

**LAPORAN PRAKTIKUM
STRUKTUR DATA**

MODUL VII

STACK



Disusun Oleh :

Muhammad Fathammubina
NIM : 103112430188

Dosen

FAHRUDIN MUKTI WIBOWO

**PROGRAM STUDI STRUKTUR DATA
FAKULTAS INFORMATIKA
TELKOM UNIVERSITY PURWOKERTO
2025**

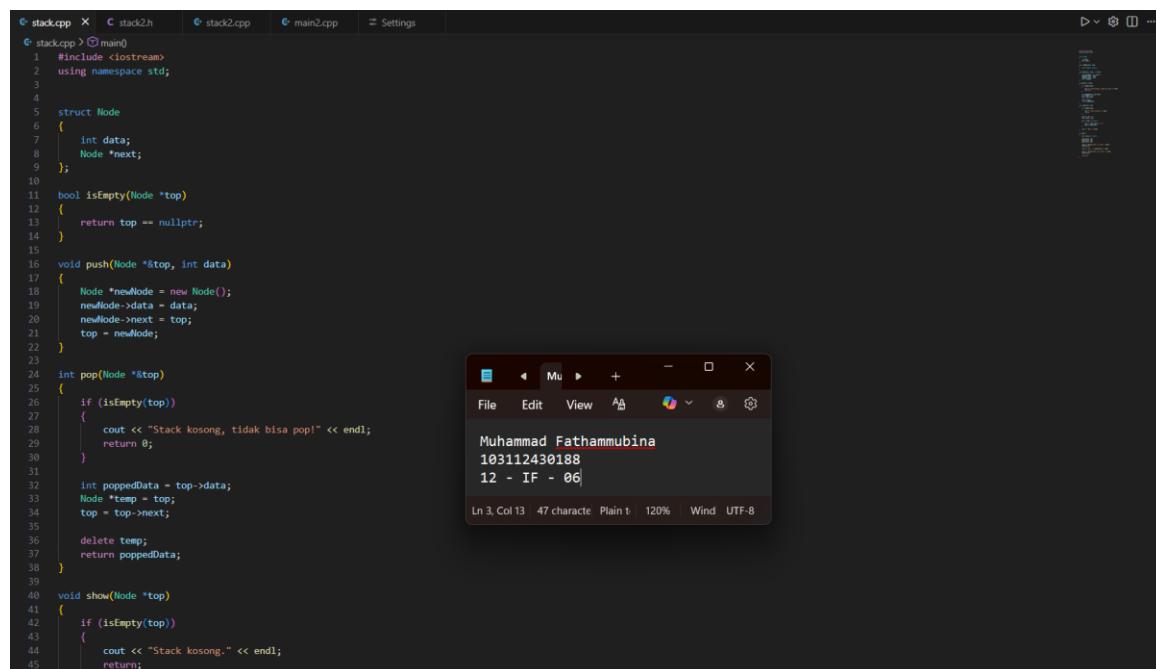
A. Dasar Teori

Stack adalah struktur data linear yang bekerja dengan prinsip LIFO (Last In First Out), yaitu elemen yang terakhir masuk akan menjadi elemen pertama yang keluar. Stack hanya memiliki satu akses yaitu pada bagian atas yang disebut TOP, sehingga semua operasi seperti penambahan data (push) dan penghapusan data (pop) dilakukan melalui TOP. Stack dapat diimplementasikan menggunakan pointer (linked list) maupun array, di mana implementasi pointer bersifat dinamis sedangkan array memiliki batasan ukuran tertentu. Selain operasi dasar, stack juga dapat dilengkapi fungsi tambahan seperti pengecekan kosong/penuh, pemberikan urutan (balikStack), pengurutan saat memasukkan data (pushAscending), hingga membaca input karakter berturut-turut (getInputStream). Struktur data stack banyak digunakan dalam berbagai proses komputasi, seperti pemanggilan fungsi, backtracking, dan fitur undo/redo karena sifatnya yang efektif dalam mengelola data secara berurutan.

