STRUKTUR DATA STATIS

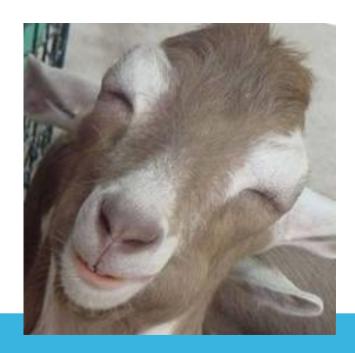
ROSA ARIANI SUKAMTO

Blog: http://hariiniadalahhadiah.wordpress.com

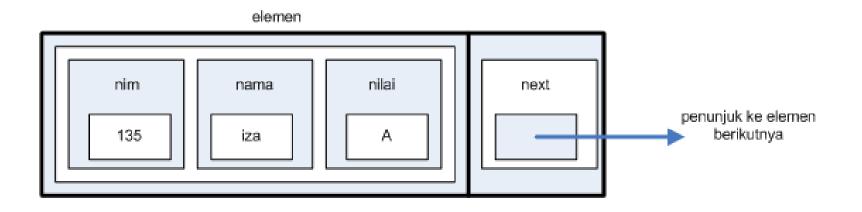
Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/rosa.ariani.sukamto

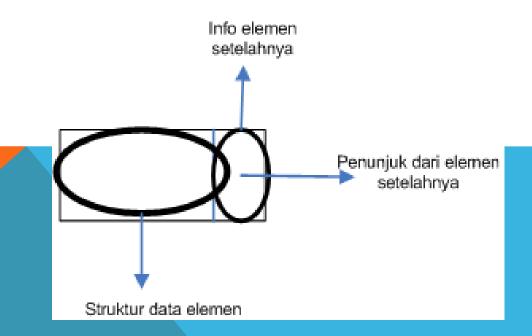
Email: rosa_if_itb_01@yahoo.com

Jangan Lupa untuk Tawadhu

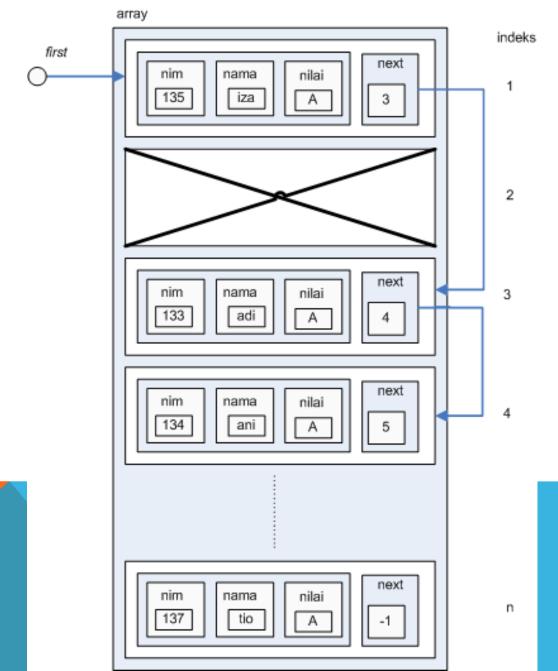


KONTAINER ELEMEN

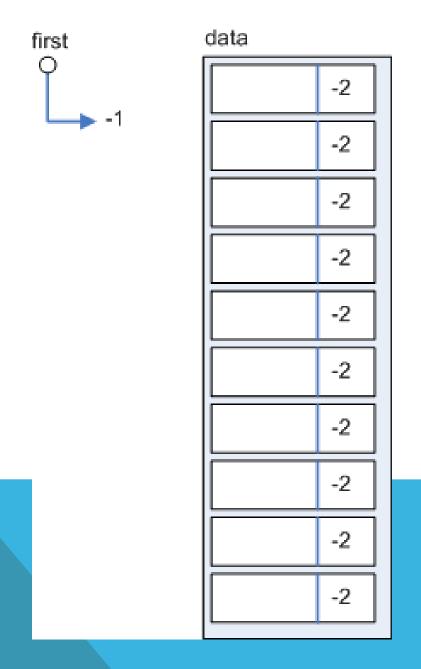




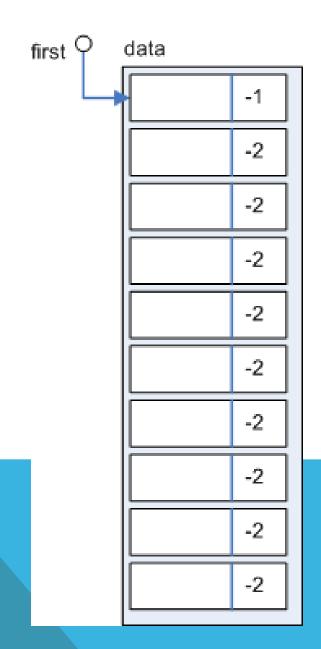
LIST REPRESENTASI STATIS (1)



