Laporan Resmi Praktikum Algoritma dan Struktur Data

Insertion and Selection Sort



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- 1. Buatlah program yang mengimplementasikan algoritma selection sort, untuk mengurutkan 10 buah elemen array bertipe integer. Tampilkan hasil pengurutan data dalam urutan ascending. Tampilkan jumlah perbandingan dan jumlah penukaran elemen. Gunakan data berikut ini dalam 4 kali running program untuk melihat efek dari distribusi elemen terhadap jumlah penukaran dan jumlah perbandingan.
 - a) array 1: 3, 10, 4, 6, 8, 9, 7, 2, 1, 5 -- data awal, semua elemen terdistribusi acak
 - b) array 2: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 7, 6, 8, 10-- data awal, 5 elemen pertama terurut
 - c) array 3: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 -- data awal, semua elemen terurut ascending
 - d) array 4: 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 -- data awal, semua elemen terurut descending

```
descending, dan 5 elemen terakhir acak
Kode:
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int perbandingan, penukaran;
void printArray(int arr[], int sz)
  for (int i = 0; i < sz; i++)
     printf("%d ", arr[i]);
  printf("\n");
void selectionSort(int arr[], int sz)
  for (int step = 0; step < sz - 1; step++)
     usleep(1000);
     int min = step;
     for (int i = step + 1; i < sz; i++)
       perbandingan++;
       if (arr[i] < arr[min])
          min = i;
        }
     if (arr[min] != arr[step])
       penukaran++;
     int temp = arr[min];
     arr[min] = arr[step];
     arr[step] = temp;
  }
}
int main()
  struct timeval start, stop;
  /*a*/int array[10] = \{3, 10, 4, 6, 8, 9, 7, 2, 1, 5\};
  /*b*/ int array[10] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 7, 6, 8, 10};
  /*c*/ int array[10] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10};
  /*d*/ int array[10] = {10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1};
  int size = sizeof(array) / sizeof(array[0]);
```

puts("Data Sebelum Sorting");

```
printArray(array, size);
  gettimeofday(&start, NULL);
  selectionSort(array, size);
  gettimeofday(&stop, NULL);
 puts("Data Setelah Sorting");
 printArray(array, size);
  printf("Sorting %lu us\n", ((stop.tv_sec - start.tv_sec) * 1000000 + stop.tv_usec -
start.tv_usec));
  printf("Perbandingan = %d\n", perbandingan);
 printf("Penukaran = %d\n", penukaran);
 return 0;
}
Output:
a. int array[10] = \{3, 10, 4, 6, 8, 9, 7, 2, 1, 5\};
   Data Sebelum Sorting
   3 10 4 6 8 9 7 2 1 5
   Data Setelah Sorting
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
   Sorting 704018 us
   Perbandingan = 45
   Penukaran = 7
b. int array[10] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 7, 6, 8, 10\};
   Data Sebelum Sorting
   1 2 3 4 5 9 7 6 8 10
   Data Setelah Sorting
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
   Sorting 697162 us
   Perbandingan = 45
   Penukaran = 2
c. int array[10] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\};
   Data Sebelum Sorting
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
   Data Setelah Sorting
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
   Sorting 697664 us
   Perbandingan = 45
   Penukaran = 0
d. int array[10] = \{10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\};
   Data Sebelum Sorting
   10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
   Data Setelah Sorting
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
   Sorting 703715 us
   Perbandingan = \overline{45}
   Penukaran = 5
```

