STRUKTUR DATA

LIST REPRESENTASI DINAMIS

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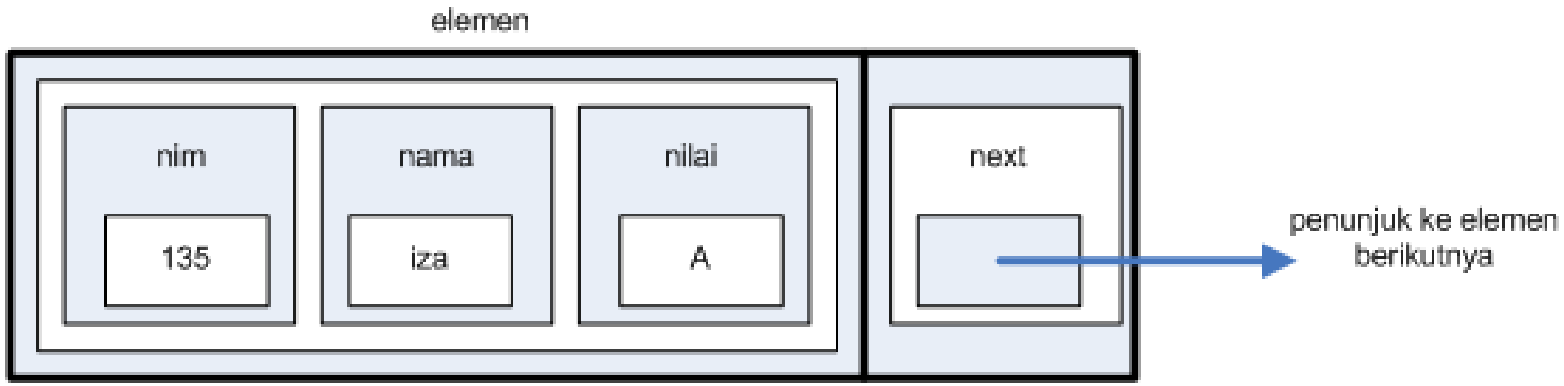
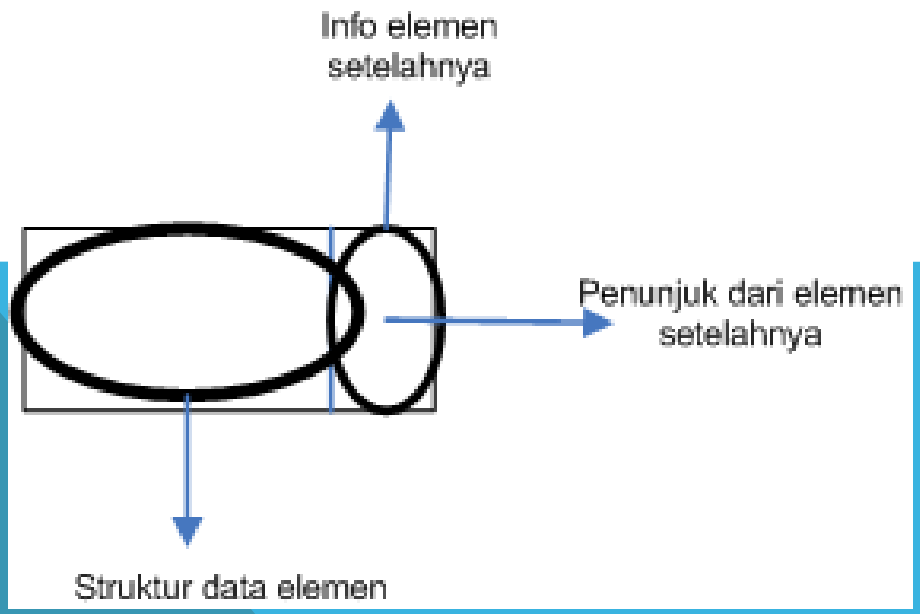
Jangan Lupa untuk Tawadhu Hari ini

KONTAINER ELEMEN





DEKLARASI ELEMEN

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>
#include <string.h>

typedef struct{
  char  nim[10];
  char nama[50];
  char nilai[2];
}nilaiMatKul;

typedef struct elmt *alamatelmt;
typedef struct elmt{
  nilaiMatKul elmt;
  alamatelmt next;
} elemen;

typedef struct{
  elemen *first;
}list;
```

CREATE LIST

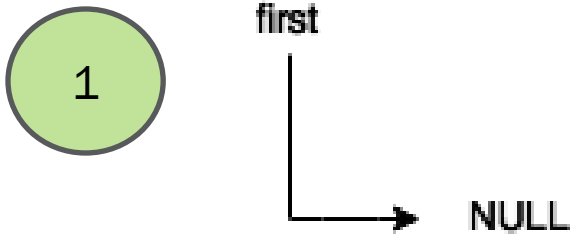
```
void createList(list *L){

   (*L).first = NULL;

}
```

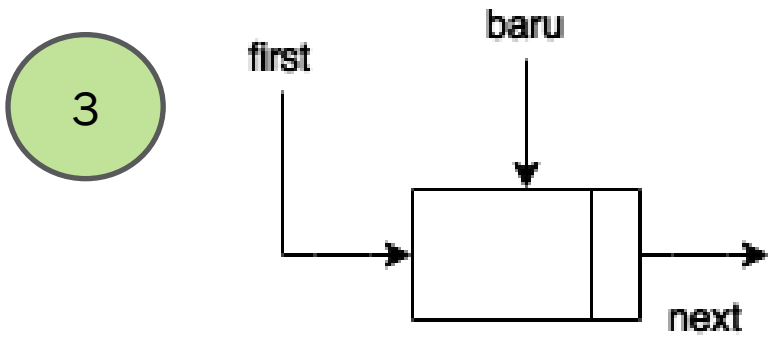
COUNT ELEMENT

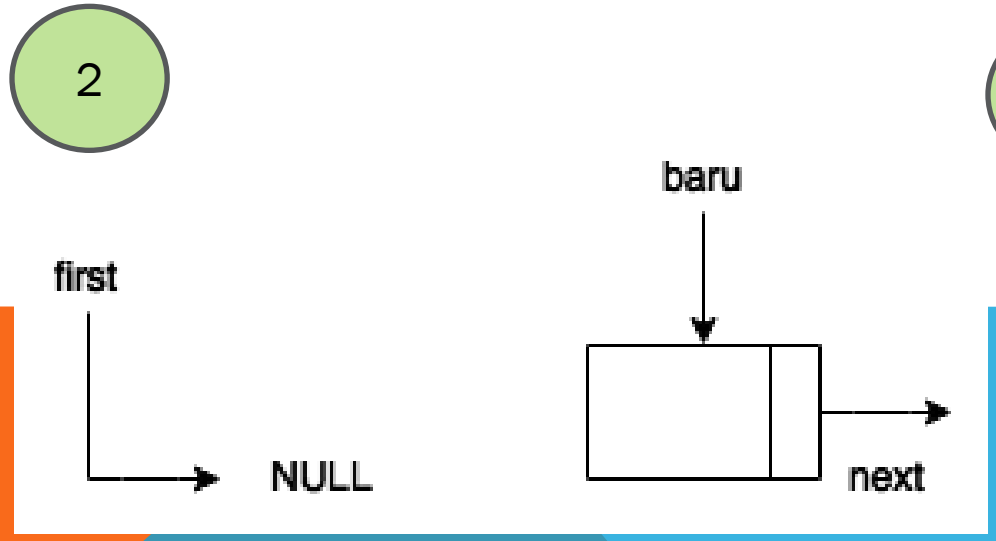
```
int countElement(list L){
    int hasil = 0;

   if(L.first !=NULL){
     /*list tidak kosong*/

     elemen *elmt;

     /*inisialisasi*/
     elmt = L.first;
```

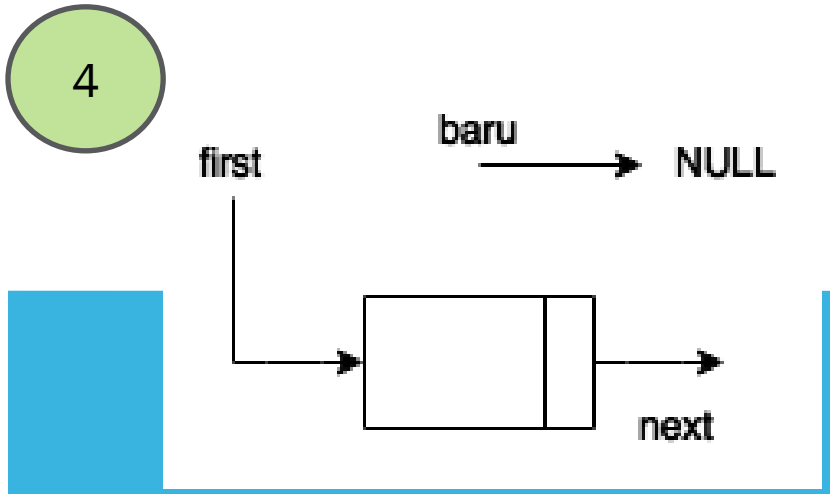
```
    while(elmt != NULL){
        /*proses*/
        hasil = hasil + 1;