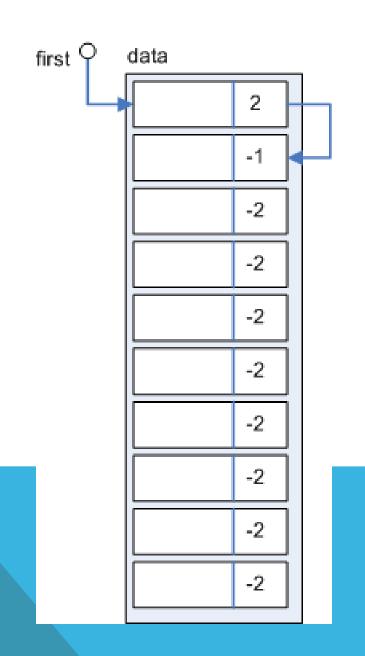
LIST REPRESENTASI STATIS (2) - CREATE LIST



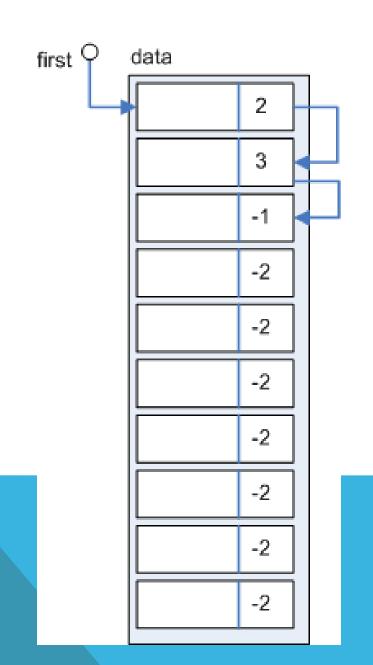
LIST REPRESENTASI STATIS (3) - ADD FIRST



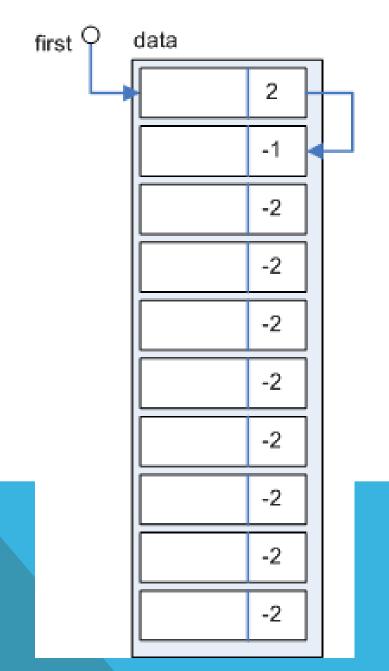
LIST REPRESENTASI STATIS (4) - ADD AFTER



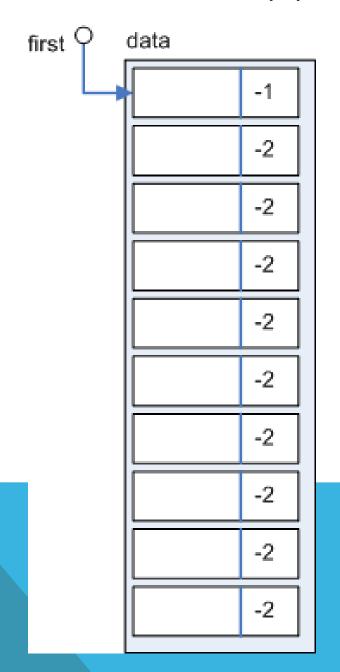
LIST REPRESENTASI STATIS (5) - ADD LAST



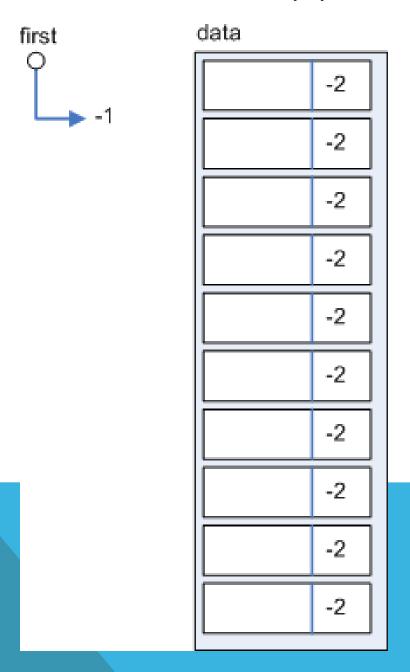
LIST REPRESENTASI STATIS (6) - DEL LAST



LIST REPRESENTASI STATIS (7) - DEL AFTER



LIST REPRESENTASI STATIS (8) - DEL FIRST



DEKLARASI ELEMEN

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
typedef struct{
  char nim[10];
  char nama[50];
  char nilai[2];
}nilaiMatKul;
typedef struct{
 nilaiMatKul elmt;
  int next;
}elemen;
typedef struct{
  int first;
  elemen data[10];
}list;
```

CREATE LIST

