulBiner('Halimahera Timur')
I = simpulBiner('Indramayu')
J = simpulBiner('Jakarta')

A.Kiri = B; A.Kanan = C
B.Kiri = D; B.Kanan = E
C.Kiri = F; C.Kanan = G
E.Kiri = H
G.Kanan = I

dataList = [A.data, B.data, C.data, D.data, E.data, F.data, G.data, H.data, I.data, J.data]
level = []

def tinggiPohon(akar):
    if akar is None:
        return 0
    else:
        lDepth = tinggiPohon(akar.kiri)
        rDepth = tinggiPohon(akar.kanan)

        if (lDepth > rDepth):
            return lDepth+1
        else:
            return rDepth+1

```

Tinggi maksimal dari Binary Tree adalah 4
>>> |

8. Buatlah sebuah fungsi yang mencetak data tiap simpul sekaligus level di mana simpul itu berada. Silahkan memilih akan memakai *preorder transversal*, *inorder transversal* atau *postorder transversal*.

```

class simpulBiner(object):
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.kiri = None
        self.kanan = None

    def __str__(self):
        return str(self.data)

A = simpulBiner('Ambarawa')
B = simpulBiner('Bantul')
C = simpulBiner('Cimahi')
D = simpulBiner('Depok')
E = simpulBiner('Endekang')
F = simpulBiner('Flores')
G = simpulBiner('Gresik')
H = simpulBiner('Halimahera Timur')
I = simpulBiner('Indramayu')
J = simpulBiner('Jakarta')

A.Kiri = B; A.Kanan = C
B.Kiri = D; B.Kanan = E
C.Kiri = F; C.Kanan = G
E.Kiri = H
G.Kanan = I

dataList = [A.data, B.data, C.data, D.data, E.data, F.data, G.data, H.data, I.data, J.data]
level = []

def preorder(sub):
    if sub is not None:
        print(sub.data)
        preorder(sub.kiri)
        preorder(sub.kanan)

def inorder(sub):
    if sub is not None:
        inorder(sub.kiri)
        print(sub.data)
        inorder(sub.kanan)

def postord(sub):
    if sub is not None:

```

```

if sub is not None:
    print(sub.data)
    preorder(sub.kiri)
    preorder(sub.kanan)
def inorder(sub):
    if sub is not None:
        inorder(sub.kiri)
        print(sub.data)
        inorder(sub.kanan)

def postorder(sub):
    if sub is not None:
        postorder(sub.kiri)
        postorder(sub.kanan)
        print(sub.data)

def traverse(root):
    lvlist = []
    current_level = [root]
    lv = 0
    while current_level:
        #print(' '.join(str(node) for node in current_level))
        next_level = list()
        for n in current_level:
            if n.kiri:
                next_level.append(n.kiri)
                level.append(lv+1)
            if n.kanan:
                next_level.append(n.kanan)
                level.append(lv+1)
        current_level = next_level

        lv += 1
        lvlist.append(lv)
    return lvlist

def cetakDataDanLevel(root):
    traverse(A)
    print(root.data, ', Level 0')
    for i in range(len(level)):
        print(dataList[i+1], ', Level', level[i])

```

>>> |

Ambarawa , Level 0
 Bantul , Level 1
 Cimahi , Level 1
 Denpasar , Level 2
 Enrekang , Level 2
 Flores , Level 2
 Garut , Level 2
 Halmahera Timur , Level 3
 Indramayu , Level 3

>>> |

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NIM : L200180217

Kelas : H

TUGAS PRAKTIKUM ASD

MODUL 10

1. Kerjakan ulang contoh dan latihan di modul ini menggunakan modul timeit, yakni

a Jumlahkan_cara_1

```
Python 3.7.7 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.7.7 (tags/v3.7.7:1d7c567b08f, Mar 10 2020, 10:41:24) [MSC v.1900 (AMD64) on win32]
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> ===== RESTART: D:/Semester 4/PRAKTIKUM ASD/Modul 10/Tugas Modul 10/no_1.py =====
- jumlahkan_cara_1 -
Jumlah adalah 1, memerlukan 0.00012230 detik
Jumlah adalah 1, memerlukan -0.000128000 detik
Jumlah adalah 1, memerlukan -0.00021180 detik
Jumlah adalah 1, memerlukan -0.00055940 detik
Jumlah adalah 1, memerlukan -0.000665010 detik
>>>

no_1.py - D:/Semester 4/PRAKTIKUM ASD/Modul 10/Tugas Modul 10/no_1.py (3.7.7)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import timeit
import random

print(" - jumlahkan_cara_1 - ")
def jumlahkan_cara_1(n):
    hasilnya = 0
    for i in range(1, n+1):
        hasilnya = hasilnya + i
    return hasilnya

for i in range(5): # mengulang lima kali
    awal = timeit.timeit() # menandai awal kerja
    h = jumlahkan_cara_1(10000) # menjumlah 1 sampai sepuluh ribu
    akhir = timeit.timeit() # menandai akhir kerja, lalu mencetak
    print("Jumlah adalah %d, memerlukan %.8f detik" % (h, akhir-awal))

In:7 Col:27
```

b Jumlahkan_cara_2

```
Python 3.7.7 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.7.7 (tags/v3.7.7:1d7c567b08f, Mar 10 2020, 10:41:24) [MSC v.1900 (AMD64) on win32]
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> ===== RESTART: D:/Semester 4/PRAKTIKUM ASD/Modul 10/Tugas Modul 10/no_1.py =====
- jumlahkan_cara_2 -
Jumlah adalah 50005000, memerlukan -0.00866650 detik
Jumlah adalah 50005000, memerlukan 0.01200000 detik
Jumlah adalah 50005000, memerlukan -0.00204530 detik
Jumlah adalah 50005000, memerlukan -0.00645320 detik
Jumlah adalah 50005000, memerlukan 0.00495030 detik
>>>

no_1.py - D:/Semester 4/PRAKTIKUM ASD/Modul 10/Tugas Modul 10/no_1.py (3.7.7)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import timeit
import random