        /*iterasi*/
        elmt = elmt->next;
      }

   }

   return hasil;
}
```

PENAMBAHAN ELEMEN DI AWAL LIST (ADDFIRST) LIST KOSONG



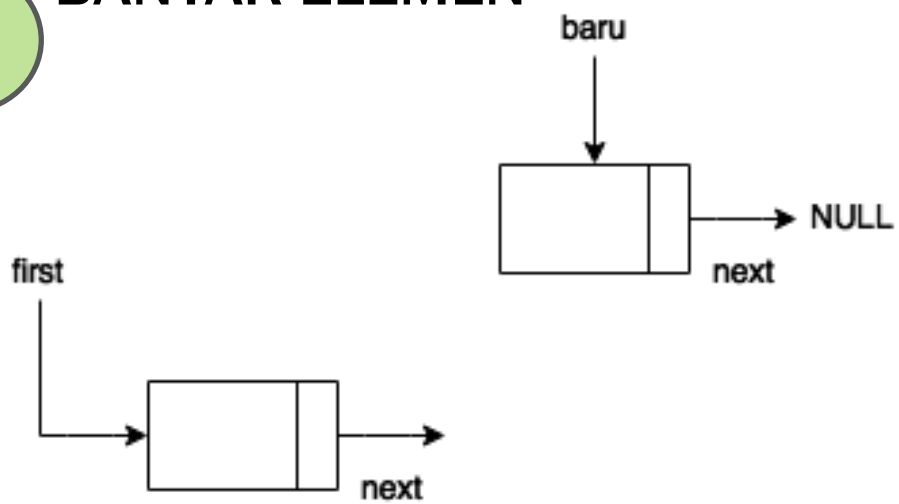






PENAMBAHAN ELEMEN DI AWAL LIST (ADDFIRST) BANYAK ELEMEN

1



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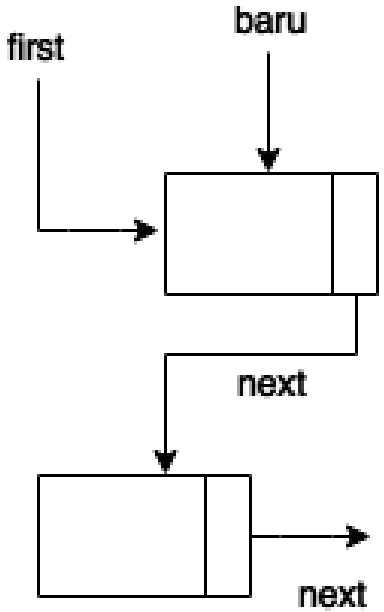

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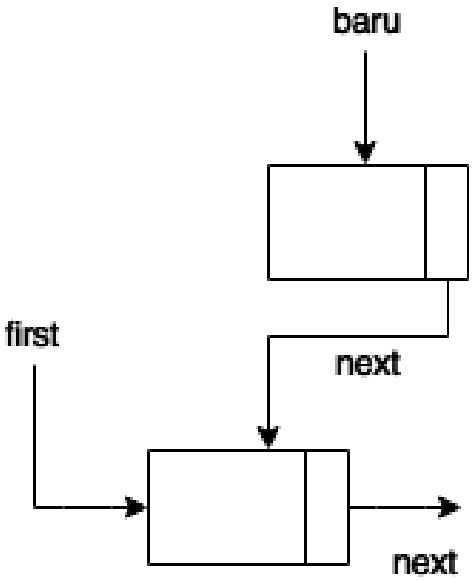

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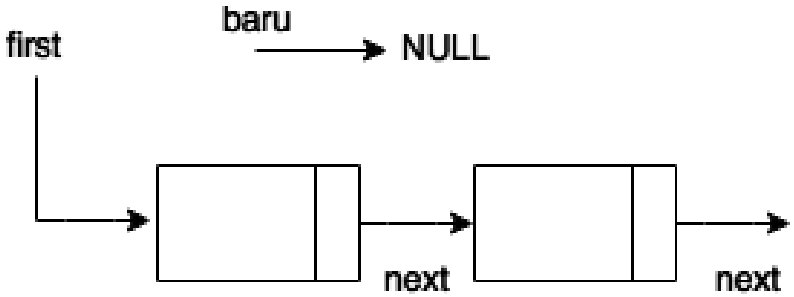
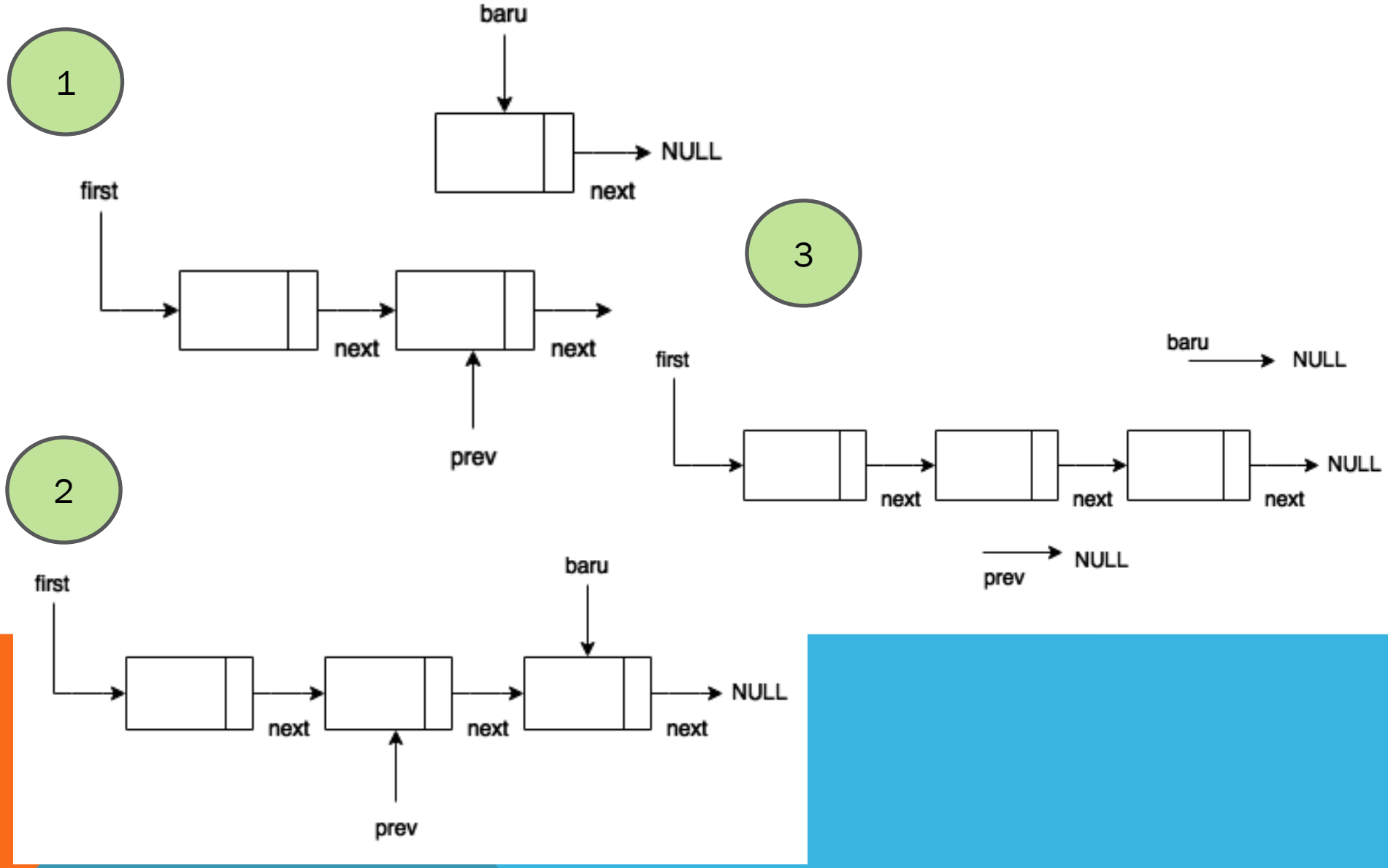


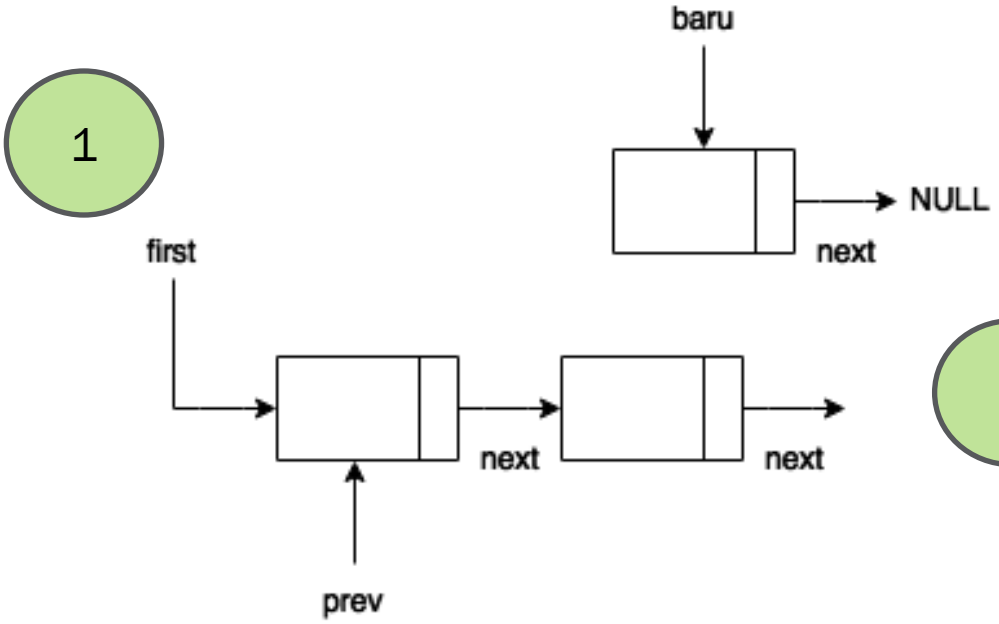
ADD FIRST

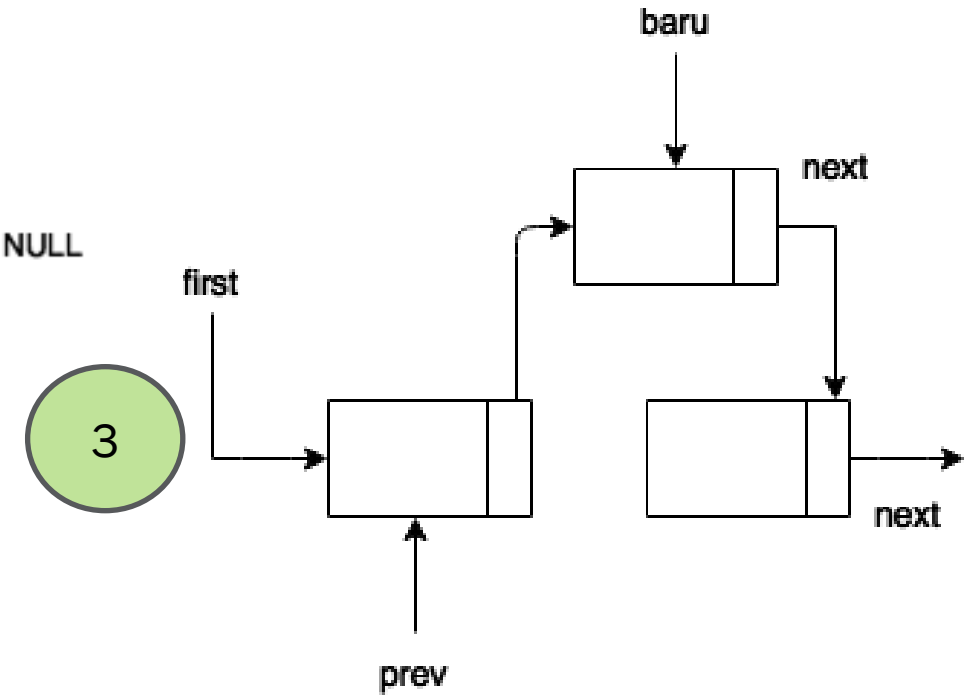
```
void addFirst(char nim[], char nama[], char nilai[], list
   *L){
  elemen *baru;