```
void createList(list *L) {
    (*L).first = -1;
    int i;

    for(i=0;i<10;i++) {
        /*proses menginisialisasi isi array*/
        (*L).data[i].next = -2;
    }
}</pre>
```

COUNT ELEMENT

```
int countElement(list L) {
 int hasil = 0;
  if(L.first != -1) {
    /*list tidak kosong*/
    int elmt;
    /*inisialisasi*/
    elmt = L.first;
   while (elmt !=-1) {
      /*proses*/
      hasil = hasil + 1;
      /*iterasi*/
      elmt = L.data[elmt].next;
```

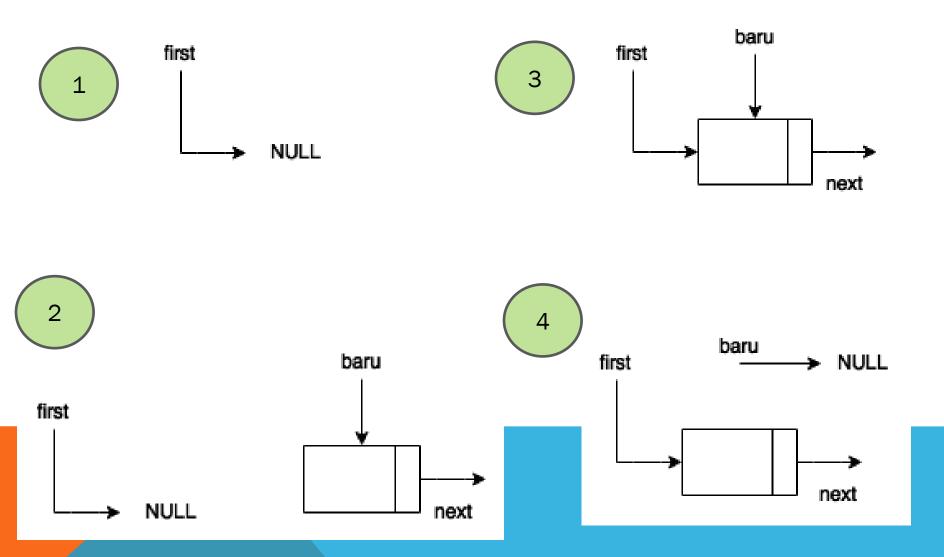
```
return hasil;
```

EMPTY ELEMENT

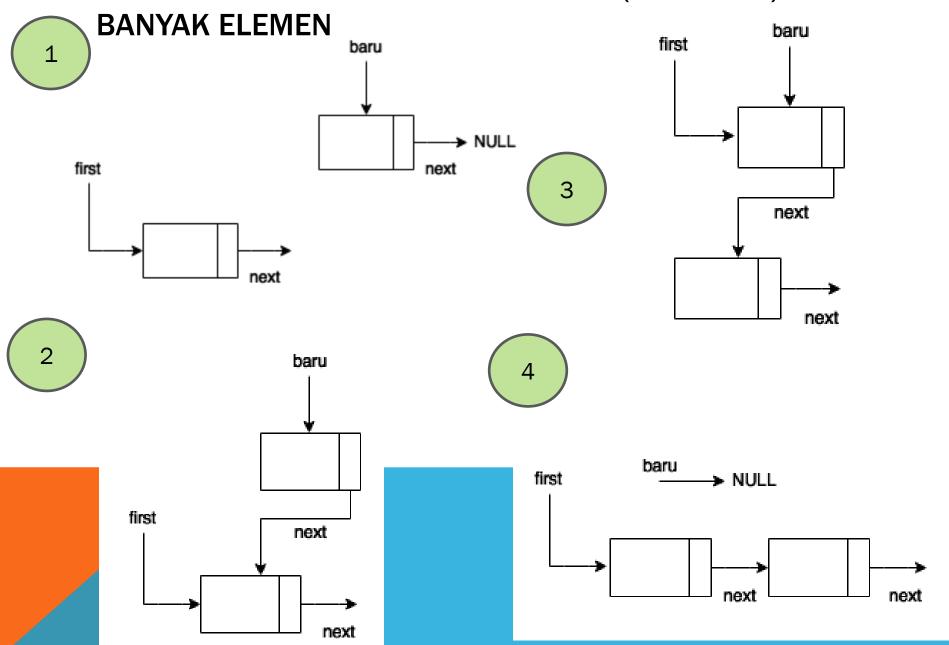
```
int emptyElement(list L) {
  int hasil = -1;
  if(countElement(L) < 10){</pre>
    int ketemu = 0;
    int i = 0;
    while((ketemu == 0)&&(i <</pre>
   10)){
      if(L.data[i].next == -2){
        hasil = i;
        ketemu = 1;
      else{
        i = i + 1;
```

