

LAPORAN PRAKTIKUM
MODUL 4
SINGLE LINKED LIST BAGIAN 1



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Soal Tugas Pendahuluan

1. File header

File header mendeklarasikan struktur data dan prototipe fungsi yang akan digunakan di berbagai program. Seperti deklarasi elmList dan list serta prototipe createList, allocate dan insertFirst.

```
1  #ifndef LIST_H
2  #define LIST_H
3
4  #include <iostream>
5  #define first(L) L.first
6  #define next(P) P->next
7  #define info(P) P->info
8  using namespace std;
9  typedef int infotype;
10 typedef struct elmList *address;
11
12 struct elmList {
13     infotype info;
14     address next;
15 };
16
17 struct List {
18     address first;
19 };
20
21 void createList(List &L);
22 address allocate(infotype x);
23 void insertFirst(List &L, address P);
24 void printInfo(List L);
25
26 //have fun session
27 void insertAfter(address prec, address P);
28 void insertLast(List &L, address P);
29 void deleteAfter(address prec, address P);
30 void deleteLast(List &L, address P);
31 address searchList(List L, infotype x);
32
33 #endif
34
```

2. File cpp

File cpp berisi definisi dari fungsi dan kelas yang telah dideklarasikan dalam file header. File ini juga memisahkan deklarasi di file header dan implementasi membantu menjaga kode tetap terorganisir.

```

#include "list.h"
using namespace std;

void createList(List &L) {
    first(L) = NULL;
}

address allocate(infotype x) {
    address p = new elmList();
    info(p) = x;
    next(p) = NULL;

    return p;
}

void insertFirst(List &L, address P) {
    next(P) = first(L);
    first(L) = P;
}

void printInfo(List L) {
    address p = first(L);
    while (p != NULL) {
        std::cout << info(p) << " ";
        p = next(p);
    }
    std::cout << std::endl;
}

//have fun
void insertAfter(address prec, address P) {
    next(P) = next(prec);
    next(prec) = P;
}

void insertLast(List &L, address P) {
    if (first(L) == NULL) {
        first(L) = P;
    } else {
        address temp = first(L);
        while (next(temp) != NULL) {
            temp = next(temp);
        }
        next(temp) = P;
    }
    next(P) = NULL;
    //P = first(L);
    //next(P) = P;
}

void deleteAfter(address prec, address P) {
    P = next(prec);
    next(prec) = next(P);
}

void deleteLast(List &L, address P) {
    P = first(L);
    P = next(P);
    next(P) = NULL;
}

address searchList(List L, infotype x) {
    address P = first(L);
    while (P != NULL) {
        if (info(P) == x) {
            return P;
        }
        P = next(P);
    }
    return NULL;
}

```

3. File main

Pada file main digunakan menguji fungsi dan kelas yang telah di implementasikan. Ini memungkinkan pengembang untuk melihat bagaimana berbagai bagian bekerja bersama

```

#include "list.h"

int main() {
    // List L;
    // createList(L);

    // int input;

    // std::cout << "Digit 1: ";
    // std::cin >> input;
    // address P = allocate(input);
    // insertFirst(L, P);
    // printInfo(L);

    // std::cout << "Digit 2: ";
    // std::cin >> input;
    // P = allocate(input);
    // insertFirst(L, P);
    // printInfo(L);

    // std::cout << "Digit 3: ";
    // std::cin >> input;
    // P = allocate(input);
    // insertFirst(L, P);
    // printInfo(L);

    // return 0;

    List L;
    createList(L);

    int input;
    for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {
        cout << "Digit " << i << " : ";
        cin >> input;

        address P = allocate(input);
        insertLast(L, P);
    }

    cout << "Isi list : ";
    printInfo(L);

    return 0;
}

```

Output:

```

Digit 1: 2
2
Digit 2: 3
3 2
Digit 3: 4
4 3 2

```

```
Digit 1 : 2
Digit 2 : 3
Digit 3 : 4
Digit 4 : 1
Digit 5 : 1
Digit 6 : 1
Digit 7 : 5
Digit 8 : 3
Digit 9 : 7
Digit 10 : 8
Isi list : 2 3 4 1 1 1 5 3 7 8
```