

#### **Algoritma Pemrograman 2**

Program Studi Teknik Informatika

**Institut Teknologi Sumatera** 

#### Pre-Test

- Bagaimanakah prinsip pengurutan pada algoritma Bubble Sort?
- Berapakah jumlah penukaran elemen yang terjadi apabila kita ingin mengurutkan elemen dari bilangan terkecil hingga terbesar dengan kondisi awal array terurut dari bilangan terbesar hingga terkecil?

#### Pendahuluan



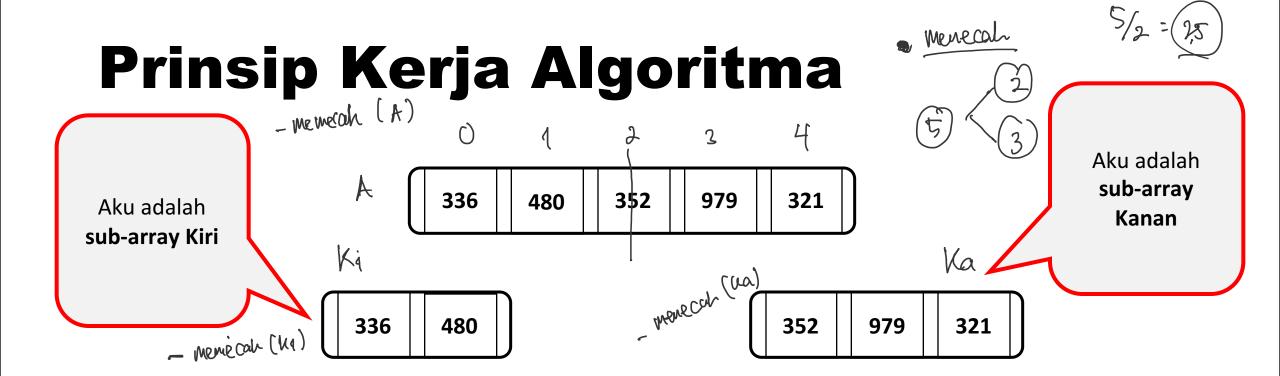
Algoritma ini efisien dengan jumlah operasi rata-rata n log n.
 Bandingkan dengan Bubble Sort dengan jumlah operasi rata-rata n².

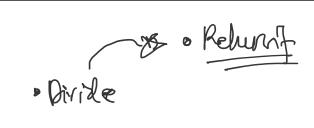


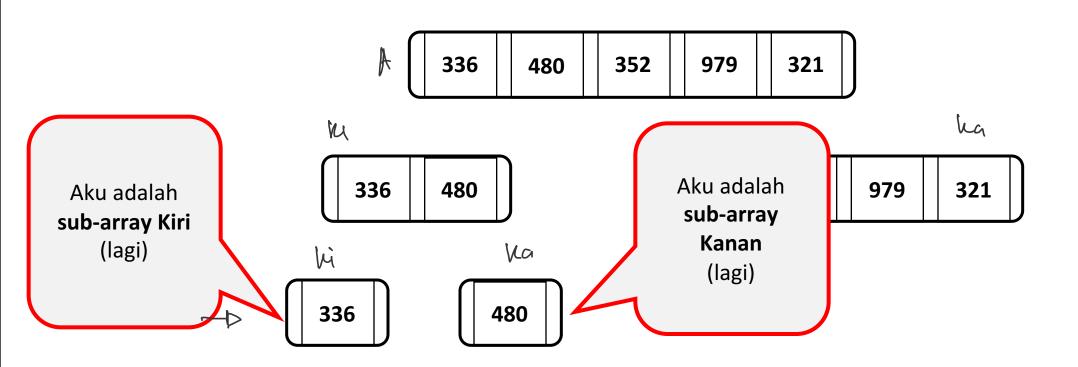
480

352 979 321

Pointer Bagi array ke Relandalam 2 bagian dengan ukuran seimbang (diusahakan)