```
return hasil;
```

PENAMBAHAN ELEMEN DI AWAL LIST (ADDFIRST) LIST KOSONG



PENAMBAHAN ELEMEN DI AWAL LIST (ADDFIRST)

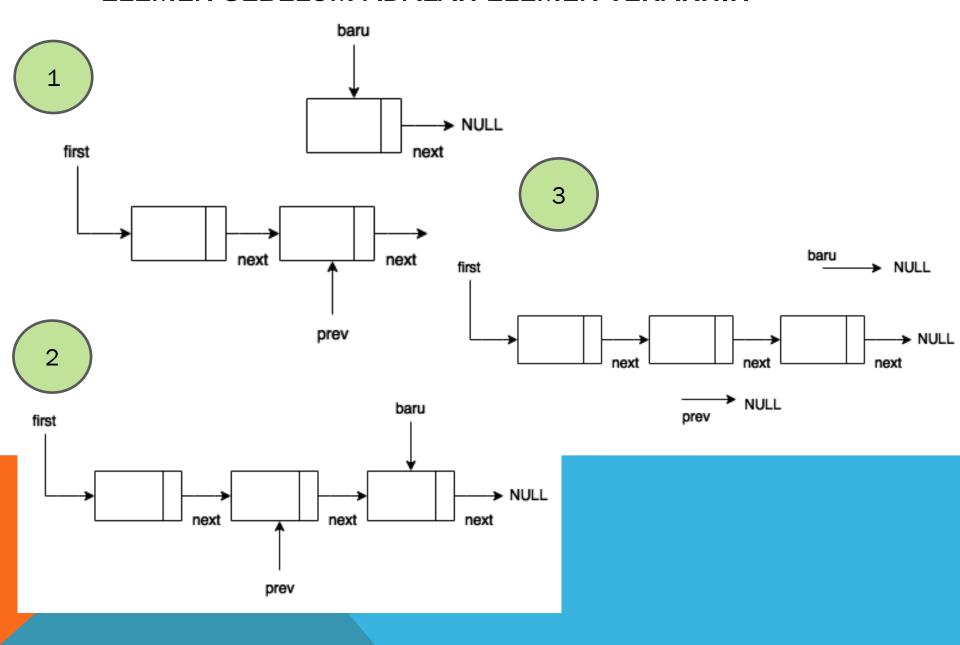


ADD FIRST

```
void addFirst(char nim[], char
  nama[], char nilai[], list *L) {
  if(countElement(*L) < 10){</pre>
    int baru = emptyElement(*L);
  strcpy((*L).data[baru].elmt.nim,
  nim);
   strcpy((*L).data[baru].elmt.nama,
  nama);
  strcpy((*L).data[baru].elmt.nilai
   , nilai);
    if((*L).first == -1){
      /*jika list kosong*/
    (*L).data[baru].next = -1;
```