2. Buatlah program yang mengimplementasikan algoritma insertion sort, untuk mengurutkan 10 buah elemen array bertipe integer. Tampilkan hasil pengurutan data dalam urutan ascending. Tampilkan jumlah perbandingan dan jumlah penukaran elemen.

```
Gunakan data berikut ini dalam 4 kali running program untuk melihat efek dari distribusi
elemen terhadap jumlah pergeseran, jumlah perbandingan, dan jumlah penyisipan.
a) array 1: 3, 10, 4, 6, 8, 9, 7, 2, 1, 5 -- data awal, semua elemen terdistribusi acak
b) array 2: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 7, 6, 8, 10-- data awal, 5 elemen pertama terurut descending,
   dan 5 elemen terakhir acak
c) array 3: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 -- data awal, semua elemen terurut ascending
d) array 4: 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 -- data awal, semua elemen terurut descending
Kode:
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int perbandingan, pergeseran, penyisipan;
void printArray(int arr[], int sz)
  for (int i = 0; i < sz; i++)
     printf("%d", arr[i]);
  printf("\n");
}
void insertionSort(int arr[], int sz)
  for (int step = 1; step < sz; step++)
     int key = arr[step];
     int back = step - 1;
    // best case comparison is n-1
    if (key > arr[back])
     {
       perbandingan++;
       usleep(1000);
     while (key < arr[back] \&\& back >= 0)
       // worst case comparison is n(n-1)/2
       usleep(1000);
       pergeseran++;
       arr[back + 1] = arr[back];
       back--;
       perbandingan++;
    if (arr[back + 1] != key)
       penyisipan++;
     arr[back + 1] = key;
  }
}
int main()
  struct timeval start, stop;
  /*a*/ int array[10] = {3, 10, 4, 6, 8, 9, 7, 2, 1, 5};
  /*b*/ int array[10] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 7, 6, 8, 10};
```

/*c*/ int array[10] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10};

```
/*d*/ int array[10] = {10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1};
  int size = sizeof(array) / sizeof(array[0]);
  puts("Data Sebelum Sorting");
  printArray(array, size);
  gettimeofday(&start, NULL);
  insertionSort(array, size);
  gettimeofday(&stop, NULL);
  puts("Data Setelah Sorting");
  printArray(array, size);
  printf("Sorting %lu us\n", ((stop.tv_sec - start.tv_sec) * 1000000 + stop.tv_usec -
start.tv_usec));
  printf("Perbandingan = %d\n", perbandingan);
  printf("Pergeseran = %d\n", pergeseran);
  printf("Penyisipan = %d\n", penyisipan);
  return 0;
Output:
a. int array[10] = \{3, 10, 4, 6, 8, 9, 7, 2, 1, 5\};
   Data Sebelum Sorting
   3 10 4 6 8 9 7 2 1 5
   Data Setelah Sorting
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
   Sorting 425649 us
   Perbandingan = 28
   Pergeseran = 27
   Penyisipan = 8
b. int array[10] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 7, 6, 8, 10\};
   Data Sebelum Sorting
   1 2 3 4 5 9 7 6 8 10
   Data Setelah Sorting
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
   Sorting 188836 us
   Perbandingan = 13
   Pergeseran = 4
   Penyisipan = 3
c. int array[10] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\};
    Data Sebelum Sorting
    1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
    Data Setelah Sorting
    1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
    Sorting 131365 us
    Perbandingan = 9
    Pergeseran = 0
   Penyisipan = 0
d. int array[10] = \{10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\};
```

```
Data Sebelum Sorting
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Data Setelah Sorting
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Sorting 697356 us
Perbandingan = 45
Pergeseran = 45
Penyisipan = 9
```