##print(" - jumlahkan_cara_1 - ")
##def jumlahkan_cara_1(n):
##    hasilnya = 0
##    for i in range(1, n+1):
##        hasilnya = hasilnya + i
##    return hasilnya
##
##for i in range(5): # mengulang lima kali
##    awal = timeit.timeit() # menandai awal kerja
##    h = jumlahkan_cara_1(10000) # menjumlah 1 sampai sepuluh ribu
##    akhir = timeit.timeit() # menandai akhir kerja, lalu mencetak
##    print("Jumlah adalah %d, memerlukan %.8f detik" % (h, akhir-awal))

##print("-----")
##print(" - jumlahkan_cara_2 - ")
def jumlahkan_cara_2(n):
    return (n*(n + 1)) / 2

for i in range(5): # mengulang lima kali
    awal = timeit.timeit() # menandai awal kerja
    h = jumlahkan_cara_2(10000) # menjumlah 1 sampai sepuluh ribu
    akhir = timeit.timeit() # menandai akhir kerja, lalu mencetak
    print("Jumlah adalah %d, memerlukan %.8f detik" % (h, akhir-awal))

In:22 Col:26
```

c insertionSort

```
Python 3.7.7 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.7.7 (tags/v3.7.7:1d7c567b08f, Mar 10 2020, 10:41:24) [MSC v.1900 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> ===== RESTART: D:/Semester 4/PRAKTIKUM ASD/Modul 10/Tugas Modul 10/no_1.py =====
-----Insertion Sort-----
- average case scenario -
Hengurutkan 3000 bilangan, memerlukan -0.0079073 detik
Hengurutkan 3000 bilangan, memerlukan -0.0088505 detik
Hengurutkan 3000 bilangan, memerlukan -0.0017808 detik
Hengurutkan 3000 bilangan, memerlukan 0.0073728 detik
Hengurutkan 3000 bilangan, memerlukan 0.0034034 detik

- worst case scenario -
Hengurutkan 3000 bilangan, memerlukan 0.0038061 detik
Hengurutkan 3000 bilangan, memerlukan -0.0004260 detik
Hengurutkan 3000 bilangan, memerlukan 0.0001958 detik
Hengurutkan 3000 bilangan, memerlukan -0.0115230 detik
Hengurutkan 3000 bilangan, memerlukan -0.0037518 detik

- best case scenario -
Hengurutkan 3000 bilangan, memerlukan 0.0051093 detik
>>>

no_1.py - D:/Semester 4/PRAKTIKUM ASD/Modul 10/Tugas Modul 10/no_1.py (3.7.7)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
n = 3000
A = [1]
pos = 1
while pos > 0 and nilai < A[pos-1]:
    A[pos] = A[pos-1]
    pos = pos-1
A[pos] = nilai

print(" -")
print("-----Insertion Sort-----")
print(" - average case scenario -")

for i in range(5):
    L = list(range(3000))
    random.shuffle(L) # Memacak posisi elemen di list
    awal = timeit.timeit()
    U = insertionSort(L)
    akhir = timeit.timeit()
    print("Hengurutkan %d bilangan, memerlukan %.7f detik" % (len(L), akhir-awal))

print("-----")
print(" -")
print(" - worst case scenario - ")

for i in range(5):
    L = list(range(3000))
    L = [i:i-1] # Mengacak urutan elemen di list
    awal = timeit.timeit()
    U = insertionSort(L)
    akhir = timeit.timeit()
    print("Hengurutkan %d bilangan, memerlukan %.7f detik" % (len(L), akhir-awal))

print("-----")
print(" -")
print(" - best case scenario - ")

for i in range(5):
    L = list(range(3000))
    awal = timeit.timeit()
    U = insertionSort(L)
    akhir = timeit.timeit()
    print("Hengurutkan %d bilangan, memerlukan %.7f detik" % (len(L), akhir-awal))

In:75 Col:1
In:41 Col:41
```

2. Python mempunyai perintah untuk mengurutkan suatu list yang memanfaatkan algoritma Timsort. Jika `g` adalah suatu list berisi bilangan, maka `g.sort()` kan mengurutkannya. Perintah yang lain `sorted()` mengurutkan list dan mengembalikan sebuah list baru yang sudah urut. Selidikilah fungsi `sorted()` ini menggunakan timeit:

- Apakah yang merupakan best case dan average case bagi `sorted()` ?
 - confirm bahwa data input urutan terbalik bukan kasus terburuk bagi `sorted()`.
- Bahkan dia lebih cepat dalam mengurutkannya daripada data input random

```
#worst case
def worstcase():
    print("==== Worst Case ====")
    for i in range(1):
        L=list(range(3000))
        L=L[::-1]
        awal=timeit.timeit()
        U=sorted(L)
        akhir=timeit.timeit()
        print("mengurutkan %d bilangan,memerlukan waktu %.7f detik" %(len(L),akhir-awal))

g = [13, 7, 5, 29, 19]      ## List Urut
print("g = ", g)
g = sorted(g)
print("==== Data urut")
print("g = ", g)
bestcase()
averagecase()
worstcase()
print("\n")

z = g[::-1]                  ## List data inputan terbalik
print("==== Data terbalik")
print("data terbalik = ", z)
bestcase()
averagecase()
worstcase()
print("\n")

random.shuffle(g)            ## List data g acak (random shuffle)
print("==== Data Acak")
print("data acak = ", g)
bestcase()
averagecase()
worstcase()
print("\n")
```

