Modul 6: Pengurutan lanjutan

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Kelas : E

1. Ubahlah kode mergeSort dan quickSort diatas agar bisa mengurutkan list

```
yang berisi object-object mhsTIF yang sudah dibuat di Modul 2.
 # No 1
print('No 1')
 class MhsTIF (object):
       def __init__(self, nama, NIM, kotaTinggal, us):
              self.nama = nama
              self.NIM = NIM
              self.kotaTinggal = kotaTinggal
              self.uangSaku = us
a0 = MhsTIF('Bintang', 193, 'Purwodadi', 240000)
a1 = MhsTIF('Ainin', 195, 'Pati', 230000)
a2 = MhsTIF('Danang', 204, 'Sragen', 250000)
a3 = MhsTIF('Cecyl', 210, 'Surakarta', 235000)
a4 = MhsTIF('Alfian', 194, 'Semarang', 240000)
a5 = MhsTIF('Aviza', 187, 'Madiun', 250000)
a6 = MhsTIF('Baity', 211, 'Klaten', 245000)
a7 = MhsTIF('Ulin', 190, 'Madiun', 245000)
a8 = MhsTIF('Viola', 173, 'Boyolali', 245000)
a9 = MhsTIF('Riska', 192, 'Rembang', 270000)
a10 = MhsTIF('Fatwa', 179, 'Boyolali', 230000)
a11 = MhsTIF('Sekar', 188, 'Sulawesi', 300000)
Daftar = [a0.NIM, a1.NIM, a2.NIM, a3.NIM, a4.NIM, a5.NIM
                  , a6.NIM, a7.NIM, a8.NIM, a9.NIM, a10.NIM, a11.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
```

```
nlist[k]=righthalf[j]
                j=j+1
        while i < len(lefthalf):
            nlist[k]=lefthalf[i]
            k=k+1
        while j < len(righthalf):
            nlist[k]=righthalf[j]
            j=j+1
            k=k+1
    print ("Menggabungkan ", nlist)
nlist = Daftar
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+l
   rightmark = last
   done = False
   while not done:
      while leftmark <= rightmark and data_list[leftmark] <= pivotvalue:</pre>
           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 = Daftar
quickSort(data_list)
print("\n"+"Hasil QuickSort")
print(data_list)
```

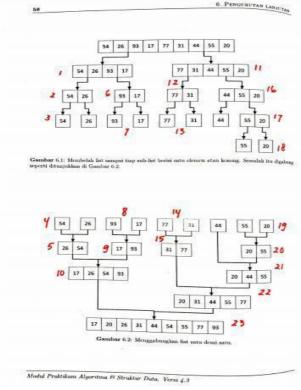
```
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16.py
No 1
Hasil MergeSort
Membelah [193, 195, 204, 210, 194, 187, 211, 190, 173, 192, 179, 188]
Membelah
              [193, 195, 204, 210, 194, 187]
Membelah [193, 195, 204]
Membelah [193]
Menggabungkan [193]
Membelah [195, 204]
Membelah [195]
Menggabungkan
                     [195]
Membelah [204]
Menggabungkan [204]
Menggabungkan [195, 204]
Menggabungkan [193, 195, 204]
Membelah [210, 194, 187]
Membelah [210]
Menggabungkan [210]
Membelah [194, 187]
Membelah [194]
Menggabungkan [194]
Membelah [187]
Menggabungkan [187]
Menggabungkan [187, 194]
Menggabungkan [187, 194, 210]
Menggabungkan [187, 193, 194, 195, 204, 210]

Membelah [211, 190, 173, 192, 179, 188]

Membelah [211, 190, 173]

Membelah [211]
Menggabungkan [211]
Membelah [190, 173]
Membelah [190]
Menggabungkan [190]
Membelah [173]
Menggabungkan [173]
Menggabungkan [173, 190]
Menggabungkan [173, 190, 211]
Membelah [192, 179, 188]
Membelah [192]
Menggabungkan [192]
Membelah [179, 188]
Membelah [179]
Menggabungkan [179]
Membelah [188]
Menggabungkan [188]
Menggabungkan [179, 188]
Menggabungkan [179, 188, 192]
Menggabungkan [173, 179, 188, 190, 192, 211]
Menggabungkan [173, 179, 187, 188, 190, 192, 193, 194, 195, 204, 210, 211] [173, 179, 187, 188, 190, 192, 193, 194, 195, 204, 210, 211]
Hasil QuickSort
[173, 179, 187, 188, 190, 192, 193, 194, 195, 204, 210, 211]
```

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



3. Uji kecepata. Ujilah mergeSort dan quickSort diatas (bersama metode sort yang kamu pelajari sebelumnya) dengan kode berikut

```
# No 3
print('\nNo 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):</pre>
             if L[i] < R[j]:</pre>
                 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</pre>
             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[:]
```

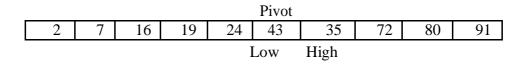
```
aw=detak();bubb(bub);ak=detak();print('bubble : %g detik' %(ak-aw));
aw=detak();sele(sel);ak=detak();print('selection : %g detik' %(ak-aw));
aw=detak();inse(ins);ak=detak();print('insertion : %g detik' %(ak-aw));
aw=detak();mergeSort(mer);ak=detak();print('merge : %g detik' %(ak-aw));
aw=detak();quickSort(qui,0,len(qui)-1);ak=detak();print('quick : %g detik' %(ak-aw));
```