  baru = (elemen *) malloc (sizeof (elemen));
  strcpy(baru->elmt.nim, nim);
  strcpy(baru->elmt.nama, nama);
  strcpy(baru->elmt.nilai, nilai);
  if((*L).first == NULL){
    baru->next = NULL;
  }else{
    baru->next = (*L).first;
  }
  (*L).first = baru;
  baru = NULL;
}
```

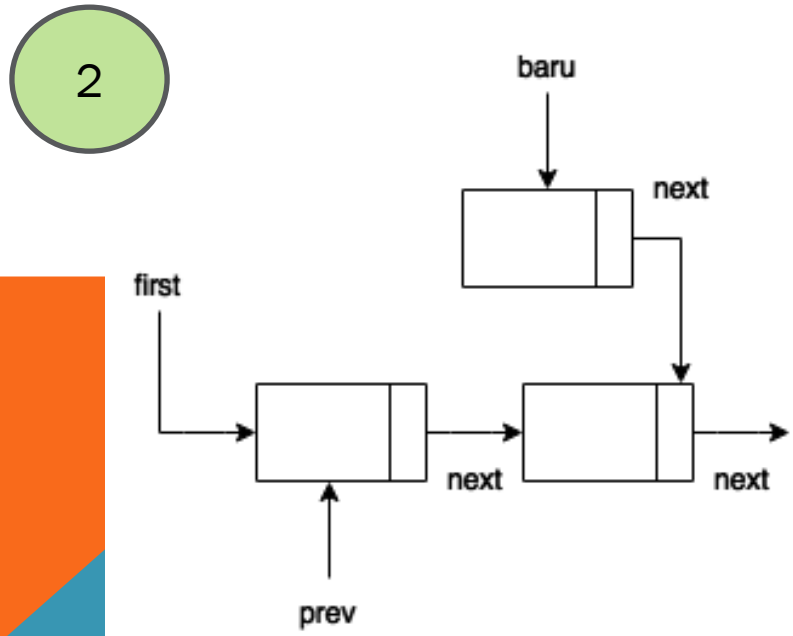
PENAMBAHAN ELEMEN DI TENGAH (ADDAFTER) JIKA ELEMEN SEBELUM ADALAH ELEMEN TERAKHIR

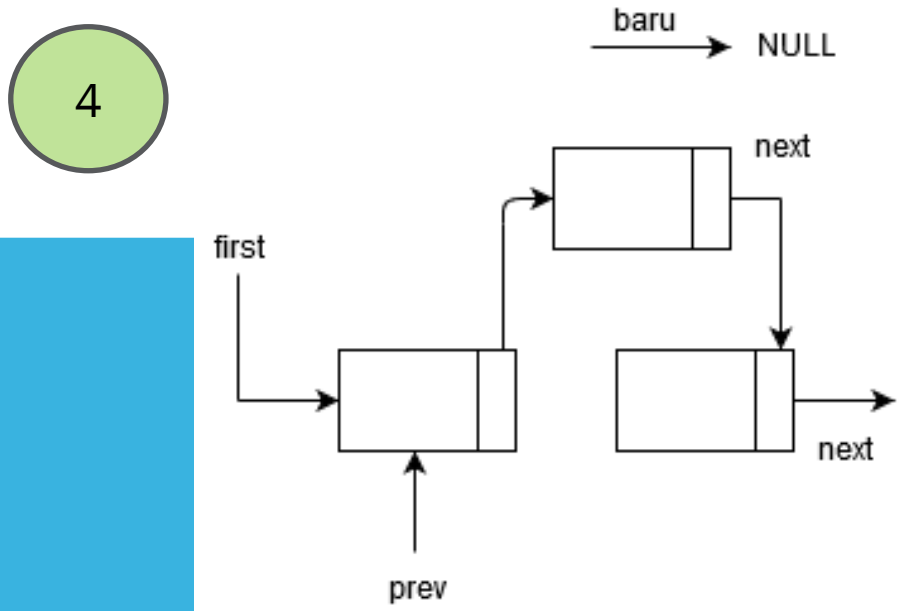


PENAMBAHAN ELEMEN DI TENGAH (ADDAFTER) JIKA ELEMEN SEBELUM DI TENGAH





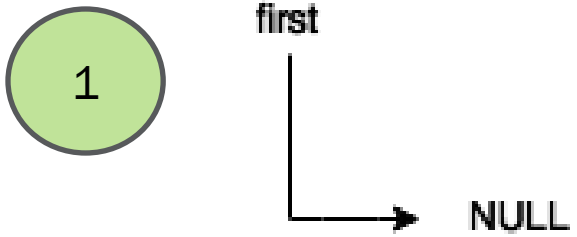


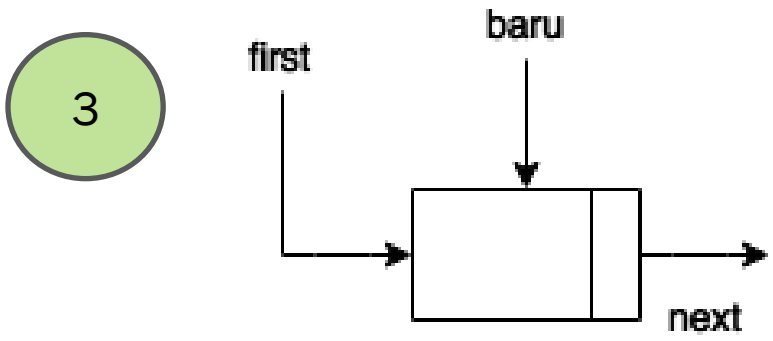


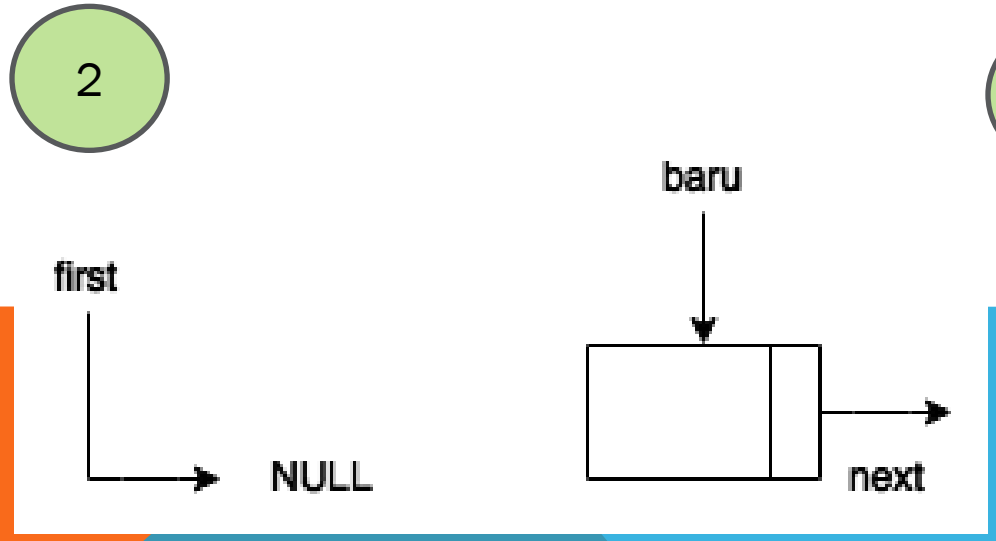
ADD AFTER

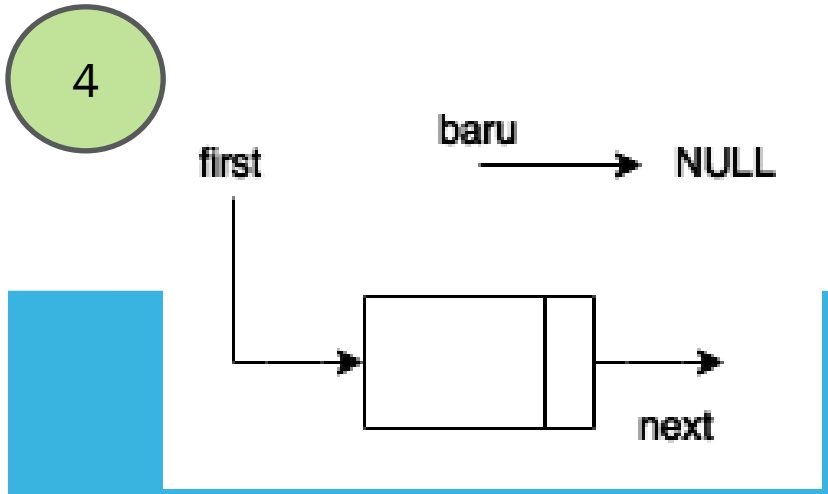
```
void addAfter(elemen *prev, char nim[], char nama[],
   char nilai[], list *L){