```
>>> ===== RESTART: D:\Semester 4\Praktikum ASD\Modul 10\Tugas Modul 10\no_2.py =====
g = [13, 7, 5, 29, 19]      == Data urut
==== Best Case ====
mengurutkan 3000 bilangan,memerlukan waktu -0.002653 detik
==== Average Case ====
mengurutkan 3000 bilangan,memerlukan waktu -0.0026603 detik
==== Worst Case ====
mengurutkan 3000 bilangan,memerlukan waktu 0.005467 detik

==== Data terbalik
data terbalik = [29, 19, 13, 7, 5]      == Best Case ====
mengurutkan 3000 bilangan,memerlukan waktu -0.0035716 detik
==== Average Case ====
mengurutkan 3000 bilangan,memerlukan waktu -0.0013952 detik
==== Worst Case ====
mengurutkan 3000 bilangan,memerlukan waktu 0.0022786 detik

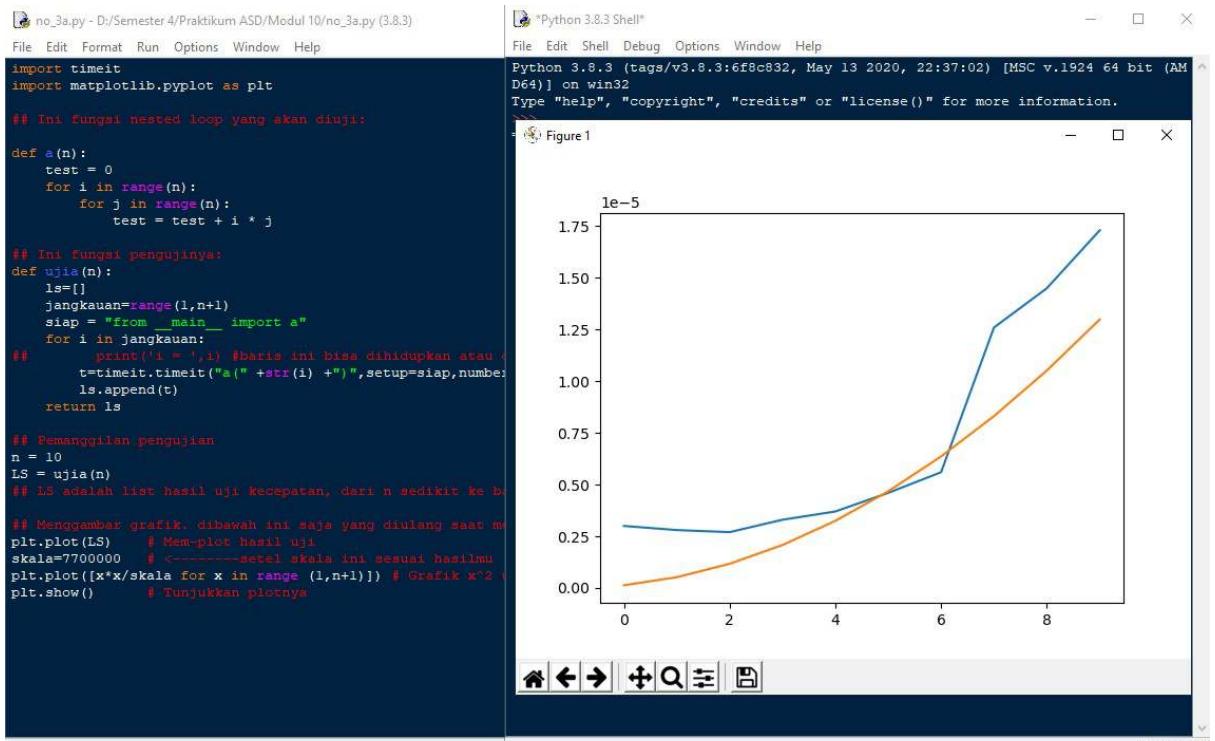
==== Data Acak
data acak = [29, 13, 5, 19, 7]      == Best Case ====
mengurutkan 3000 bilangan,memerlukan waktu 0.0026961 detik
==== Average Case ====
mengurutkan 3000 bilangan,memerlukan waktu 0.0003203 detik
==== Worst Case ====
mengurutkan 3000 bilangan,memerlukan waktu 0.0053250 detik