```
else{
     /*jika list tidak
 kosong*/
   (*L).data[baru].next =
 (*L).first;
  (*L).first = baru;
else{
  /*proses jika array
 penuh*/
  printf("sudah tidak dapat
 ditambah\n");
```

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



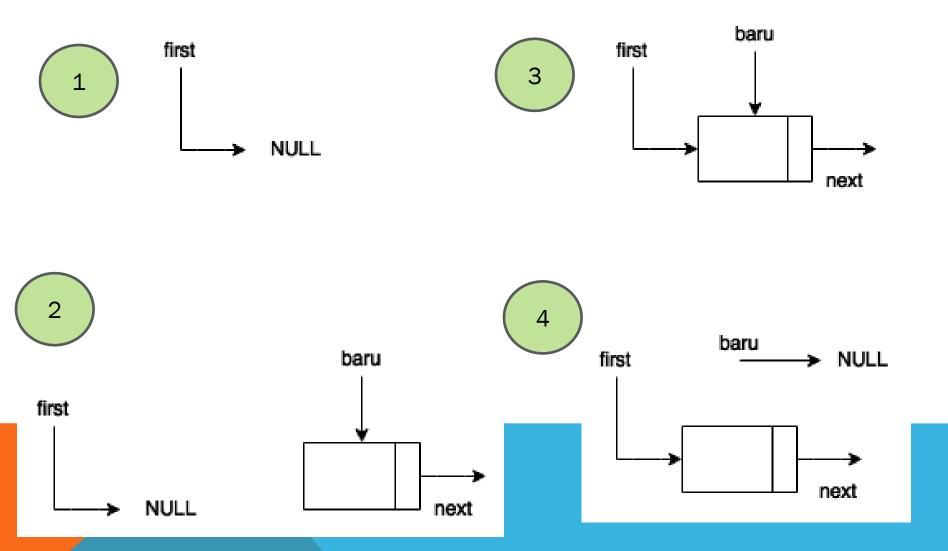
PENAMBAHAN ELEMEN DI TENGAH (ADDAFTER) JIKA ELEMEN **SEBELUM DI TENGAH** baru baru next → NULL first first next 3 next next next prev prev baru baru NULL next next first first next next next prev prev

ADD AFTER

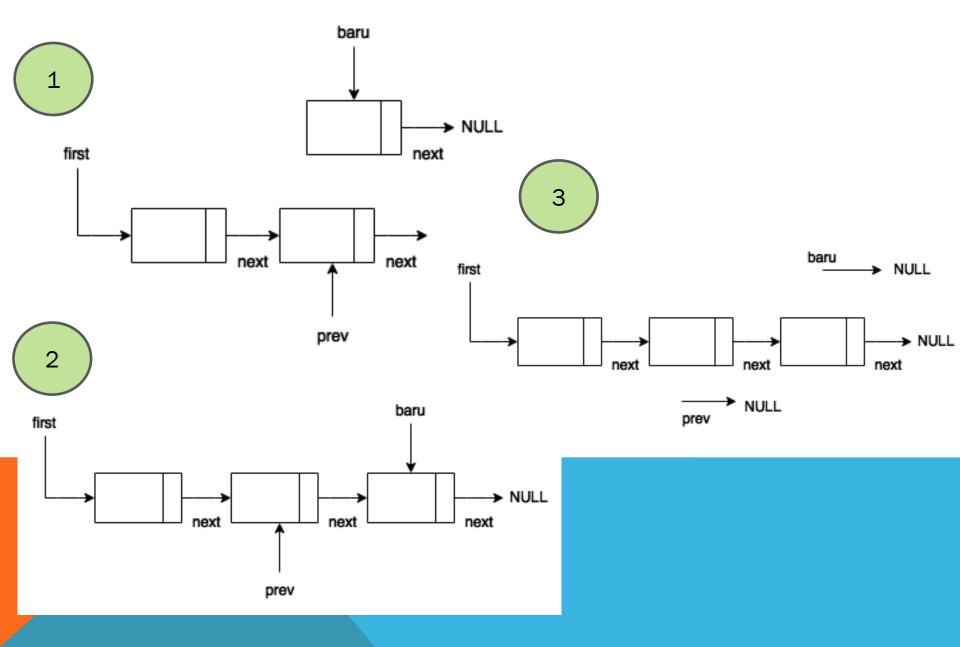
```
void addAfter(int prev, char
  nim[], char nama[], char
  nilai[], list *L) {
  if(countElement(*L) < 10){</pre>
    int baru = emptyElement(*L);
strcpy((*L).data[baru].elmt.nim,
  nim);
strcpy((*L).data[baru].elmt.nama
   , nama);
strcpy((*L).data[baru].elmt.nila
  i, nilai);
  if((*L).data[prev].next == -
  1) {
     (*L).data[baru].next = -1;
  }else{
     (*L).data[baru].next =
   (*L).data[prev].next;
```

```
(*L).data[prev].next =
  baru;
else{
    /*proses jika array
  penuh*/
    printf("sudah tidak dapat
  ditambah\n");
```

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

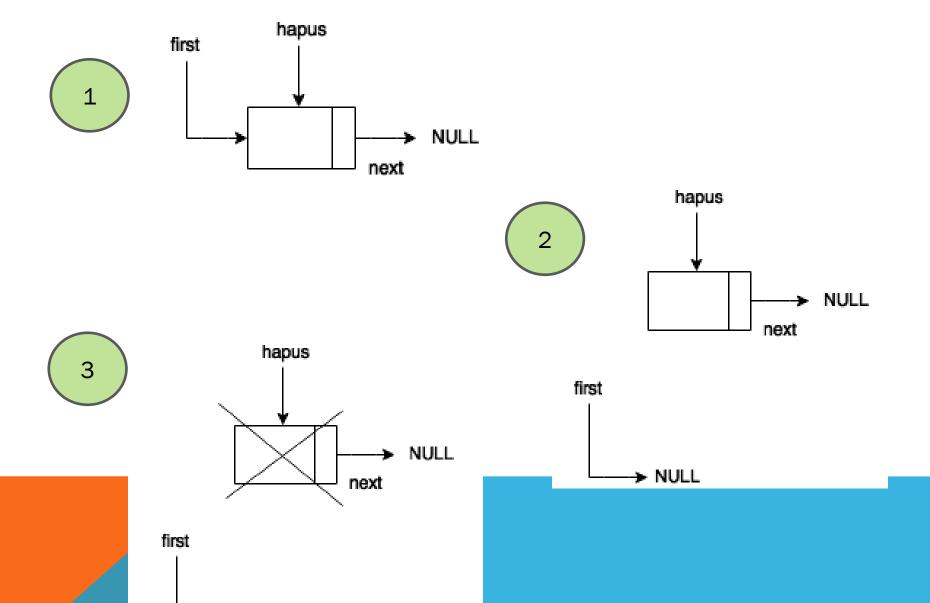


ADD LAST

