

Tugas double linked-list circular

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Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

typedef struct Node {
    int data;
    struct Node *prev, *next;
} Node;

Node* createNode(int data) {
    Node *newNode = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node));
    newNode->data = data;
    newNode->prev = newNode->next = NULL;
    return newNode;
}

void insert(Node **head, int data) {
    Node *newNode = createNode(data);
    if (*head == NULL) {
        *head = newNode;
        newNode->next = newNode->prev = newNode;
    } else {
        Node *last = (*head)->prev;
        last->next = newNode;
        newNode->prev = last;
        newNode->next = *head;
        (*head)->prev = newNode;
    }
}

void printList(Node *head) {
    if (head == NULL) return;
    Node *temp = head;
    do {
        printf("Address: %p, Data: %d\n", (void*)temp, temp->data);
        temp = temp->next;
    } while (temp != head);
    printf("\n");
}

void swapNodes(Node **head, Node *node1, Node *node2) {
```

```

    if (node1 == node2) return;

    Node *prev1 = node1->prev, *next1 = node1->next;
    Node *prev2 = node2->prev, *next2 = node2->next;

    if (next1 == node2) {
        node1->next = next2;
        node2->prev = prev1;
        node1->prev = node2;
        node2->next = node1;
    } else if (next2 == node1) {
        node2->next = next1;
        node1->prev = prev2;
        node2->prev = node1;
        node1->next = node2;
    } else {
        node1->next = next2;
        node1->prev = prev2;
        node2->next = next1;
        node2->prev = prev1;
    }

    if (prev1 != node2) prev1->next = node2;
    if (next1 != node2) next1->prev = node2;
    if (prev2 != node1) prev2->next = node1;
    if (next2 != node1) next2->prev = node1;

    if (*head == node1) *head = node2;
    else if (*head == node2) *head = node1;
}

void sortList(Node **head) {
    if (*head == NULL) return;
    int swapped;
    Node *ptr1;
    Node *lptr = NULL;

    do {
        swapped = 0;
        ptr1 = *head;

        while (ptr1->next != lptr && ptr1->next != *head) {
            if (ptr1->data > ptr1->next->data) {
                swapNodes(head, ptr1, ptr1->next);
                swapped = 1;
            }
            ptr1 = ptr1->next;
        }
    }
}

```

```
        lptr = ptr1;
    } while (swapped);
}

int main() {
    int N, A;
    Node *head = NULL;

    printf("Masukkan jumlah data (N): ");
    scanf("%d", &N);

    printf("Masukkan %d data:\n", N);
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &A);
        insert(&head, A);
    }

    printf("List sebelum pengurutan:\n");
    printList(head);

    sortList(&head);

    printf("List setelah pengurutan:\n");
    printList(head);

    return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
Masukkan jumlah data (N): 5
```

```
Masukkan 5 data:
```

```
5
```

```
3
```

```
8
```

```
1
```

```
6
```

```
List sebelum pengurutan:
```

```
Address: 00BB2980, Data: 5
```

```
Address: 00BB2998, Data: 3
```

```
Address: 00BB29B0, Data: 8
```

```
Address: 00BB29C8, Data: 1
```

```
Address: 00BB29E0, Data: 6
```

```
List setelah pengurutan:
```

```
Address: 00BB29C8, Data: 1
```

```
Address: 00BB2998, Data: 3
```

```
Address: 00BB2980, Data: 5
```

```
Address: 00BB29B0, Data: 8
```

```
Address: 00BB29E0, Data: 6
```

```
PS C:\Users\danen\OneDrive\Desktop\Khusus buat blajar> █
```

```
Masukkan jumlah data (N): 3
```

```
Masukkan 3 data:
```

```
31
```

```
2
```

```
123
```

```
List sebelum pengurutan:
```

```
Address: 00C72980, Data: 31
```

```
Address: 00C72998, Data: 2
```

```
Address: 00C729B0, Data: 123
```

```
List setelah pengurutan:
```

```
Address: 00C72998, Data: 2
```

```
Address: 00C72980, Data: 31
```

```
Address: 00C729B0, Data: 123
```

Penjelasan program:

Struk: menyimpan variabel data berupa integer dan pointer berupa next dan prev

Fungsi createnode: berfungsi untuk membuat dan menyimpan data dari node baru dengan cara menepatkan newnode->data = data, newnode->prev = newnode->data=next = NULL dan diembalikan ke nilai newnode

Fungsi insert: berfungsi untuk menambahkan node baru yang sudah berisi data kedalam list, kemudian penempatan pointer prev atau next pada setiap node

Fungsi printlist: untuk mencetak data dalam node jika node tersebut tidak kosong dan mencetak alamat memori pointer pada masing-masing node:

Fungsi swapnode: untuk mengubah posisi data node tanpa harus mengubah isi dari datanya cara kerjanya adalah dengan membuat beberapa algoritma seperti pengecekan, mendapatkan pointer, mengatur ulang pointer, memperbarui pointer di node lain dan yang terakhir memperbarui posisi head

Fungsi sortlist: mengurutkan posisi pointer dengan menggunakan sorting bubble sort

Fungsi utama: mengelola input dan output dan memanggil fungsi lain