  elemen *baru;
  baru = (elemen *) malloc (sizeof (elemen));
  strcpy(baru->elmt.nim, nim);
  strcpy(baru->elmt.nama, nama);
  strcpy(baru->elmt.nilai, nilai);
  if(prev->next == NULL){
    baru->next = NULL;
  }else{
     baru->next = prev->next;
  }
  prev->next = baru;
  baru = NULL;
}
```

PENAMBAHAN ELEMEN DI AKHIR (ADDLAST) JIKA LIST KOSONG MAKA ADDFIRST UNTUK LIST KOSONG

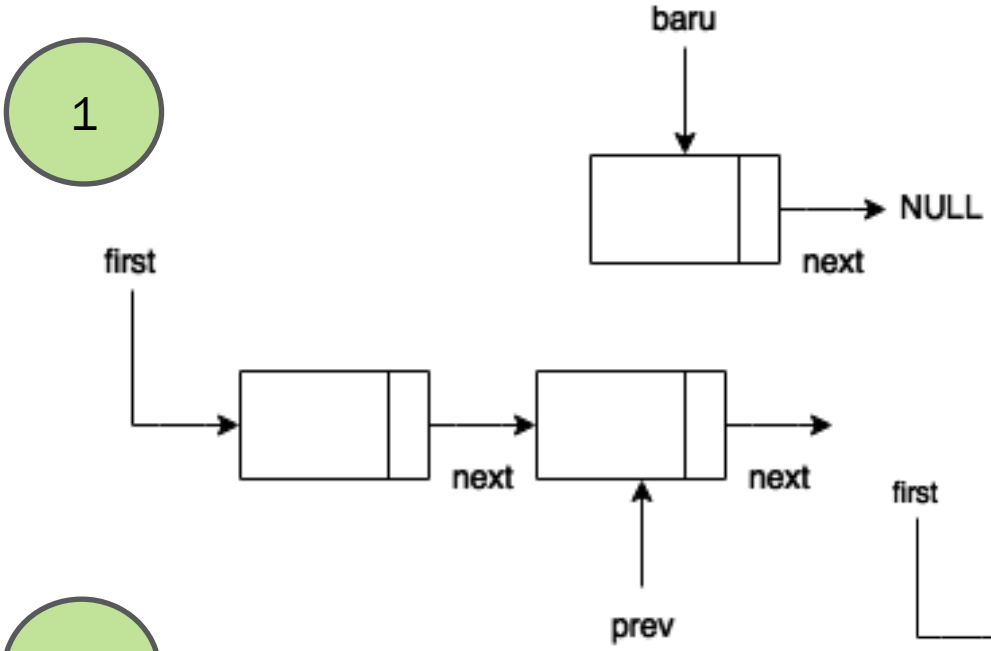


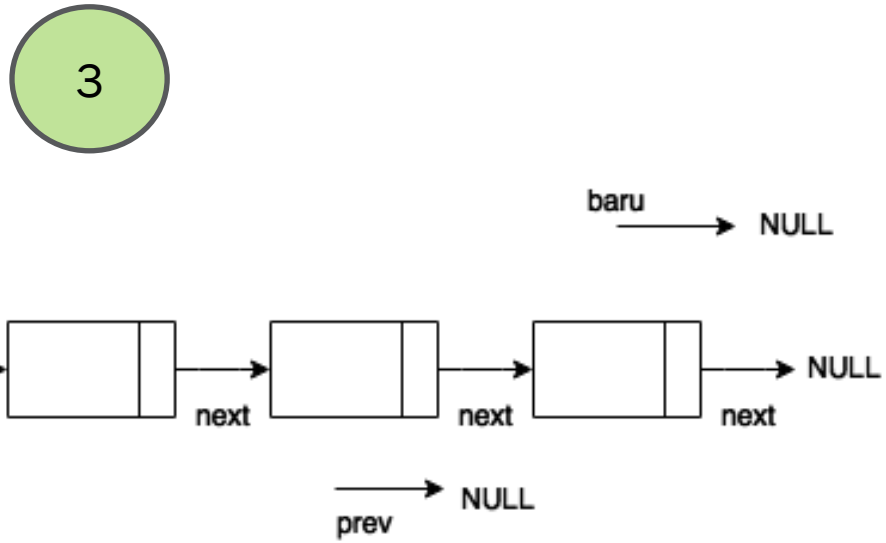


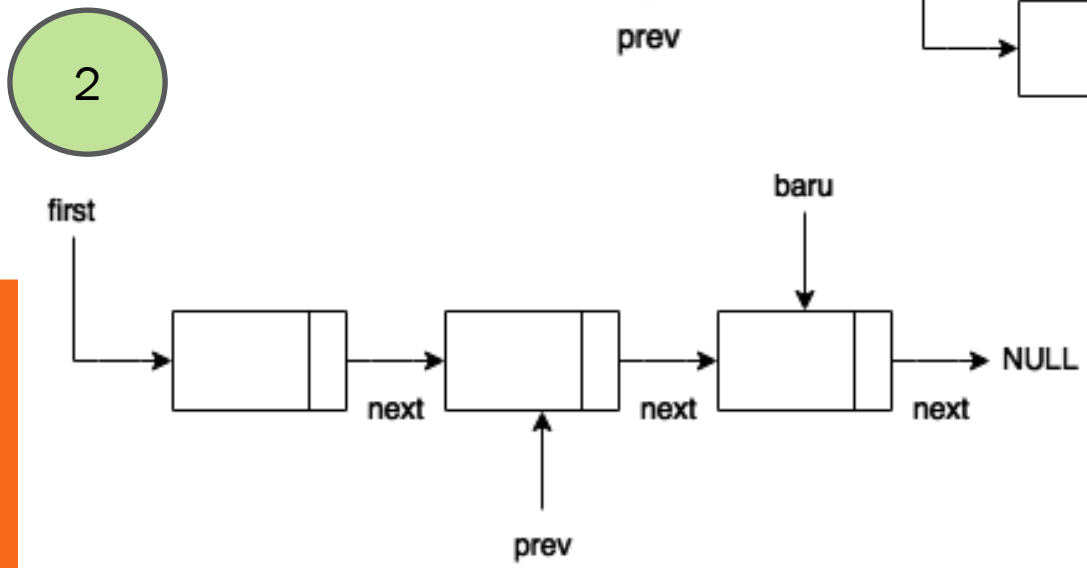




PENAMBAHAN ELEMEN DI AKHIR (ADDLAST) JIKA ELEMEN BANYAK ELEMEN MAKA ADDAFTER ELEMEN BELAKANG



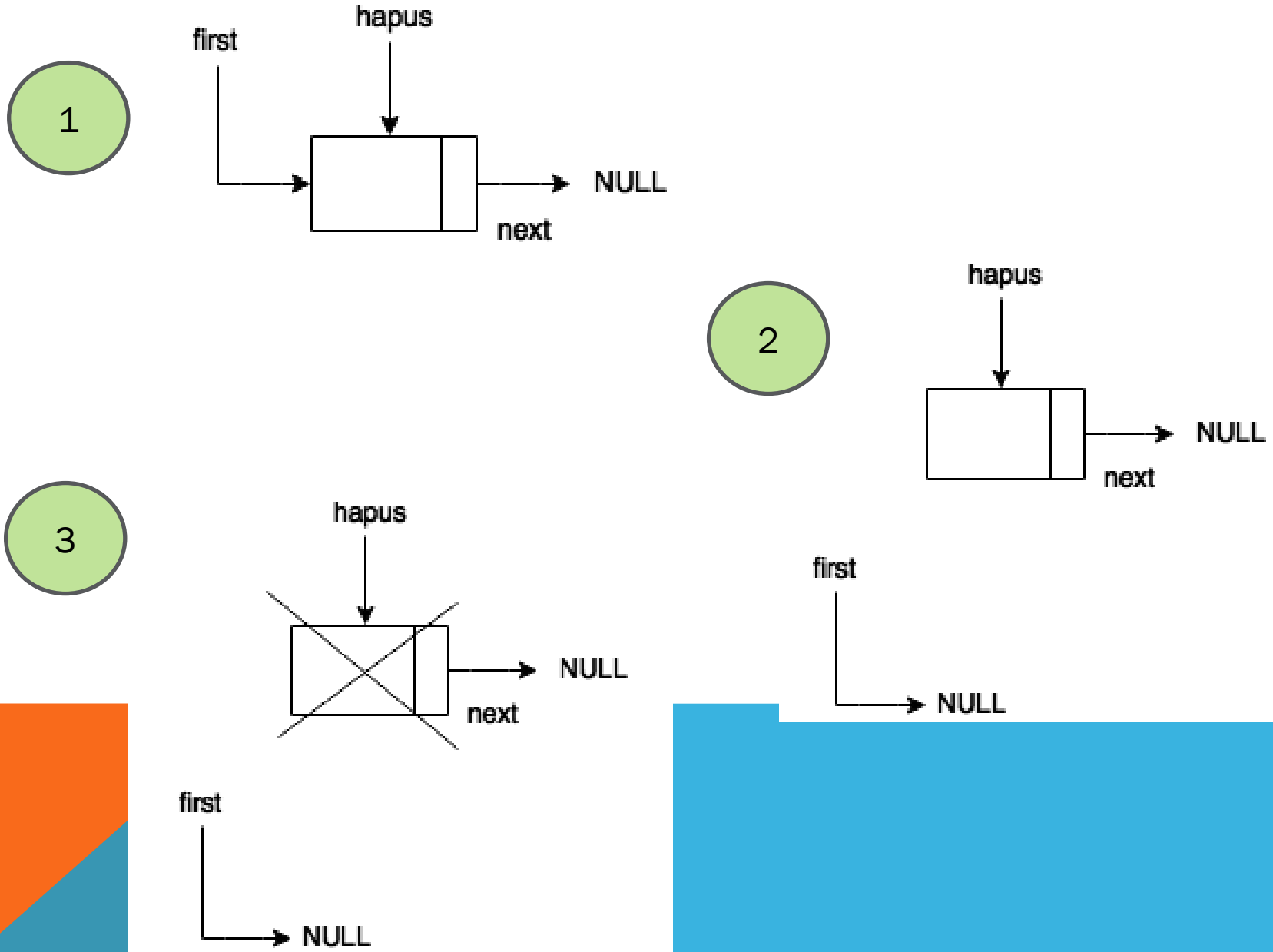




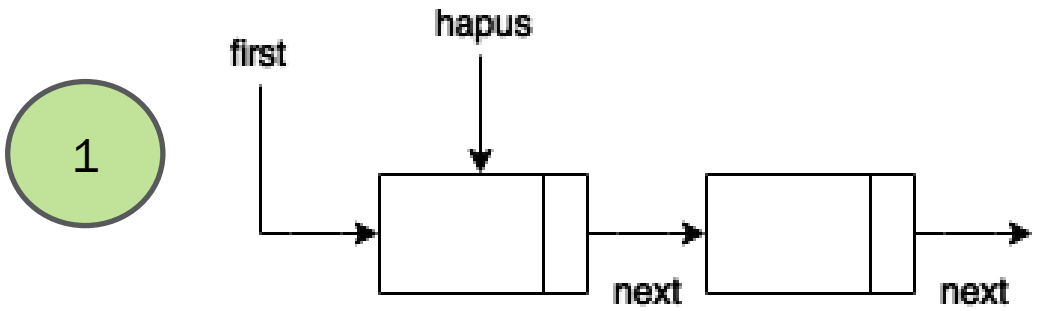