```
void addLast(char nim[], char nama[],
   char nilai[], list *L){
  if((*L).first == -1){
    /*proses jika list masih
   kosong*/
    addfirst(nim, nama, nilai, L);
  } else{
  /*proses jika list telah berisi
   elemen*/
    if(countElement(*L) < 10){</pre>
      /*proses jika array belum
   penuh*/
  /*proses mencari elemen terakhir*/
      /*inisialisasi*/
      int prev = (*L).first;
      while((*L).data[prev].next != -
   1) {
        /*iterasi*/
        prev = (*L).data[prev].next;
```

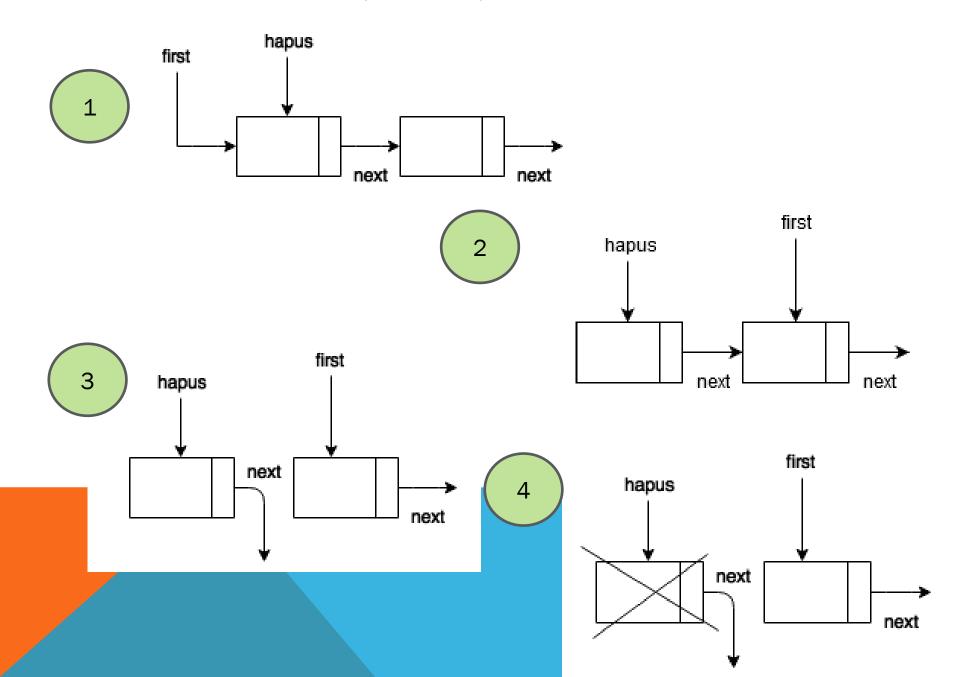
```
addafter(prev, nim, nama,
nilai, L);
}else{
    /*proses jika array penuh*/
    printf("sudah tidak dapat
    ditambah\n");
    }
}
```

HAPUS ELEMEN AWAL (DELFIRST) JIKA SATU ELEMEN



NULL

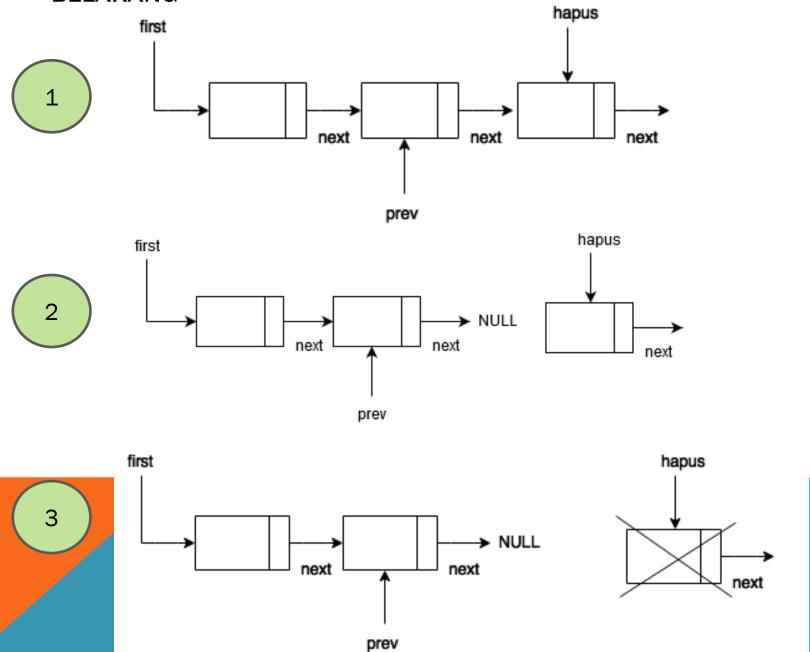
HAPUS ELEMEN AWAL (DELFIRST) JIKA BANYAK ELEMEN ELEMEN



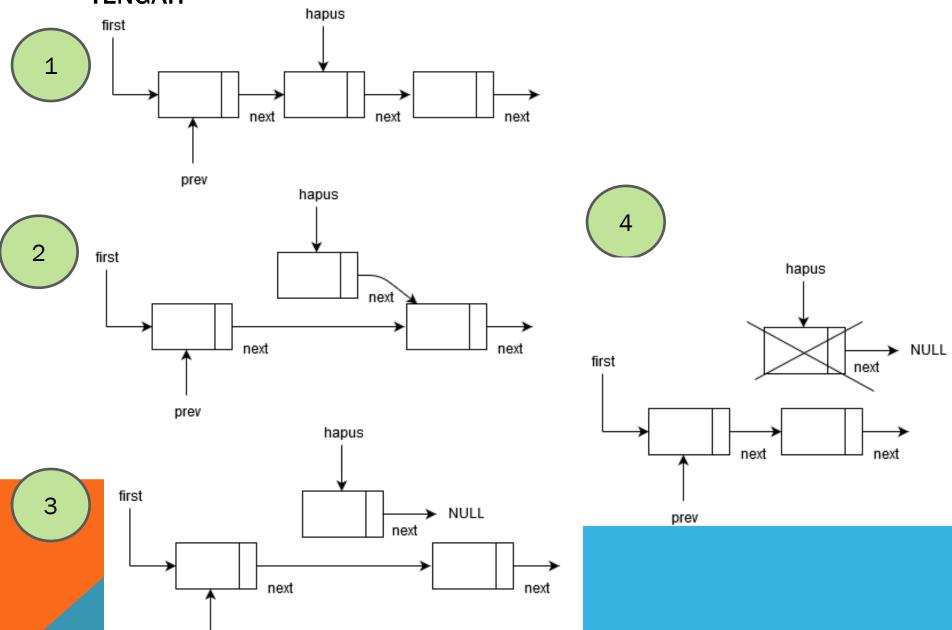
DEL FIRST