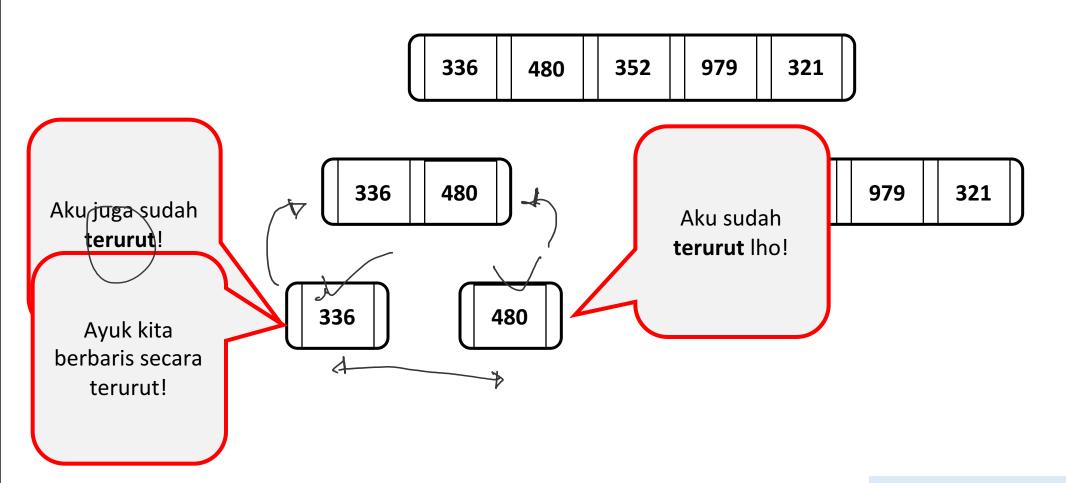




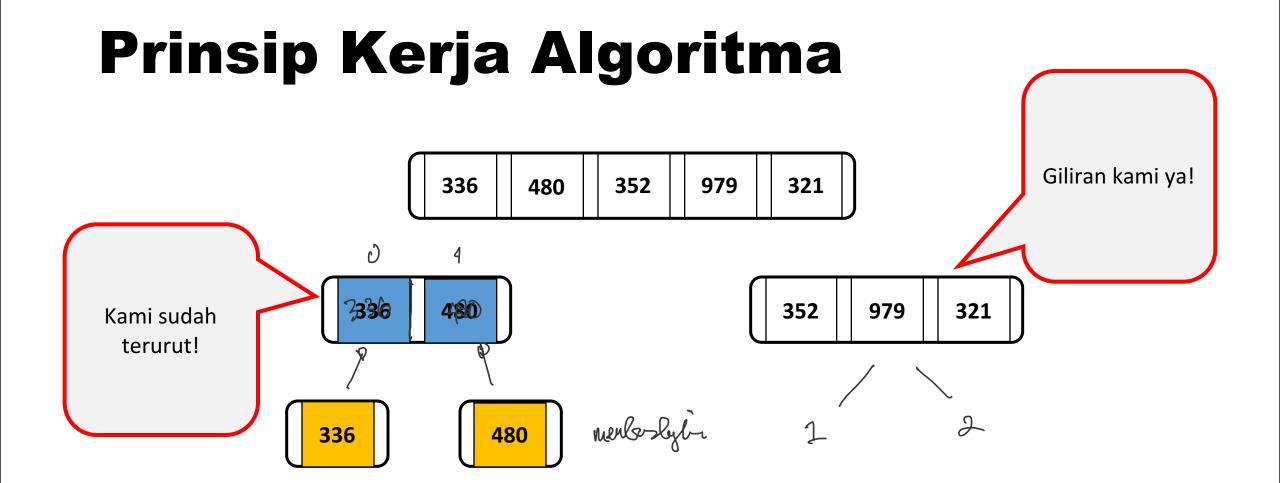


#### Split phase

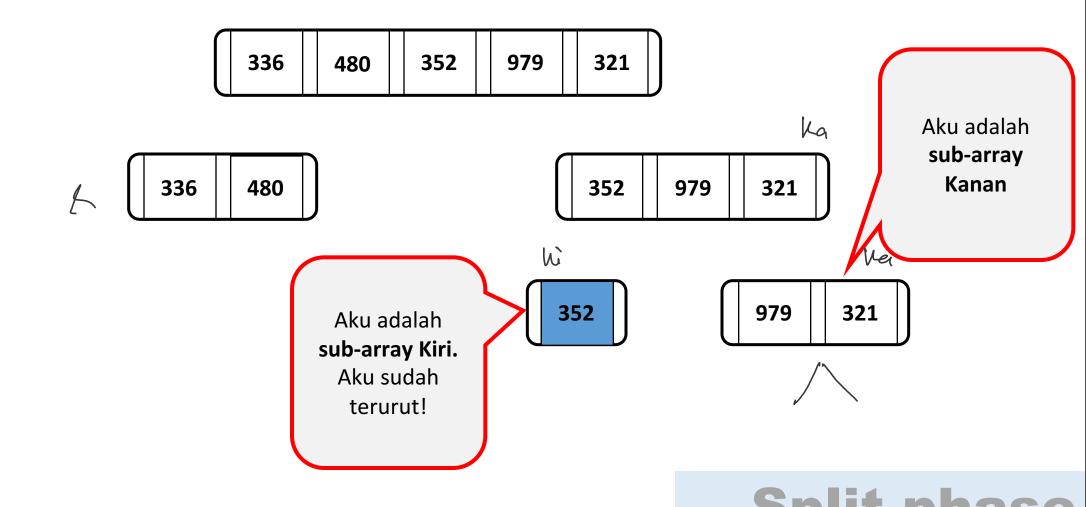
# Prinsip Kerja Algoritma - divide 1.