ADD LAST

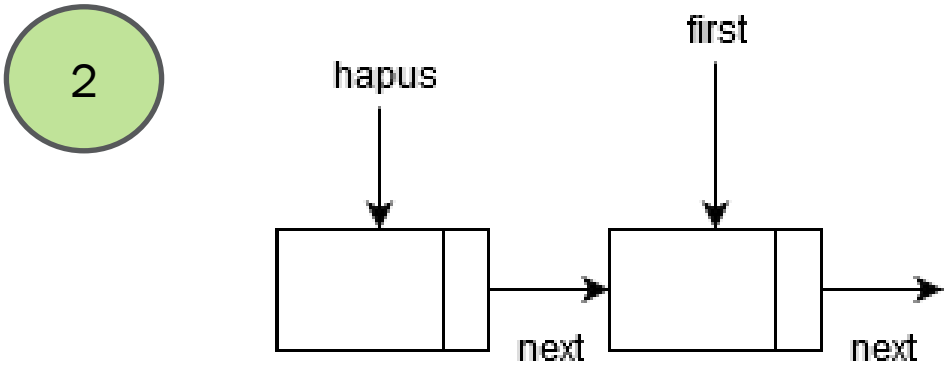
```
void addLast(char nim[], char nama[], char nilai[], list
   *L){
  if((*L).first == NULL){
    /*jika list adalah list kosong*/
    addFirst(nim, nama, nilai, L);
  }else{
    /*jika list tidak kosong
    /*mencari elemen terakhir list*/
   elemen *prev = (*L).first;
   while(prev->next != NULL){
      /*iterasi*/
      prev = prev->next;
    }
    addAfter(prev, nim, nama, nilai, L);
 }
}
```

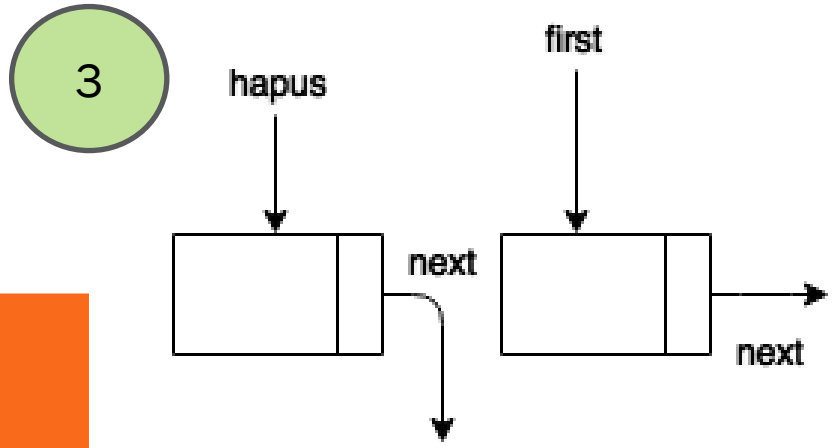
HAPUS ELEMEN AWAL (DELFIRST) JIKA SATU ELEMEN

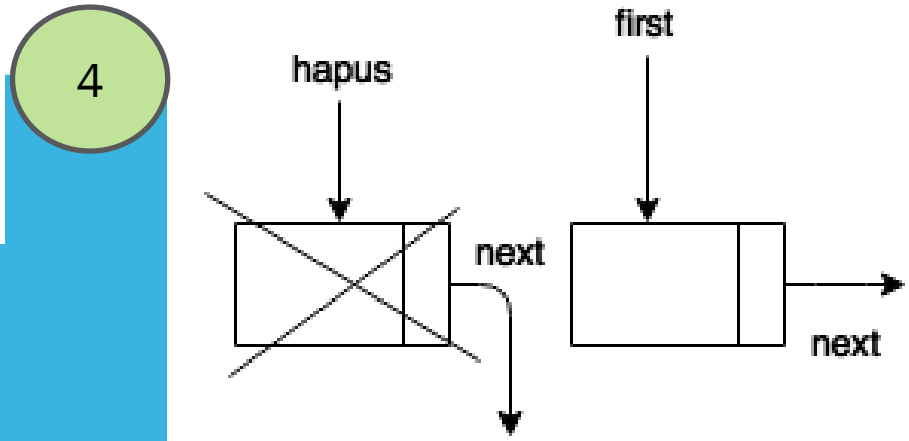


HAPUS ELEMEN AWAL (DELFIRST) JIKA BANYAK ELEMEN ELEMEN







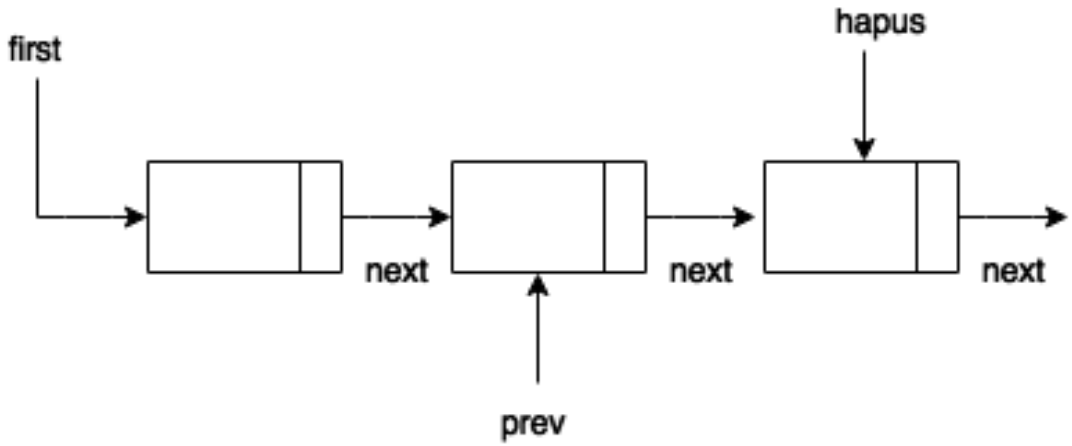


DEL FIRST

