11S20018

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- 1. LinkedList, ListNode, List
 - a) ListNode

```
* @author 11520018
public class ListNode implements Comparable<ListNode>{
   Object element;//data dari elemen, elemen bisa bertipe
                  //reference ataupun bertipe primitif
   ListNode next;
    //constructor
    public ListNode(Object theElement, ListNode n) {
       element = theElement;
       next = n:
   public ListNode(Object theElement) {
       this(theElement.null);
    public ListNode() {
       this (null.null):
    //Asumsi elemen ListNode adalah turunan dari kelas Number
    @Override
   public int compareTo(ListNode e){
    if (element==e.element)
       return 0;
    else
       return 1;
```

b) List

```
* @author 11S20018
*/
public interface List {
   //mengembalikan true jika list kosong dan false
    //jika sebaliknya
    public boolean isEmpty();
    //mengosongkan list
    public void makeEmpty();
    //menambahkan elemen e di awal list
    public void insertFirst(ListNode e);
    //menambahkan elemen e di akhir list
    public void insertLast(ListNode e);
    //mengembalikan true jika berhasil menghapus
    //elemen pertama list dan false jika list kosong
    public boolean deletetFirst();
    //mengembalikan true jika berhasil menghapus
    //elemen terakhir list dan false jika list kosong
    public boolean deleteLast();
    public boolean contains(ListNode e);
```

c) LinkedList

```
* @author 11S20018
*/
public class LinkedList implements List{
  ListNode first;// linked list kosong jika first = null;
   //constructor
  public LinkedList() {
   first = null;
  public LinkedList(ListNode e) {
   first = e;
   @Override
  public boolean isEmpty(){
   return first==null;
   @Override
  public void makeEmpty() {
   first = null;
   public void insertFirst(ListNode e) {
     e.next = first;
      first = e;
   @Override
   public void insertLast(ListNode e) {
     if(isEmpty())
          insertFirst(e);
          ListNode p = first;
          while(p.next!=null)
            p = p.next;
           p.next = e;
```

```
@Override
public boolean deletetFirst() {
   if(isEmpty())
       return false;
      first = first.next;
       return true;
@Override
public boolean deleteLast() {
   if(isEmpty())
       return false;
   else{
   //untuk menghapus elemen terakhir, perlu mengakses
    //elemen sebelum elemen terakhir
       ListNode last = first;
       //preLast untuk menyimpan elemen sebelum last
       ListNode preLast = null;
       while(last.next!=null){
          preLast = last;
          last = last.next;
       //kondisi linked list hanya terdiri dari satu
       //elemen
       if(preLast==null)
          makeEmpty();
       else
         preLast.next = null;
         return true;
    1
public boolean contains(ListNode e) {
   ListNode p = first;
   while(p!=null){
      if(p.compareTo(e)==0)
         return true;
     p = p.next;
   return false;
public void print() {
   ListNode p = first;
    while(p != null) {
        System.out.println(p.element);
       p = p.next;
    }
```

2. TestLinked1

Code:

```
* @author 11520018
public class TestLinkedList {
   public static void main(String [] args) {
             ListNode nodel= new ListNode(20, null);
             ListNode node2= new ListNode(21,null);
             LinkedList linked = new LinkedList(nodel);
             linked.insertFirst(node2);
             linked.insertLast(new ListNode(22,null));
             linked.insertLast(new ListNode(23,null));
             linked.insertFirst(new ListNode(23,null));
             //menampilkan semua elemen linked list mulai dari
             //awal sampai akhir.
             linked.print();
Output:
 23
 21
 BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 1 second)
```

3. TestLinked2

Code:

```
import java.awt.Point;
 * @author 11S20018
public class TestLinkedList2{
    public static void main(String [] args) {
       ListNode nodel= new ListNode(20, null);
        ListNode node2= new ListNode(21, null);
       LinkedList linked = new LinkedList(nodel);
        linked.insertFirst(node2):
        linked.insertLast(new ListNode(22,null));
        linked.insertLast(new ListNode(23,null));
        linked.insertFirst(new ListNode(23,null));
        linked.insertFirst(new ListNode(new Point(10,20),null));
        //menampilkan semua elemen linked list mulai dari
        //awal sampai akhir.
        linked.print():
        if(linked.contains(new ListNode(new Point(10,20),null))==true)
            System.out.println("ketemu");
        if(linked.contains(new ListNode(new Point(100,200),null))==true)
            System.out.println("ketemu");
        if(linked.contains(nodel) == true)
            System.out.println("ketemu");
Output:
```

```
run:
java.awt.Point[x=10,y=20]
23
21
20
22
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 1 second)
```

- 4. TestLinked2
 - a) Ada berapa jenis elemen yang disimpan di dalam Linked List linked? Jawab: Terdapat dua tipe yaitu int dan point
 - b) Periksa apakah setiap pemanggilan method contains() selalu memberikan hasil yang benar?

Jawab: Ya karena mencetak "ketemu"

c) Tuliskan hasil analisis anda terkait jawaban pada butir 4b.

Jawab: Pada perbandingan yang dibandingan bukan value tetapi alamat

- 5. Tugas anda adalah; silahkan anda merancang ulang kelas List, ListNode, dan LinkedList dengan menggunakan *generics* sehingga kasus pada butir 4 dapat dihindarkan Jawab:
 - a) List

```
/**
    * @author 11520018
    */
public interface List<T> {
    public T getX();
    public void setX(T newY);
    public boolean contains(ListNode o);
}
```

b) ListNode

```
* @author 11520018
*/
public class ListNode implements Comparable<ListNode>{
   private int x;
    private int y;
    public ListNode(int newX, int newY) {
      x = newX:
       y = newY;
    @Override
    public String toString() {
       return "x:"+x+","+"y:"+y;
    public int getX() {
       return x;
    public int getY() {
       return y;
    @Override
    public int compareTo (ListNode o) {
      if(x==o.getX()&&y==o.getY())
           return 1;
       return 0;
```

c) LinkedList

```
package VersiGeneric;
  * @author 11520018
  * @param <T>
 public class LinkedList<T extends Comparable> implements List<T>{
     private T y;
     public LinkedList(T newX, T newY) {
        x = newX:
        y = newY;
1
     public T getX() {
       return x;
    public void setX(T newY) {
]
     x = newY;
     public boolean contains(T o) {
]
         if (x.compareTo(o) == 0 || y.compareTo(o) == 0) {
        return true;
         return false;
     @Override
     public boolean contains(ListNode o) {
        throw new UnsupportedOperationException("Not supported yet."); //To change body of generated methods, choose Tools | Templates.
```

d) TestLinkedList

```
/**

* @author 11S20018

*/

public class TestLinkedList {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        LinkedList<Integer> myLinkedList = new LinkedList<Integer>(1,2);
        if (myLinkedList.contains(1))
            System.out.println("Ketemu 1");
        LinkedList<ListNode> myLinkedList2 = new LinkedList<>(new ListNode (1,2), new ListNode (1,2), new ListNode (1,2), new ListNode (1,2), null) == true)
            System.out.println("ketemu 2");
}
```

Output:

```
run:
Ketemu 1
Ketemu Point(1,2)
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
```