3. Buatlah program yang mengimplementasikan algoritma insertion dan selection sort, untuk mengurutkan 10 buah elemen array bertipe integer dengan menggunakan array berikut sebagai inisialisasi nilia awal array: 3, 10, 4, 6, 8, 9, 7, 2, 1, 5

```
Kode:
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int perbandingan, penukaran;
void printArray(int arr[], int sz)
{
  for (int i = 0; i < sz; i++)
     printf("%d ", arr[i]);
  printf("\n");
}
// Ascending
void AscSelectionSort(int arr[], int sz)
  for (int step = 0; step < sz - 1; step++)
     int min = step;
     for (int i = step + 1; i < sz; i++)
       usleep(100);
       perbandingan++;
       if (arr[i] < arr[min])
          min = i;
     if (arr[min] != arr[step])
       penukaran++;
     int temp = arr[min];
     arr[min] = arr[step];
     arr[step] = temp;
}
// Descending
void DescSelectionSort(int arr[], int sz)
  for (int step = 0; step < sz - 1; step++)
     int min = step;
```

```
for (int i = step + 1; i < sz; i++)
       usleep(100);
       perbandingan++;
       if (arr[i] > arr[min])
          min = i;
     if (arr[min] != arr[step])
       penukaran++;
     int temp = arr[min];
     arr[min] = arr[step];
     arr[step] = temp;
  }
}
// Ascending
void AscInsertionSort(int arr[], int sz)
  for (int step = 1; step < sz; step++)
     int key = arr[step];
     int back = step - 1;
     while (key < arr[back] \&\& back >= 0)
       usleep(100);
       arr[back + 1] = arr[back];
       back--;
     if (key > arr[back])
       perbandingan++;
       usleep(100);
     if (arr[back + 1] != key)
       penukaran++;
     arr[back + 1] = key;
   }
}
// Descending
void DescInsertionSort(int arr[], int sz)
   for (int step = 1; step < sz; step++)
     int key = arr[step];
     int back = step - 1;
     while (key > arr[back] \&\& back >= 0)
       usleep(100);
       arr[back + 1] = arr[back];
       back--;
     if (key < arr[back])
       perbandingan++;
       usleep(100);
```

```
if (arr[back + 1] != key)
       penukaran++;
    arr[back + 1] = key;
  }
}
void menu()
  puts("MENU METODE SORTING");
  puts("1. Insertion Sort");
  puts("2. Selection Sort");
  puts("3. Keluar");
}
void insertion()
  puts("MENU METODE SORTING");
  puts("1. Ascending");
  puts("2. Descending");
}
void selection()
  puts("MENU METODE SORTING");
  puts("1. Ascending");
  puts("2. Descending");
}
int main()
  struct timeval start, stop;
  int array[10] = \{3, 10, 4, 6, 8, 9, 7, 2, 1, 5\};
  int size = sizeof(array) / sizeof(array[0]);
  int pilihan, pilih;
  printArray(array, size);
  menu();
  printf("Pilihan Anda [1/2/3]:");
  scanf("%d", &pilihan);
  switch (pilihan)
  case 1:
    insertion();
    break;
  case 2:
     selection();
     break;
  case 3:
    exit(0);
  default:
     exit(0);
  printf("Pilihan Anda [1/2]:");
  scanf("%d", &pilih);
  gettimeofday(&start, NULL);
  if (pilihan == 1)
  {
```

```
switch (pilih)
    case 1:
       AscInsertionSort(array, size);
       break;
    case 2:
       DescInsertionSort(array, size);
       break;
    default:
       exit(0);
     }
  }
  else
     switch (pilih)
     {
    case 1:
       AscSelectionSort(array, size);
       break;
     case 2:
       DescSelectionSort(array, size);
       break;
    default:
       exit(0);
  gettimeofday(&stop, NULL);
  printf("Perbandingan = %d\n", perbandingan);
  printf("Penukaran = %d\n", penukaran);
  printf("Sorting %lu us\n", ((stop.tv_sec - start.tv_sec) * 1000000 + stop.tv_usec -
start.tv_usec));
  printArray(array, size);
  return 0;
Output:
a. Insertion
```

Ascending

```
3 10 4 6 8 9 7 2 1 5
MENU METODE SORTING

    Selection Sort
    Keluar

Pilihan Anda [1/2/3] : 1
MENU METODE SORTING
1. Ascending
   Descending
Pilihan Anda [1/2] : 1
Perbandingan = 8
Penukaran = 8
Sorting 9 us
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

Descending