```
void delFirst(list *L){
  if((*L).first != NULL){
    /*jika list bukan list kosong*/
    elemen *hapus = (*L).first;
    if(countElement(*L) == 1){
       (*L).first = NULL;
    }else{
      (*L).first = (*L).first->next;
      hapus->next = NULL;
    }
    free(hapus);
  }
}
```

HAPUS ELEMEN TENGAH (DELAFTER) JIKA YANG DIHAPUS PALING BELAKANG

1



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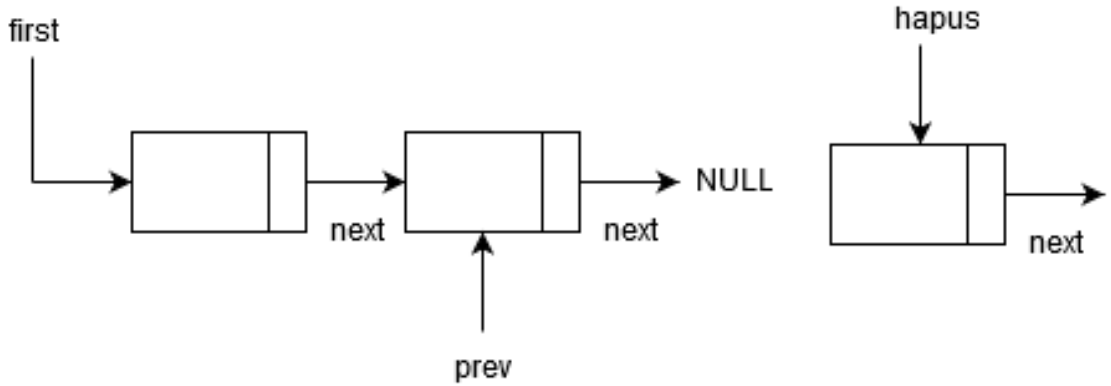

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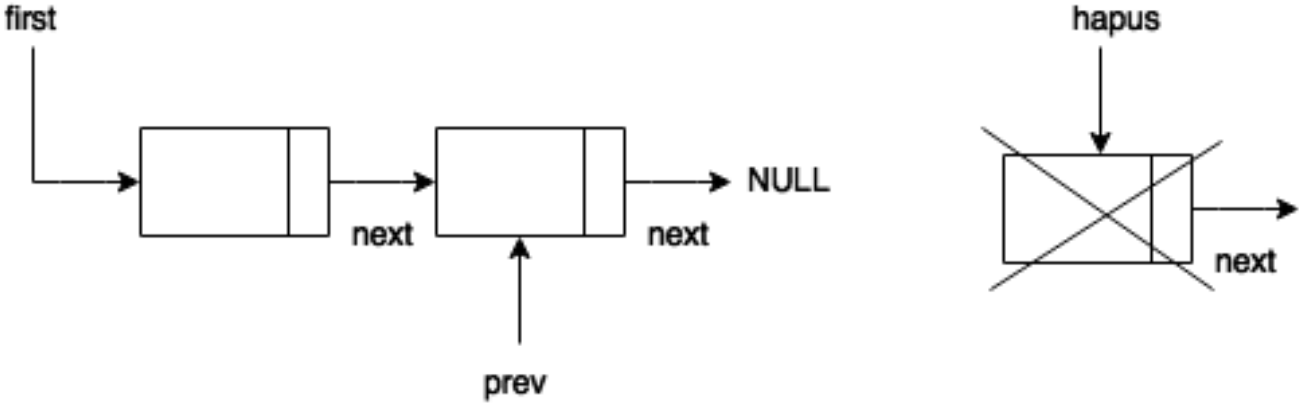
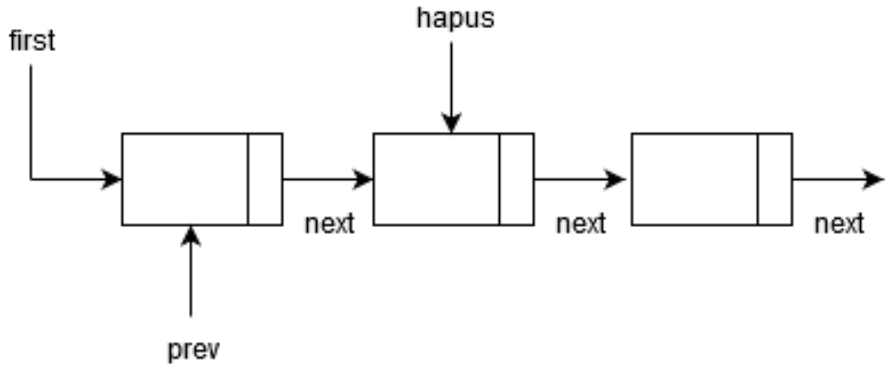


HAPUS ELEMEN TENGAH (DELAFTER) JIKA YANG DIHAPUS DI TENGAH

1



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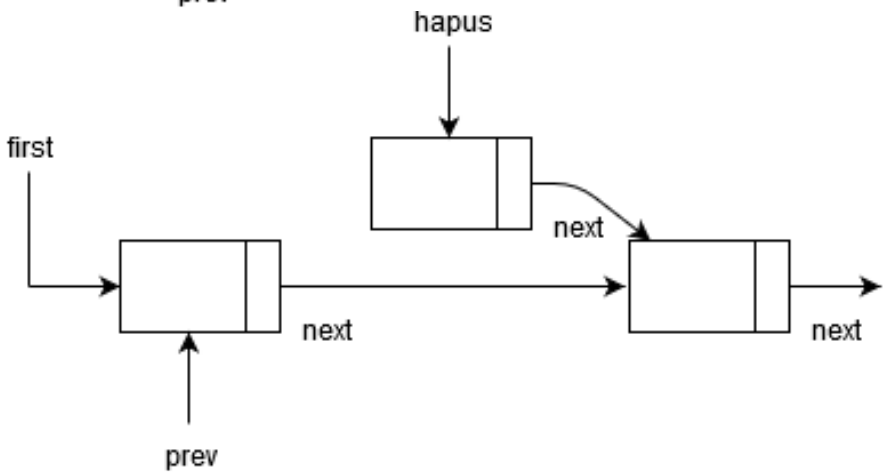

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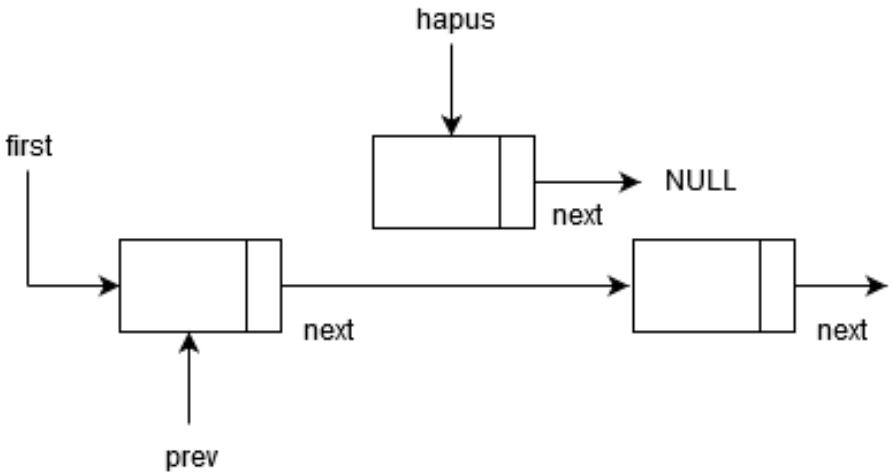