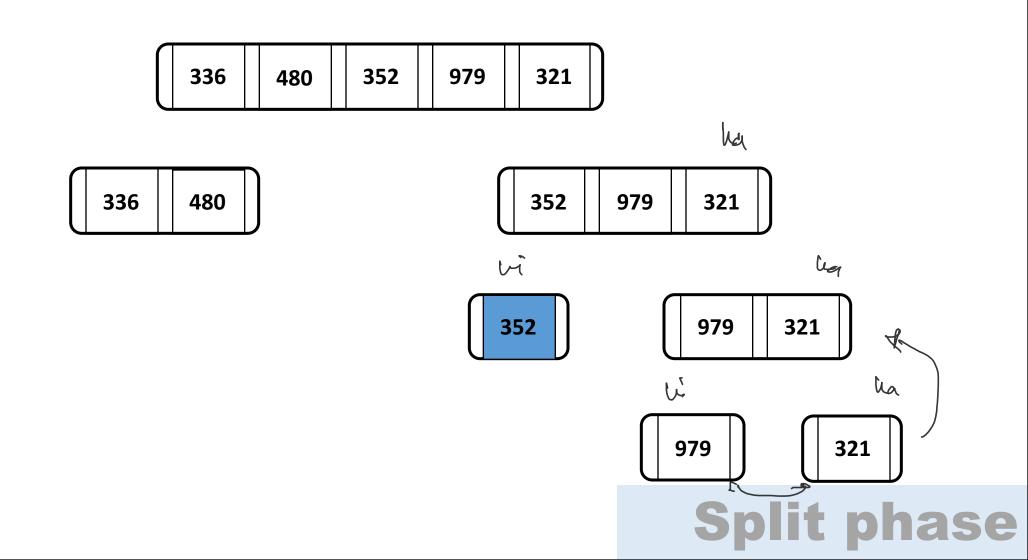


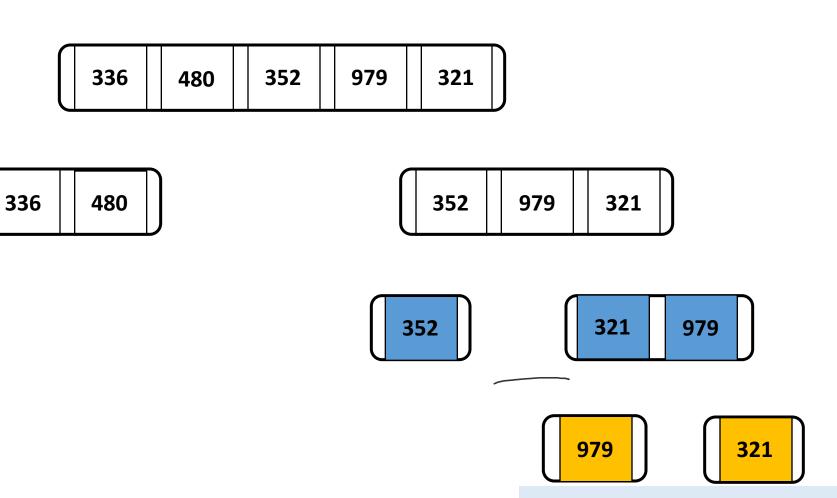
#### Merge phase

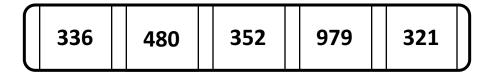


#### Merge phase





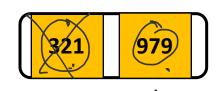




336 | 480 |

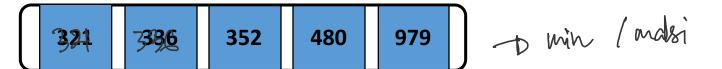