>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>> |
```

- Dapat dibuktikan bahwa data dengan inputan terbalik bukan kasus buruk bagi `sorted()`. Bahkan dia lebih cepat dalam mengurutkannya daripada data random

3. Untuk tiap kode berikut, tentukan running time-nya $O(1)$, $O(\log n)$, $O(n)$, $O(n \log n)$, $O(n^2)$ atau $O(n^3)$ atau yang lain. Untuk memulai analisis, ambil suatu nilai n tertentu lalu ikuti apa yang terjadi di kode itu

a Loop di dalam loop keduanya sebanyak n :



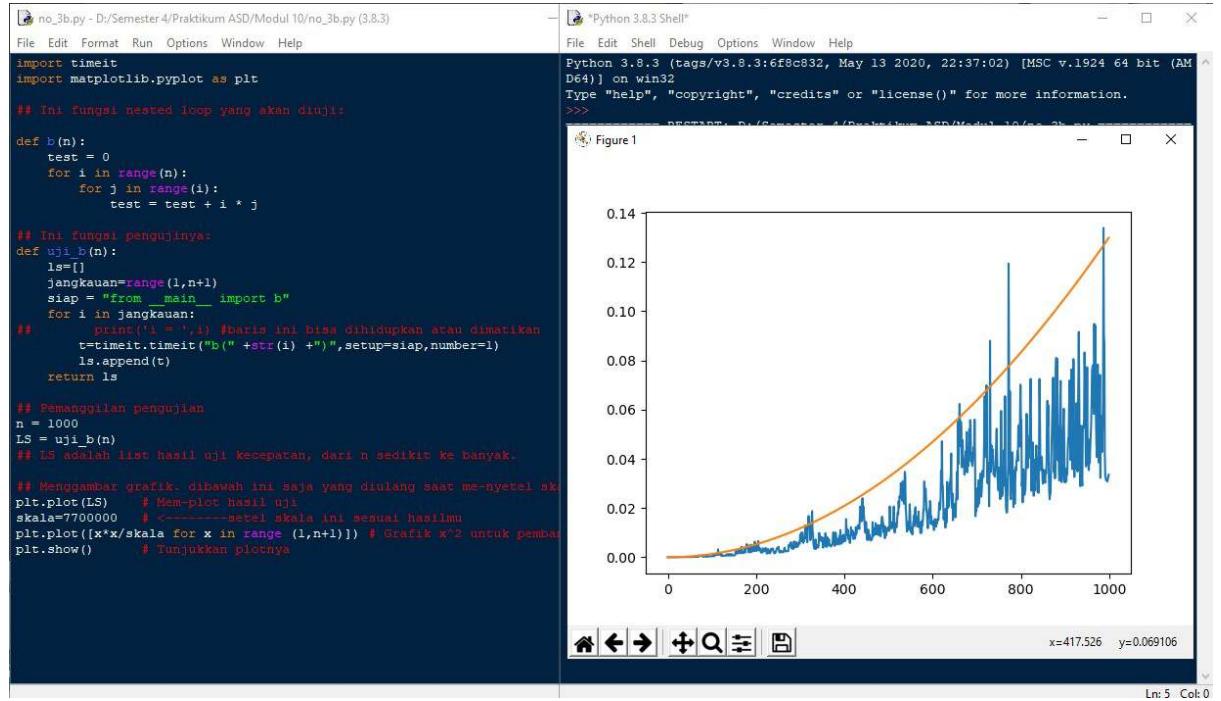
$$T(n) = c1 + n^*(n)$$

$$T(n) = c_1 + n^2$$

$$O(n) \approx n^2$$

$$O(n^2)$$

b Loop di dalam loop yang dalam bergantung nilai i loop luar:



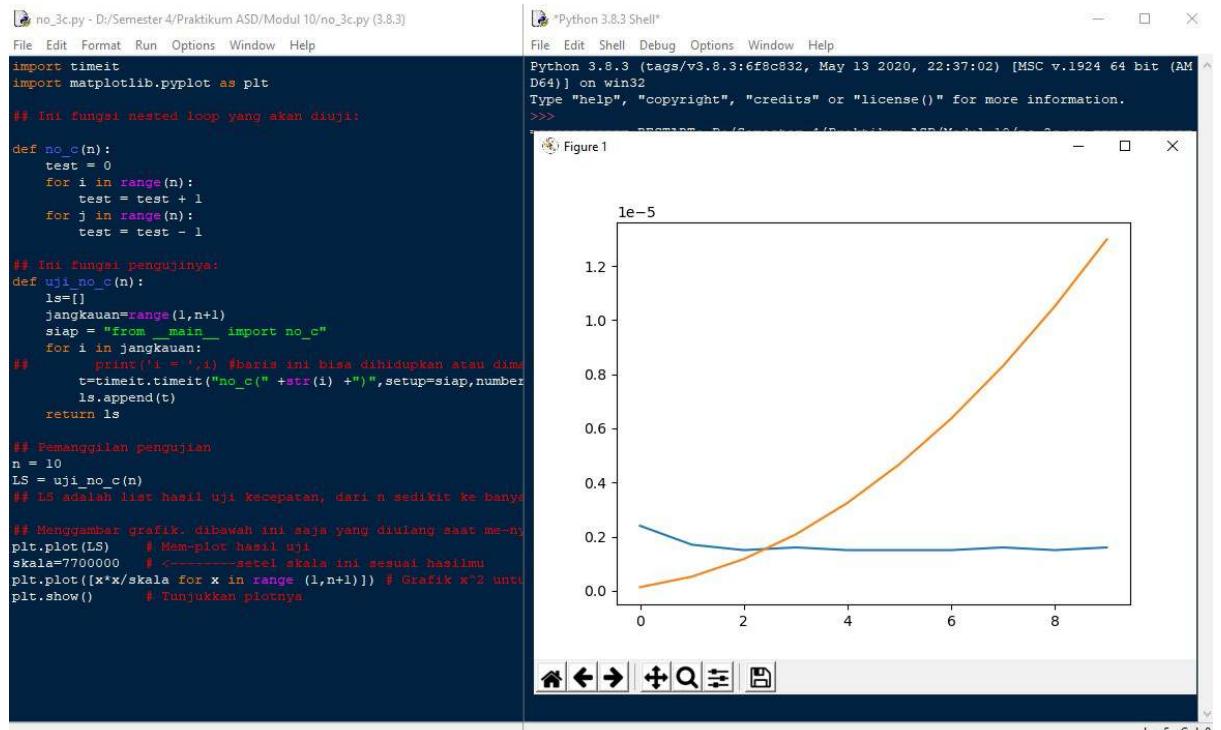
$$T(n) = c_1 + \log n$$

$$T(n) = c_1 + \log n$$

$$O(n) \approx \log n$$

$$O(\log n)$$

c Dua loop terpisah



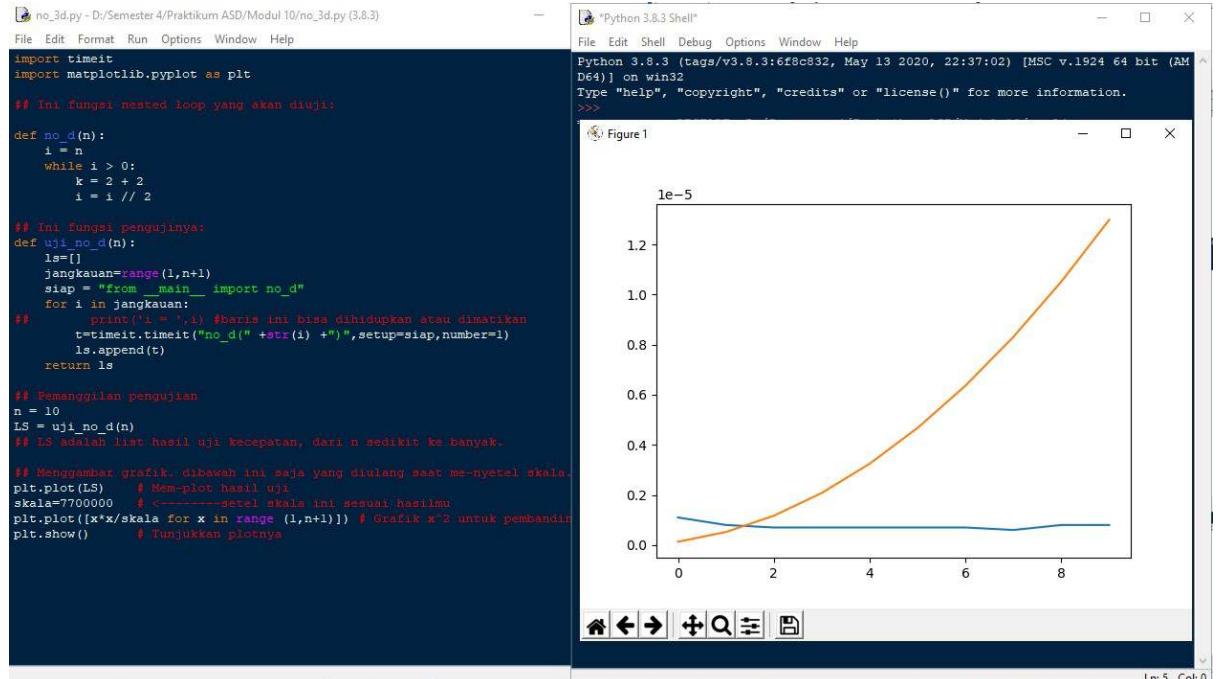
$$T(n) = c_1(n) + c_2(n)$$

$$T(n) = n + n$$

$$O(n) \approx n$$

$$O(n)$$

d While loop yang dipangkas seputuh tiap putaran

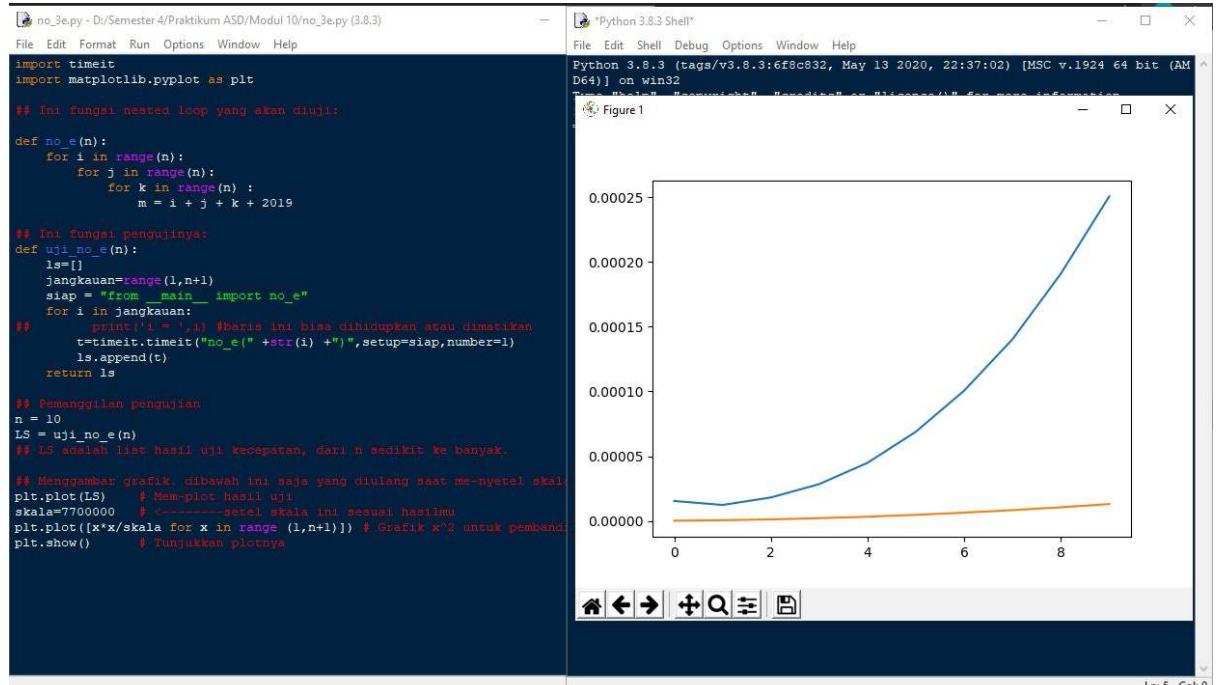


$$T(n) = c1(1) + c2(1)$$

$$O(n) \approx 1$$

$$O(1)$$

e Loop in a loop in a loop, ketiganya sebanyak n



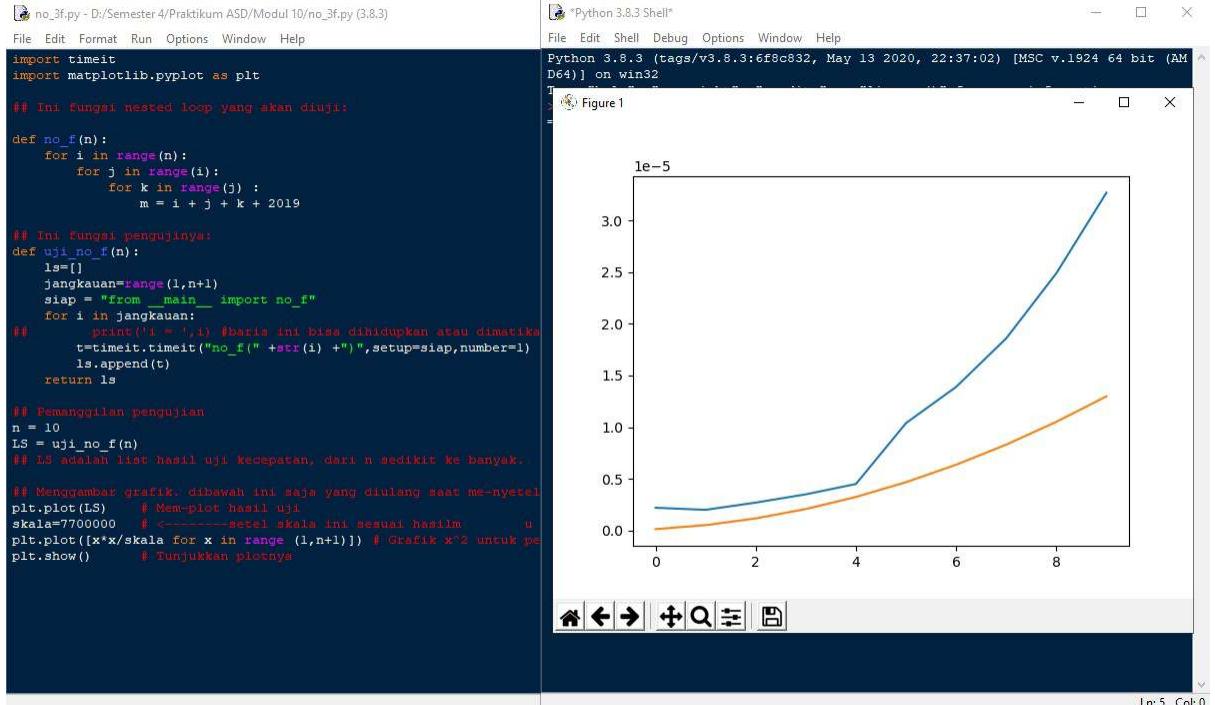
$$T(n) = n^*(n^*(n))$$

$$T(n) = n^3$$

$$O(n) \approx n^3$$

$$O(n^3)$$

f Loop in a loop, dengan loop dalam sebanyak nilai loop luar terdekat



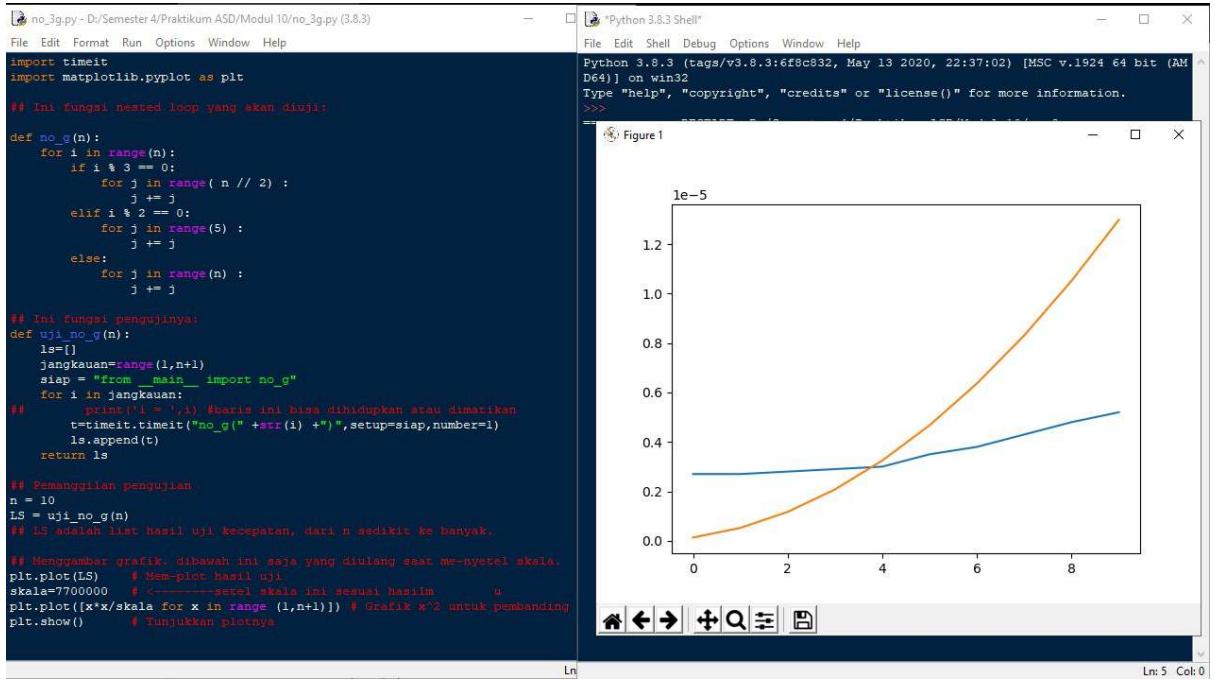
