Laporan Praktikum Algoritma dan Struktur Data
Modul 06
"Pengurutan Lanjutan"

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Soal-soal untuk Mahasiswa

1. Ubahlah kode mergeSort dan quickSort diatas agar bisa mengurutkan list yang berisi object-object mhsTIF yang sudah kamu buat di modul 2. Uji programmu secukupnya.

```
#Nomer 1
from t2 import mahasiswa
from kode import urut

m1=mahasiswa("Aiza", 144, "Samarinda", 250000)
m2=mahasiswa("Bella", 158, "Jakarta", 350000)
m3=mahasiswa("Chiara", 124, "Bontang", 220000)
m4=mahasiswa("Deena", 104, "Cimahi", 200000)
m5=mahasiswa("Elvira", 120, "Magetan", 205000)

nimMH = [m1.nim, m2.nim, m3.nim, m4.nim, m5.nim]
usMH = [m1.us, m2.us, m3.us, m4.us, m5.us]

a1 = urut(nimMH)
b2 = urut(usMH)

a1.printMerge(nimMH)
b2.printMerge(usMH)

a1.printQuick(nimMH)
b2.printQuick(usMH)
```

```
Merge sort
104 120 124 144 158

Merge sort
200000 205000 220000 250000 350000

Quick sort
104 120 124 144 158

Quick sort
200000 205000 220000 250000 350000
```

2. Memakai bolpen merah atau biru, tandai dan beri nomor urut eksekusi proses pada Gambar 6.1 dan 6.2, dengan mengacu pada output di halaman 59.
   -

3. Uji kecepatan. Ujilah mergeSort dan quickSort diatas (bersama metode sort yang kamu pelajari sebelumnya) dengan kode dibawah ini.

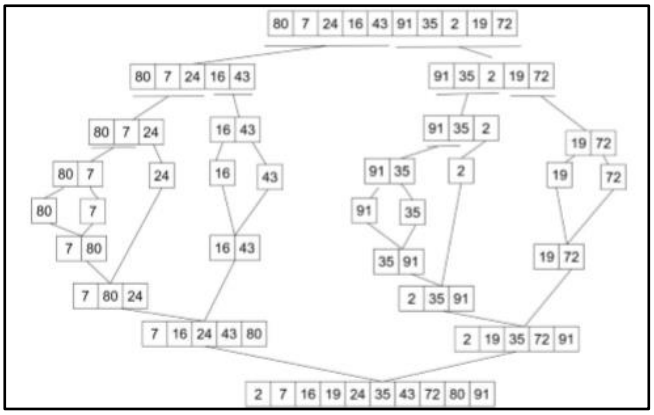
```
#Nomer 3
from time import time as detak
from random import shuffle as kocok
import time
k = [i for i in range(1,6001)]
kocok(k)

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

def sele(A):
    for i in range(len(A)):
        min_idx = i
        for j in range(i+1, len(A)):
            if A[min_idx] > A[j]:
                min_idx = j
        A[i], A[min_idx] = A[min_idx], A[i]

def inse(arr):
    for i in range(1, len(arr)):
        key = arr[i]
        j = i-1
        while j >=0 and key < arr[j] :
                arr[j+1] = arr[j]
                j -= 1
        arr[j+1] = key
```

```
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 = ( 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)
```

```
bub = k[:]
sel = k[:]
ins = k[:]
mer = k[:]
qui = k[:]

aw=detak();bubb(bub);ak=detak();print('bubble : %g detik' %(ak-aw));
aw=detak();sele(sel);ak=detak();print('selection : %g detik' %(ak-aw));
aw=detak();inse(ins);ak=detak();print('insertion : %g detik' %(ak-aw));
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));
```

```
bubble : 5.92284 detik
selection : 2.03281 detik
insertion : 2.55388 detik
merge : 0.0520144 detik
quick : 0.0357845 detik
```

4. Diberikan list L = [80, 7, 24, 16, 43, 91, 35, 2, 19, 72], gambarlah trace pengurutan untuk algoritma
   a. Merge sort



   b. Quick sort
   -

5. Tingkatkan efisiensi program mergeSort dengan tidak memakai operator slice (seperti A[:mid] dan A[mid;], dan lalu mem-pass index awal dan index akhir bersama listnya saat kita memanggil mergeSort secara rekursif. Kamu akan perlu memisah fungsi mergeSort itu menjadi beberapa fungsi, mirip halnya dengan apa yang dilakukan algoritma quick sort.

```
#Nomer 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
```

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

print(merge_sort([28,3,1, 9, 99]))
```

```
[1, 3, 9, 28, 99]
```

6. Apakah kita bisa meningkatkan efisiensi program quickSort dengan memakai metode median-dari-tiga untuk memilih pivotnya? Ubahlah kodenya dan ujilah.

```
#Nomer 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 c, high-1
    if b <= c <= a:
        return c, high-1
    return a, low
```



```
listt = list([1,34,65,24,53])

quickSort(listt, False)  # des
print('sorted:')
print(listt)
```

```
sorted:
[65, 53, 34, 24, 1]
```

7. Uji kecepatan keduanya dan perbandingkan juga dengan kode awalnya.

```python
#Nomer 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
```

```python
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])
```

```python
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



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
```

```python
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[:]
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();merge_sort(mer2);print('merge mod : %g detik' %(ak-aw));
aw=detak();quickSortMOD(qui2, False);print('quick mod : %g detik' %(ak-aw));
```

```
merge : 0.0480859 detik
quick : 0.0298214 detik
merge mod : -0.00905609 detik
quick mod : -0.0645561 detik
```

8. Buatlah versi linked list untuk program mergeSort diatas.

```
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.next != None:
        curr = curr.next
    curr.next = node

  def appendSorted(self, data):
    node = Node(data)
    curr = self.head
    prev = None

    while curr is not None and curr.data < data:
      prev = curr
      curr = curr.next

    if prev == None:
      self.head = node
    else:
      prev.next = node

    node.next = curr

  def printList(self):
    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 :"),
```

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