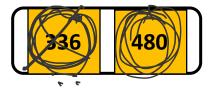




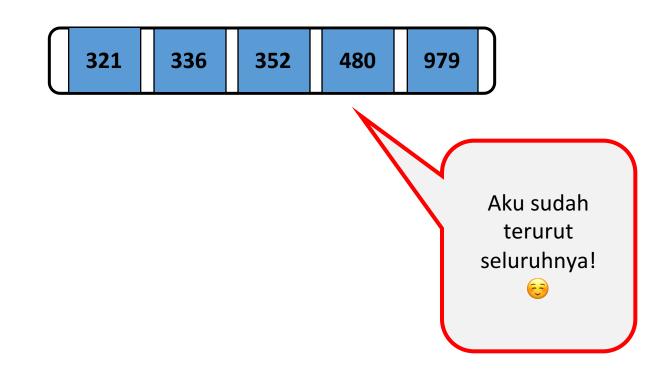
Merge phase

· mentagi (Array)
· mensuruften - gruput
(mentsi)





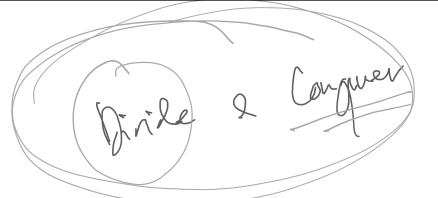




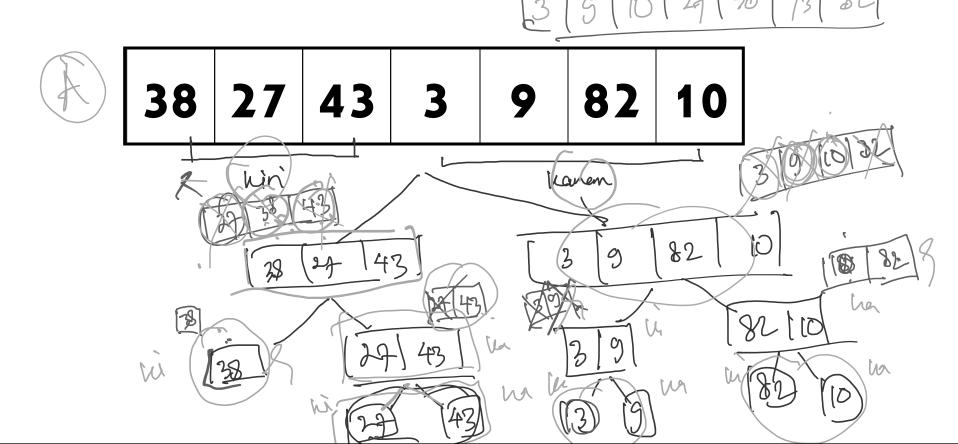
#### Lebih Baik?