No 3 bubble: 7.79517 detik selection: 2.95743 detik insertion: 3.93923 detik merge: 0.0733578 detik quick: 0.023638 detik

Diberikan list L = [80, 7, 24, 16, 43, 91, 35, 2, 19, 72], gambarlah trace pengurutan untuk algoritma. a) Merge sort L = [80, 7, 24, 16, 43, 91, 35, 2, 19, 72]Proses 1 Proses 2 Proses 3 Proses 4 b) Quick sort L = [80, 7, 24, 16, 43, 91, 35, 2, 19, 72]**Pivot** Low High **Pivot** Low High **Pivot** Low High Pivot Low

High

| | | | | | | | | Pivot | |
|-------|----------|-------|-------------|------------|-------|------|-------|-------|----|
| 72 | 7 | 24 | 16 | 43 | 19 | 35 | 2 | 80 | 91 |
| | | | | | Low | | | High | |
| Pivot | | | | | | | | | |
| 72 | 7 | 24 | 16 | 43 | 19 | 35 | 2 | 80 | 91 |
| Low | | | | | | | High | | |
| | | | | | | | Pivot | | |
| 2 | 7 | 24 | 16 | 43 | 19 | 35 | 72 | 80 | 91 |
| Low | | | | | | | High | | |
| Pivot | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 7 | 24 | 16 | 43 | 19 | 35 | 72 | 80 | 91 |
| Low | | | | | | High | | | |
| | Pivot | - | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 7 | 24 | 16 | 43 | 19 | 35 | 72 | 80 | 91 |
| | Low | | | | | High | | | |
| | | Pivot | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 7 | 24 | 16 | 43 | 19 | 35 | 72 | 80 | 91 |
| | | Low | | | | High | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Pivot | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 7 | 24 | 16 | 43 | 19 | 35 | 72 | 80 | 91 |
| | | Low | | | High | | | | |
| | | | | | Pivot | | | | |
| 2 | 7 | 19 | 16 | 43 | 24 | 35 | 72 | 80 | 91 |
| | | Low | | | High | | | | |
| | | | | | Pivot | | | | |
| 2 | 7 | 19 | 16 | 43 | 24 | 35 | 72 | 80 | 91 |
| | | | | Low | High | | | | |
| | | | | Pivot | | | | | |
| 2 | 7 | 19 | 16 | 24 | 43 | 35 | 72 | 80 | 91 |
| | • | • | | Low | High | | | • | |
| | | Pivot | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 7 | 19 | 16 | 24 | 43 | 35 | 72 | 80 | 91 |
| | | Low | High | | - | | | - | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 7 | 16 | Pivot 19 | 24 | 43 | 35 | 72 | 80 | 91 |
| | <u>'</u> | Low | High | <i>2</i> ¬ | 15 | | 12 | 00 | 71 |
| | | , | 0 | | | | | | |



| _ | | | Pivot | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-------|----|----|-----|------|----|----|----|--|
| | 2 | 7 | 16 | 19 | 24 | 35 | 43 | 72 | 80 | 91 | |
| | | | | | | Low | High | | | | |
| ſ | 2 | 7 | 16 | 19 | 24 | 35 | 43 | 72 | 80 | 91 | |

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

```
print ('\nNo 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:</pre>
    merge_sort((start, half_way), the_list)
if half_way + 1 <= end and end - start != 1:</pre>
       _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:</pre>
         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(firstl)
             start += 1
    while start < initial_start_second_list:
         new_list.append(the_list[start])
         start += 1
    while list2_first_index <= end:</pre>
         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
orig_start += 1
    return the list
def merge_sort(the_list):
    return _merge_sort((0, len(the_list) - 1), the_list)
print (merge_sort([13,45,12,3,10,2]))
```

```
No 5 [2, 3, 10, 12, 13, 45]
```

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

```
print ('\nNo 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]
     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]
    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
listel = list([14,4,2,104,23,50])
quickSort(listel, False) # descending order
print('sorted:')
print(listel)
```

```
No 6
sorted:
[104, 50, 23, 14, 4, 2]
```

7. Uji kecepatan keduanya dan perbandingkan juga dengan kode awalnya

```
print ('\nNo 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]</pre>
                   i+=1
              else:
                   arr[k] = R[j]
                   j+=1
              k+=1
         while i < len(L):
              arr[k] = L[i]
              1+=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</pre>
     arr[i],arr[j] = arr[j],arr[i]
arr[i+1],arr[high] = arr[high],arr[i+1]
    return ( 1+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:</pre>
        _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:</pre>
         firstl = the_list[start]
          first2 = the_list[list2_first_index]
         if first1 > first2:
              new_list.append(first2)
              list2_first_index += 1
             new_list.append(firstl)
              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]
    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
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));
```

```
No 7
merge: 0.0802112 detik
quick: 0.0238872 detik
merge mod: -0.0224972 detik
quick mod: -0.14111 detik
```

8. Buatlah versi linked-list untuk program mergeSort diatas

```
# No 8
print ('\nNo 8')
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 listl is None:
       return list2
    if list2 is None:
       return listl
    if listl.data < list2.data:
      temp = list1
      temp.next = self.mergeSorted(listl.next, list2)
     else:
      temp = list2
      temp.next = self.mergeSorted(list1, list2.next)
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("\nList 2 :"),
list2.printList()
list3 = LinkedList()
list3.head = list3.mergeSorted(list1.head, list2.head)
print("\nMerged List :"),
list3.printList()
```

```
No 8
List 1:
3
7
12
13
16
List 2:
1
9
10
Merged List:
1
3
7
9
10
12
13
16
>>>> |
```