```
3 10 4 6 8 9 7 2 1 5
MENU METODE SORTING
1. Insertion Sort
2. Selection Sort
3. Keluar
Pilihan Anda [1/2/3] : 1
MENU METODE SORTING
1. Ascending
2. Descending
Pilihan Anda [1/2] : 2
Perbandingan = 8
Penukaran = 7
Sorting 9 us
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
```

b. Selection

Ascending

```
3 10 4 6 8 9 7 2 1 5
MENU METODE SORTING
1. Insertion Sort
2. Selection Sort
3. Keluar
Pilihan Anda [1/2/3] : 2
MENU METODE SORTING
1. Ascending
2. Descending
Pilihan Anda [1/2] : 1
Perbandingan = 45
Penukaran = 7
Sorting 13 us
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

Descending

```
3 10 4 6 8 9 7 2 1 5
MENU METODE SORTING
1. Insertion Sort
2. Selection Sort
3. Keluar
Pilihan Anda [1/2/3] : 2
MENU METODE SORTING
1. Ascending
2. Descending
Pilihan Anda [1/2] : 2
Perbandingan = 45
Penukaran = 8
Sorting 12 us
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
```

4. 1000 data Array generate secara random. Kemudian diurutkan menggunakan Insertion dan juga Selection Sort

```
a. Insertion Sort
   Kode
   #include <stdio.h>
   #include <stdlib.h>
   #include <sys/time.h>
   #include <unistd.h>
   #define MAKS 1000
   int perbandingan, pergeseran, penyisipan;
    void printArray(int arr[], int sz)
      for (int i = 0; i < sz; i++)
        printf("%d", arr[i]);
      printf("\n");
    }
   void insertionSort(int arr[], int sz)
      for (int step = 1; step < sz; step++)
        int key = arr[step];
        int back = step - 1;
        // best case comparison is n-1
        while (key < arr[back] \&\& back >= 0)
           // worst case comparison is n(n-1)/2
           usleep(100);
           pergeseran++;
```

```
arr[back + 1] = arr[back];
       back--;
       perbandingan++;
     if (key > arr[back])
       perbandingan++;
       usleep(100);
     if (arr[back + 1] != key)
       penyisipan++;
     arr[back + 1] = key;
}
int main()
  struct timeval start, stop;
  int array[MAKS];
  for (int i = 0; i < MAKS; i++)
     array[i] = rand();
  int size = sizeof(array) / sizeof(array[0]);
  puts("Data Sebelum Sorting");
  printArray(array, size);
  gettimeofday(&start, NULL);
  insertionSort(array, size);
  gettimeofday(&stop, NULL);
  puts("Data Setelah Sorting");
  printArray(array, size);
  printf("Sorting %lu us\n", ((stop.tv_sec - start.tv_sec) * 1000000 + stop.tv_usec -
start.tv_usec));
  printf("Perbandingan = %d\n", perbandingan);
  printf("Pergeseran = %d\n", pergeseran);
  printf("Penyisipan = %d\n", penyisipan);
  return 0;
Output:
```

b. Selection Sort

```
Kode
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#define MAKS 1000
int perbandingan, penukaran;
void printArray(int arr[], int sz)
  for (int i = 0; i < sz; i++)
     printf("%d", arr[i]);
  printf("\n");
void selectionSort(int arr[], int sz)
  for (int step = 0; step < sz - 1; step++)
     int min = step;
     for (int i = step + 1; i < sz; i++)
     {
        usleep(100);
        perbandingan++;
        if (arr[i] < arr[min])</pre>
          min = i;
     if (arr[min] != arr[step])
        penukaran++;
     int temp = arr[min];
     arr[min] = arr[step];
     arr[step] = temp;
}
int main()
```

struct timeval start, stop;

```
for (int i = 0; i < MAKS; i++)
    array[i] = rand() \% 1000;
  int size = sizeof(array) / sizeof(array[0]);
  puts("Data Sebelum Sorting");
  printArray(array, size);
  gettimeofday(&start, NULL);
  selectionSort(array, size);
  gettimeofday(&stop, NULL);
  puts("Data Setelah Sorting");
  printArray(array, size);
  printf("Sorting %lu us\n", ((stop.tv_sec - start.tv_sec) * 1000000 + stop.tv_usec -
start.tv_usec));
  printf("Perbandingan = %d\n", perbandingan);
  printf("Penukaran = %d\n", penukaran);
  return 0;
Output
```