$$T(n) = c1(n) + c2(n) + c3(n)$$

$$T(n) = n + n + n$$

$$O(n) \approx n$$

$$O(n)$$

g Fungsi ini



$$O(n \log n)$$

4. Urutkan dari yang pertumbuhan kompleksitasnya lambat ke yang cepat
 $\log_4 n < 10 \log_2 n < n \log_2 n < 2^{\log_2 n} < 5n^2 < n^3 < 12n^6 < 4^n$

5. Tentukan $O(\cdot)$ dari fungsi-fungsi berikut yang mewakili banyaknya langkah yang diperlakukan untuk beberapa algoritma

- | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------|
| a | $T(n) = n^2 + 32n + 8$ | $= O(n^2)$ |
| b | $T(n) = 87n + 8n$ | $= O(n)$ |

c	$T(n) = 4n + 5n \log n + 102$	$= O(n \log n)$
d	$T(n) = \log n + 3n^2 + 88$	$= O(n^2)$
e	$T(n) = 3(2^n) + n^2 + 647$	$= O(2^n)$
f	$T(n, k) = kn + \log k$	$= O(kn)$
g	$T(n, k) = 8n + k \log n + 800$	$= O(n)$
h	$T(n, k) = 100kn + n$	$= O(kn)$

6. Carilah di internet, kompelsitas metode pada object list di python.

- ↳ Google python list method complexity. Lihat juga bagian “Images” -nya
- ↳ Kunjungi <https://wiki.python.org/moin/TimeComplexity>

Operation	Average Case	Amortized Worst Case
Copy	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Append[1]	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
Pop last	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
Pop intermediate	$O(k)$	$O(k)$
Insert	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Get Item	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