```
void delFirst(list *L) {
  if((*L).first != -1){
    int hapus = (*L).first;
    if(countElement(*L) == 1){
       (*L).first = -1;
    }else{
       (*L).first = (*L).data[(*L).first].next;
    /*elemen awal sebelumnya dikosongkan*/
    (*L).data[hapus].next = -2;
  else{
   /*proses jika list kosong*/
   printf("list kosong\n");
```

HAPUS ELEMEN TENGAH (DELAFTER) JIKA YANG DIHAPUS PALING BELAKANG



HAPUS ELEMEN TENGAH (DELAFTER) JIKA YANG DIHAPUS DI TENGAH

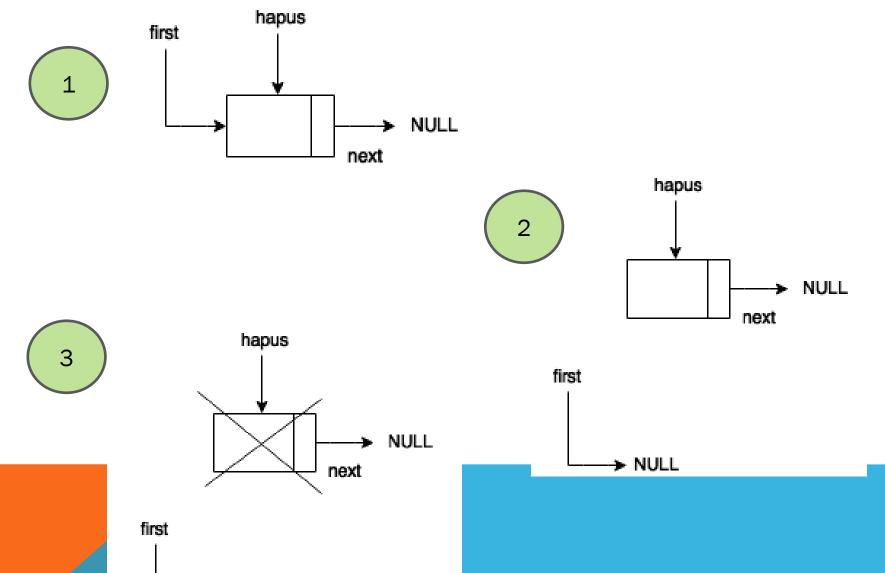


prev

DEL AFTER

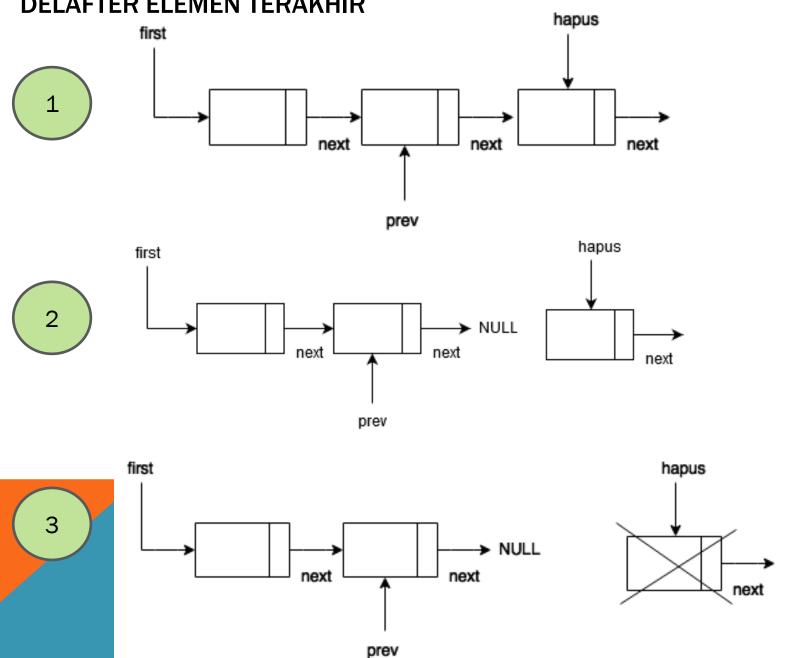
```
void delAfter(int prev, list *L){
  int hapus = (*L).data[prev].next;
  if (hapus !=-1) {
     if((*L).data[hapus].next == -1){
        (*L).data[prev].next = -1;
     }else{
        (*L).data[prev].next = (*L).data[hapus].next;
     /*pengosongan elemen*/
     (*L).data[hapus].next = -2;
```

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



NULL

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



DEL LAST