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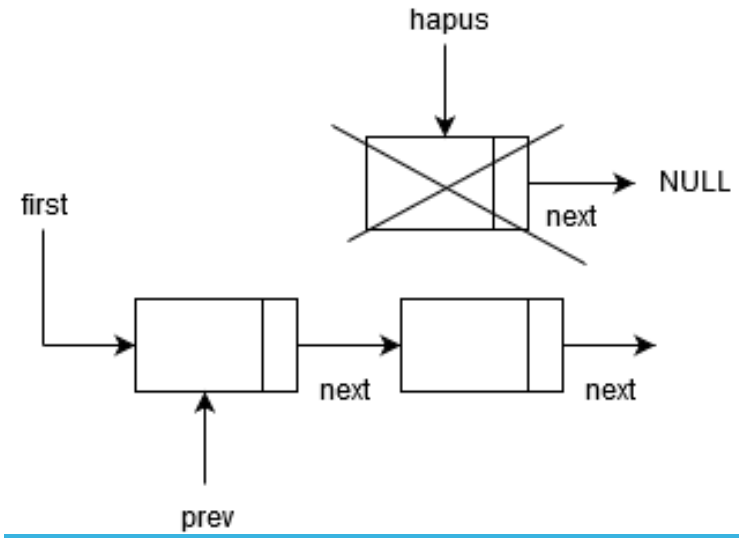
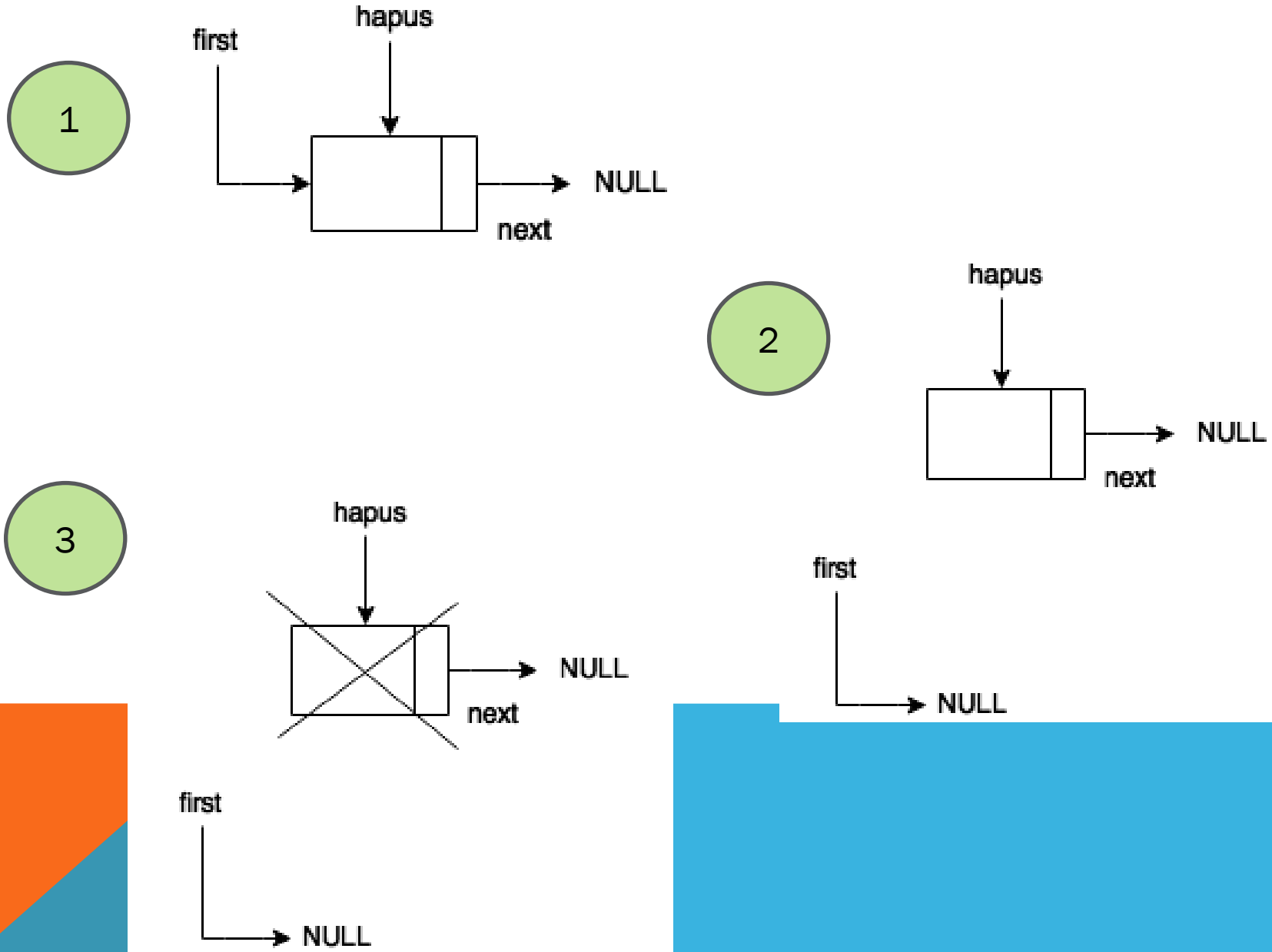


DEL AFTER

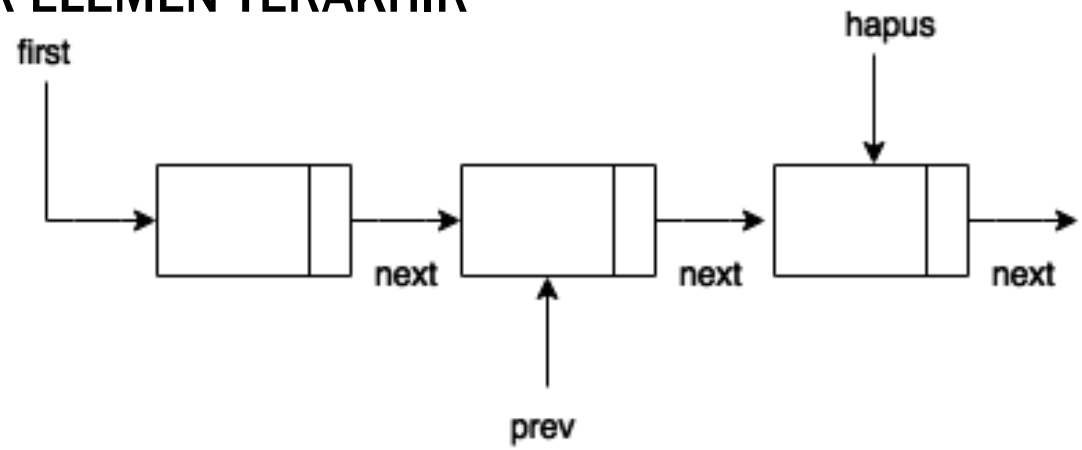
```
void delAfter(elemen *prev, list *L){
  elemen *hapus = prev->next;
  if(hapus != NULL){
    if(hapus->next == NULL){
      prev->next = NULL;
    }else{
      prev->next = hapus->next;
      hapus->next = NULL;
    }
    free(hapus);
  }
}
```

HAPUS DI AKHIR (DELLAST) JIKA HANYA SATU ELEMEN MAKA DELFIRST SATU ELEMEN



HAPUS DI AKHIR (DELLAST) JIKA BANYAK ELEMEN MAKA DELAFTER ELEMEN TERAKHIR

1



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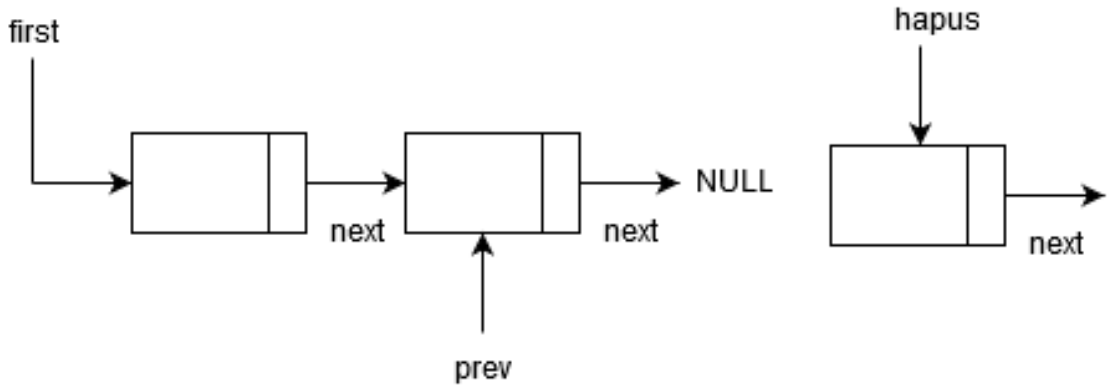

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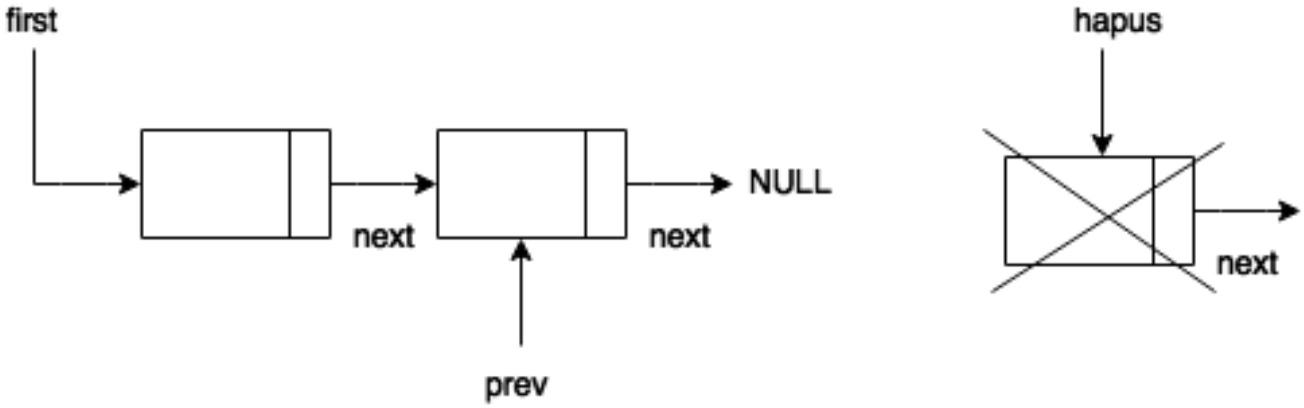

DEL LAST