Set Item	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
Delete Item	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Iteration	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Get Slice	$O(k)$	$O(k)$
Del Slice	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Set Slice	$O(k+n)$	$O(k+n)$
Extend[1]	$O(k)$	$O(k)$
Sort	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$
Multiply	$O(nk)$	$O(nk)$
x in s	$O(n)$	
min(s), max(s)	$O(n)$	
Get Length	$O(1)$	$O(1)$

7. Buatlah suatu ujicoba untuk mengkonfirmasi bahwa metode append() adalah O(1). Gunakan timeit dan matplotlib seperti sebelumnya.

The screenshot shows two windows side-by-side. On the left is a code editor window titled "no_7.py - D:\Semester 4\Praktikum ASD\Modul 10\Tugas Modul 10\no_7.py (3.8.3)". It contains Python code for testing the append() method of lists. On the right is a "Python 3.8.3 Shell" window titled "Figure 1". The shell shows the command "t=timeit.timeit("kalangBersusuh(" +str(i) +")",setup=siap,n)" being run, followed by a graph. The graph plots a blue curve (representing the timeit results) and an orange curve (representing x^2) against an x-axis from 0 to 8. The blue curve remains relatively flat around 0.15, while the orange curve increases quadratically from 0.0 to approximately 1.3 at x=8. A legend at the bottom of the graph indicates the blue line represents the timeit results.