```
void delLast(list *L){
 if((*L).first != -1){
   if(countElement(*L) == 1){
     /*proses jika list hanya
  berisi satu elemen*/
     delFirst(L);
   else{
     int hapus = (*L).first;
     int prev;
     while((*L).data[hapus].next
   ! = -1) {
       /*iterasi*/
       prev = hapus;
       hapus =
   (*L).data[hapus].next;
```

```
/*elemen sebelum elemen
   terakhir menjadi elemen
   terakhir*/
   delafter(prev, L);
}
else{
   /*proses jika list kosong*/
   printf("list kosong\n");
}
```

PRINT ELEMENT

```
void printElement(list L) {
  if(L.first != -1) {
    /*inisialisasi*/
    int elmt = L.first;
    int i = 1;
    while (elmt !=-1) {
      /*proses*/
      printf("elemen ke : %d\n",
   i);
      printf("nim : %s\n",
  L.data[elmt].elmt.nim);
      printf("nama : %s\n",
  L.data[elmt].elmt.nama);
      printf("nilai : %s\n",
  L.data[elmt].elmt.nilai);
      printf("next : %d\n",
  L.data[elmt].next);
```

```
printf("-----
\n");
    /*iterasi*/
 elmt = L.data[elmt].next;
    i = i + 1;
else{
 /*proses jika list
kosong*/
 printf("list kosong\n");
```

DEL ALL

```
void delAll(list *L){
  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);
n");
return 0;
```

COBAIN... UNTUK MENELISIK APAKAH BENAR PAHAM ATAU TIDAK

ada n masukan berupa float, masukkan ke dalam list secara addfirst dan tampilkan isi list

Format Masukan:

n, 0 < n <= 100

n baris float

Format Keluaran:

n baris float

Contoh Masukan

5

1.10

2.20

3.30

4.40

5.50

Contoh Keluaran

5.50

4.40

3.30

2.20

1.10

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

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