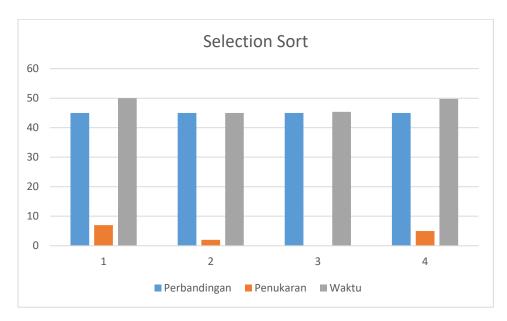
Analisa

1) Selection Sort

Perbandingan	Penukaran	Waktu	
45	7	50	
45	2	45	

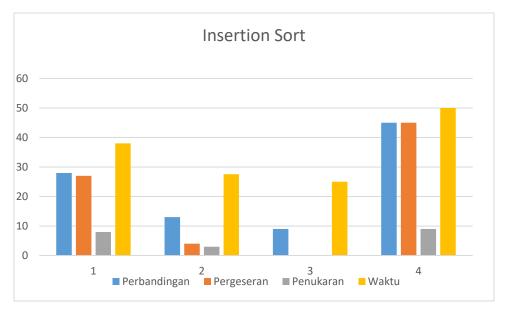
int array[MAKS];

45	0 45.36610268
45	5 49.77902567



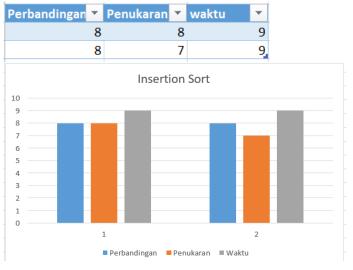
2) Insertion Sort

Perbandingan	Pergeseran	Penukaran	Waktu
28	27	8	37.99861659
13	4	3	27.5385121
9	0	0	25
45	45	9	50

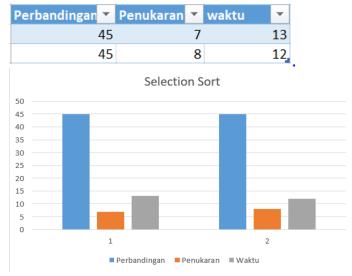


Menu

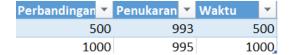
1) Insertion Sort

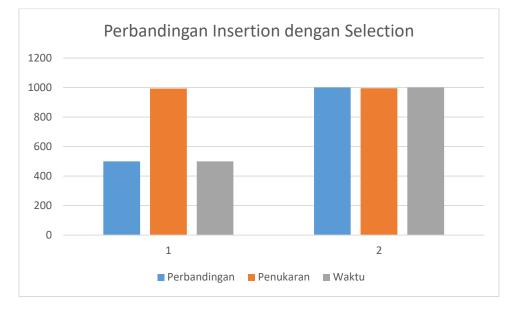


2) Selection Sort



Generete nilai random





Kesimpulan

Waktu kompleksitas pada Selection sort pada semua kasus yaitu $O(n^2)$. Sedangkan Insertion sort antara best case dan worst casenya berbeda. Insertion sort best case memiliki waktu kompleksitas O(n) dan untuk worst casenya $O(n^2)$. Jadi apabila membicarakan mana yang lebih cepat antara Selection sort dan Insertion sort maka insertion akan lebih cepat karena lebih stabil. Semakin sedikit perbandingan yang dilakukan maka semakin cepat pula proses pengurutan. Beda halnya dengan selection sort. Apabila data banyak mau sudah terurut atau belum maka kecepatannya sama. Hal ini didasari oleh waktu komplesitas di atas.