```

no_7.py - D:\Semester 4\Praktikum ASD\Modul 10\Tugas Modul 10\no_7.py (3.8.3)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import timeit
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

## Ini fungsi nested loop yang akan diujii:
def kalangBersusuh(n):
    i = [1, 'x', 2]
    i.append('y')

## Ini fungsi pengujinya:
def ujiKalangBersusuh(n):
    ls=[]
    jangkauan=range(1,n+1)
    siap = "from __main__ import kalangBersusuh"
    for i in jangkauan:
        print('i = ',i) #batas ini bisa dihidupkan atau dimatikan
        t=timeit.timeit("kalangBersusuh(" +str(i) +")",setup=siap,n)
        ls.append(t)
    return ls

## Pemanggilan pengujian
n = 10
LS = ujiKalangBersusuh(n)
## LS adalah list hasil uji kecepatan, dari n sedikit ke banyak.

## Menggambar grafik. dibawah ini saja yang diulang saat me-nyetel
plt.plot(LS) # Mem-plot hasil uji
skala=7700000 # <-----setel skala ini sesuai hasilmu
plt.plot([x*x/skala for x in range (1,n+1)]) # Grafik x^2 untuk pembanding
plt.show() # Tunjukkan plotnya

```

8. Buatlah suatu ujicoba untuk mengkonfirmasi bahwa metode insert() adalah O(n). Gunakan timeit dan matplotlib seperti sebelumnya.

The screenshot shows two windows side-by-side. On the left is a code editor window titled "no_8.py - D:\Semester 4\Praktikum ASD\Modul 10\Tugas Modul 10\no_8.py (3.8.3)". It contains Python code for testing the insert() method of lists. On the right is a "Python 3.8.3 Shell" window titled "Figure 1". The shell shows the command "t=timeit.timeit("kalangBersusuh(" +str(i) +")",setup=siap,number=1)" being run, followed by a graph. The graph plots a blue curve (representing the timeit results) and an orange curve (representing x^2) against an x-axis from 0 to 8. The blue curve shows a clear upward trend, increasing from approximately 0.4 at x=0 to about 0.3 at x=8. The orange curve increases quadratically from 0.0 to approximately 1.3 at x=8. A legend at the bottom of the graph indicates the blue line represents the timeit results.