```
void delLast(list *L){


  if((*L).first != NULL){
    /*jika list tidak kosong*/
    if(countElement(*L) == 1){
      /*list terdiri dari satu
   elemen*/
      delFirst(L);
    }
    else{
      /*mencari elemen terakhir
   list*/
      elemen *last = (*L).first;
      elemen *prev;
```

```
      while(last->next != NULL){


        /*iterasi*/
        prev = last;
        last = last->next;


      }


      delAfter(prev, L);


    }
  }
}
```

PRINT ELEMENT

```
void printElement(list L){
  if(L.first != NULL){
    /*jika list tidak kosong*/
    /*inisialisasi*/
    elemen *elmt = L.first;
    int i = 1;
   while(elmt != NULL){
      /*proses*/
      printf("elemen ke : %d\n",
   i);
      printf("nim : %s\n",
        elmt->elmt.nim);
      printf("nama : %s\n",
        elmt->elmt.nama);
      printf("nilai : %s\n",
        elmt->elmt.nilai);
      printf("------------\n");
      /*iterasi*/
    elmt = elmt->next;
      i = i + 1;
    }
  }
  else{
   /*proses jika list kosong*/
    printf("list kosong\n");
  }
}
```

DEL ALL

```
void delAll(list *L){

 if(countElement(*L) != 0){
  int i;

  for(i=countElement(*L);i>=1;i--){
  /*proses menghapus elemen list*/
    delLast(L);
  }
 }
}
```

MAIN

```
int main(){

  list L;

  createList(&L);
  printElement(L);

  printf("=================\n");

  addFirst("1", "Orang_1", "A",
   &L);
  addAfter(L.first, "2",
   "Orang_2", "A", &L);
  addLast("3", "Orang_3", "A",
   &L);
  printElement(L);
  printf("=================\n");
```

```
  delLast(&L);
  delAfter(L.first, &L);
  delFirst(&L);
  printElement(L);

   printf("=================\
   n");

  return 0;

}
```

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

S, Rosa A. dan M. Shalahuddin. 2010. Modul Pembelajaran: Struktur Data. Modula: Bandung.