- Apakah algoritma pengurutan *Merge Sort* optimal?
- Adakah algoritma pengurutan lain yang lebih optimal lagi?

#### Latihan 1

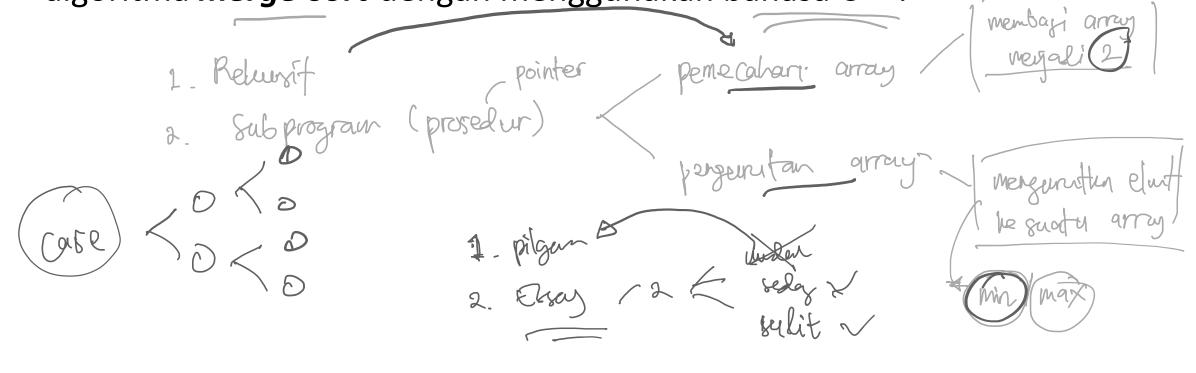


• Lakukan simulasi pengurutan elemen pada *array* berikut dengan menggunakan algoritma *merge-sort*.



# Latihan 2 (Tantangan)

• Berdasarkan prinsip kerja yang telah disampaikan, Implementasikan algoritma *merge-sort* dengan menggunakan bahasa C++!



#### **Implementasi**

#### Calling procedure

```
/* l is for left index and r is right index of the
sub-array of data to be sorted */
void mergeSort(int *data, int l) int r) {
    if (l < r) {
        // Same as (l+r)/2, but avoids overflow for
        // large l and h
        int m = (l + (r)) / 2;

        // Split first and second halves
        mergeSort(data, l, m);
        mergeSort(data, m + 1, r);

        // Finally merge first and second halves
        merge(data, l, m, r);
}</pre>
```

```
void merge(int *data,/int l),
    int i, j,
   int n1 = m - l \neq 1;
    int n2 = r - m;
                emp data arrays
    int/L[n1],/R[n2];)
    /* Copy data to temp data arrays L[] and
    for (i = 0; i < n1; i++)
        L[i] = data[l + i];
    for (j = 0; j < n2; j++)
        R[j] = data[m + 1 + j];
   k = l; // Initial index of merged subarray
    while (i < n1 \delta\delta j < n2) {
        if (L[i] <= R[j]) {</pre>
            data[k] = L[i];
            i++;
        } else {
            data[k] = R[j];
            j++;
    while (i < n1) {</pre>
        data[k] = L[i];
        i++;
        k++;
    while (j < n2) {</pre>
       data[k] = R[j];
       j++;
       k++;
```