```

no_8.py - D:\Semester 4\Praktikum ASD\Modul 10\Tugas Modul 10\no_8.py (3.8.3)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import timeit
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

## Ini fungsi nested loop yang akan diujii:
def kalangBersusuh(n):
    L = list(range(20))
    L = L[::-1]
    for i in range(n):
        L.insert(i, i+1)

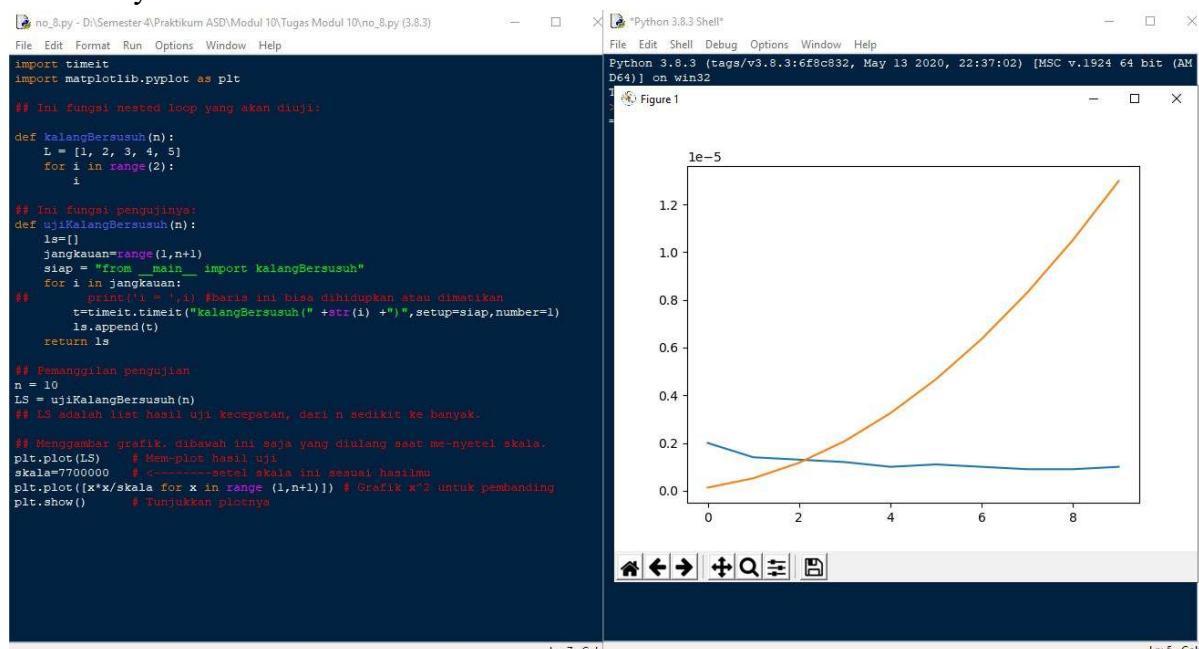
## Ini fungsi pengujinya:
def ujiKalangBersusuh(n):
    ls=[]
    jangkauan=range(1,n+1)
    siap = "from __main__ import kalangBersusuh"
    for i in jangkauan:
        print('i = ',i) #batas ini bisa dihidupkan atau dimatikan
        t=timeit.timeit("kalangBersusuh(" +str(i) +")",setup=siap,number=1)
        ls.append(t)
    return ls

## Pemanggilan pengujian
n = 10
LS = ujiKalangBersusuh(n)
## LS adalah list hasil uji kecepatan, dari n sedikit ke banyak.

## Menggambar grafik. dibawah ini saja yang diulang saat me-nyetel skala.
plt.plot(LS) # Mem-plot hasil uji
skala=7700000 # <-----setel skala ini sesuai hasilmu
plt.plot([x*x/skala for x in range (1,n+1)]) # Grafik x^2 untuk pembanding
plt.show() # Tunjukkan plotnya

```

9. Buatlah suatu ujicoba untuk mengkonfirmasi bahwa untuk memeriksa apakah suatu nilai berada di suatu list mempunya kompleksitas $O(n)$. Gunakan timeit dan matplotlib seperti sebelumnya.



10. Carilah di internet, komplexitas metode pada object dict di python.

Operation	Average Case	Amortized Worst Case
$k \text{ in } d$	$O(1)$	$O(n)$
Copy[2]	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Get Item	$O(1)$	$O(n)$
Set Item[1]	$O(1)$	$O(n)$
Delete Item	$O(1)$	$O(n)$
Iteration[2]	$O(n)$	$O(n)$

11. Selain notasi big-O $O(\cdot)$ ada pula notasi big-Theta $\Theta(\cdot)$ dan notasi big-Omega $\Omega(\cdot)$

Apakah beda diantara ketiganya?

- ⌚ Big O dilambangkan dengan notasi $O(\dots)$ merupakan keadaan terburuk (worst case). Kinerja sebuah algoritma biasanya diukur menggunakan patokan keadaan Big-O ini. Merupakan notasi asymptotic untuk batas fungsi dari atas dan bawah dengan perilaku mirip dengan \leq operator untuk tingkat pertumbuhan.
- ⌚ Big Theta dilambangkan dengan notasi $\Theta(\dots)$ merupakan notasi asymptotic untuk batas atas dan bawah dengan keadaan terbaik (best case). Menyatakan persamaan pada pertumbuhan $f(n)$ hingga faktor konstan (lebih lanjut tentang ini nanti). Berperilaku mirip dengan $=$ operator untuk tingkat pertumbuhan
- ⌚ Big Omega dilambangkan dengan notasi $\Omega(\dots)$ merupakan notasi asymptotic untuk batas bawah dengan keadaan rata-rata(average case) yang berperilaku mirip dengan \geq operator untuk tingkat pertumbuhan.

12. Apa yang dimaksud dengan amortized analysis dalam analisis algoritma?

Jawab: Amortized analysis adalah metode untuk menganalisis kompleksitas algoritma yang diberikan, atau berapa banyak resource nya terutama waktu atau memori yang diperlukan untuk mengeksekusi. Dapat ditunjukkan dengan waktu rata-rata yang diperlukan untuk melakukan satu urutan operasi pada struktur data terhadap keseluruhan operasi yang dilakukan.