B. Guided

Guided 1

stack.cpp



The screenshot shows a code editor with multiple tabs: stack.cpp, stack2.h, stack2.cpp, main2.cpp, and Settings. The stack.cpp tab contains C++ code for a stack implementation using a linked list of Node structures. The code includes functions for checking if the stack is empty, pushing new nodes onto the top, popping nodes from the top, and displaying the current top node. The terminal window below shows the output of running the program, which asks for input and displays the current state of the stack.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

struct Node
{
    int data;
    Node *next;
};

bool isEmpty(Node *top)
{
    return top == nullptr;
}

void push(Node *&top, int data)
{
    Node *newNode = new Node();
    newNode->data = data;
    newNode->next = top;
    top = newNode;
}

int pop(Node *&top)
{
    if (isEmpty(top))
    {
        cout << "Stack kosong, tidak bisa pop!" << endl;
        return 0;
    }

    int poppedData = top->data;
    Node *temp = top;
    top = top->next;
    delete temp;
    return poppedData;
}

void show(Node *top)
{
    if (isEmpty(top))
    {
        cout << "Stack kosong." << endl;
        return;
    }

    cout << "Stack isi: ";
    while (top != nullptr)
    {
        cout << top->data << " ";
        top = top->next;
    }
    cout << endl;
}
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

struct Node
{
    int data;
    Node *next;
};
```

```
bool isEmpty(Node *top)
{
    return top == nullptr;
}

void push(Node *&top, int data)
{
    Node *newNode = new Node();
    newNode->data = data;
    newNode->next = top;
    top = newNode;
}

int pop(Node *&top)
{
    if (isEmpty(top))
    {
        cout << "Stack kosong, tidak bisa pop!" << endl;
        return 0;
    }

    int poppedData = top->data;
    Node *temp = top;
    top = top->next;

    delete temp;
    return poppedData;
}

void show(Node *top)
{
    if (isEmpty(top))
    {
        cout << "Stack kosong." << endl;
        return;
    }

    cout << "TOP ->";
    Node *temp = top;

    while (temp != nullptr)
    {
        cout << temp->data << "->";
        temp = temp->next;
    }

    cout << "NULL" << endl;
}
```

```

int main()
{
    Node *stack = nullptr;

    push(stack, 10);
    push(stack, 20);
    push(stack, 30);

    cout << "Menampilkan isi stack:" << endl;
    show(stack);

    cout << "Pop: " << pop(stack) << endl;

    cout << "Menampilkan sisa stack:" << endl;
    show(stack);

    return 0;
}

```

Screenshots Output

```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
● PS C:\Users\Puan Malika\Documents\SMESTER 3\week 7> cd "c:\Users\Puan
stack "
Menampilkan isi stack:
TOP ->30->20->10->NULL
Pop: 30
Menampilkan sisa stack:
TOP ->20->10->NULL
○ PS C:\Users\Puan Malika\Documents\SMESTER 3\week 7> []

```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following output:

```

Muhammad Fathammubina
103112430188
12 - IF - 06

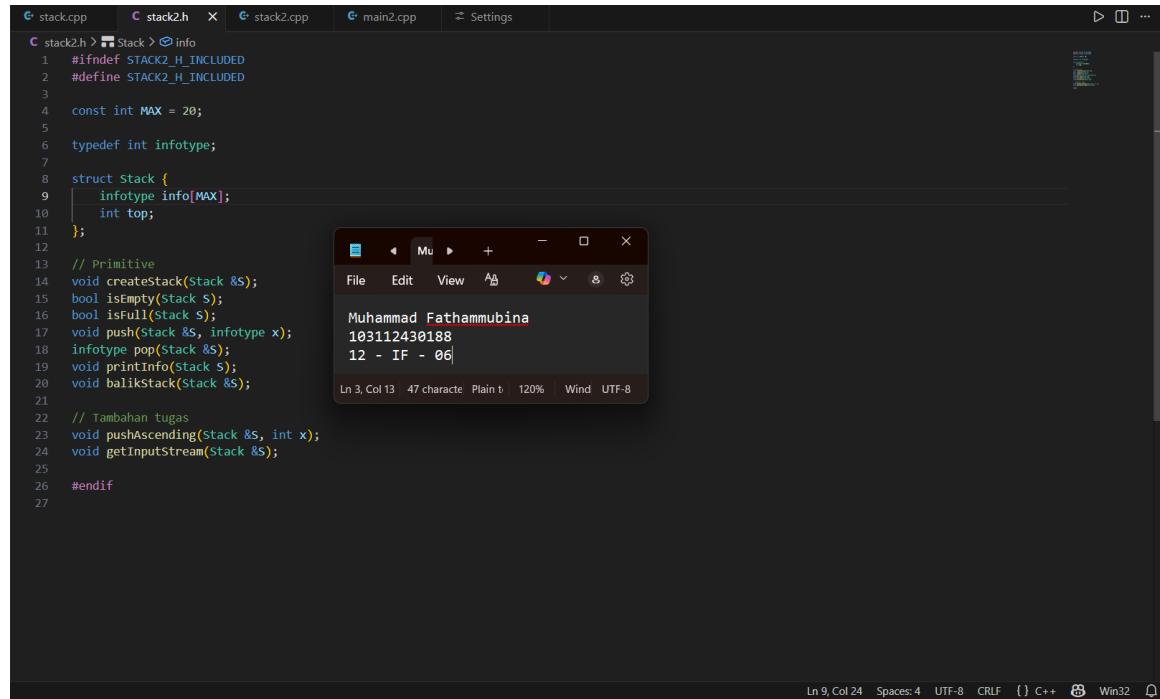
```

Deskripsi:

Program di atas adalah implementasi struktur data stack menggunakan linked list. Setiap elemen stack disimpan dalam node yang berisi data dan pointer ke node berikutnya. Fungsi push() digunakan untuk menambah elemen di bagian atas stack, sementara pop() menghapus elemen teratas dan mengembalikan nilainya. Fungsi show() menampilkan seluruh isi stack dari elemen paling atas hingga paling bawah. Program utama membuat sebuah stack kosong, menambahkan tiga data (10, 20, 30), menampilkannya, melakukan satu operasi pop, lalu menampilkan kembali isi stack setelah penghapusan. Program ini menunjukkan cara kerja stack dengan prinsip LIFO (Last In, First Out).

Unguided 1

stack2.h



The screenshot shows a code editor interface with multiple tabs. The active tab is `stack2.h`, which contains the following C++ code:

```
#ifndef STACK2_H_INCLUDED
#define STACK2_H_INCLUDED

const int MAX = 20;

typedef int infotype;

struct Stack {
    infotype info[MAX];
    int top;
};

// Primitive
void createStack(Stack &S);
bool isEmpty(Stack S);
bool isFull(Stack S);
void push(Stack &S, infotype x);
infotype pop(Stack &S);
void printInfo(Stack S);
void balikStack(Stack &S);

// Tambahan tugas
void pushAscending(Stack &S, int x);
void getInputStream(Stack &S);

#endif
```

Below the code editor is a terminal window titled "Mu" showing the following output:

```
Muhammad Fathammubina
103112430188
12 - IF - 06
```

The terminal also displays status information at the bottom: Ln 3, Col 13 | 47 character | Plain text | 120% | Wind | UTF-8.

At the bottom of the screen, there is a status bar with the following information: Ln 9, Col 24 | Spaces: 4 | UTF-8 | CRLF | {} C++ | Win32 | □.

stack2.cpp

The screenshot shows a code editor with multiple tabs: stack.cpp, stack2.h, stack2.cpp, main2.cpp, and Settings. The stack2.cpp tab is active, displaying C++ code for a stack implementation. Below the editor is a terminal window showing the output of the program. The terminal output includes the author's name, student ID, and a command.

```
#include <iostream>
#include "stack2.h"
using namespace std;

void createStack(Stack &S) {
    S.top = -1;
}

bool isEmpty(Stack S) {
    return S.top == -1;
}

bool isFull(Stack S) {
    return S.top == MAX - 1;
}

void push(Stack &S, infotype x) {
    if (!isFull(S)) {
        S.top++;
        S.info[S.top] = x;
    } else {
        cout << "Stack penuh!" << endl;
    }
}

infotype pop(Stack &S) {
    if (!isEmpty(S)) {
        infotype x = S.info[S.top];
        S.top--;
        return x;
    } else {
        cout << "Stack kosong!" << endl;
        return -1;
    }
}

void printInfo(Stack S) {
    if (isEmpty(S)) {
        cout << "Stack kosong" << endl;
        return;
    }

    for (int i = S.top; i >= 0; i--) {
        cout << S.info[i] << " ";
    }
}
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include "stack2.h"
using namespace std;

void createStack(Stack &S) {
    S.top = -1;
}

bool isEmpty(Stack S) {
    return S.top == -1;
}

bool isFull(Stack S) {
    return S.top == MAX - 1;
}

void push(Stack &S, infotype x) {
    if (!isFull(S)) {
        S.top++;
        S.info[S.top] = x;
    } else {
        cout << "Stack penuh!" << endl;
    }
}

infotype pop(Stack &S) {
```

```
if (!isEmpty(S)) {
    infotype x = S.info[S.top];
    S.top--;
    return x;
} else {
    cout << "Stack kosong!" << endl;
    return -1;
}

void printInfo(Stack S) {
    if (isEmpty(S)) {
        cout << "Stack kosong" << endl;
        return;
    }

    for (int i = S.top; i >= 0; i--) {
        cout << S.info[i] << " ";
    }
    cout << endl;
}

void balikStack(Stack &S) {
    Stack temp;
    createStack(temp);

    while (!isEmpty(S)) {
        push(temp, pop(S));
    }

    S = temp;
}

void pushAscending(Stack &S, int x) {
    Stack temp;
    createStack(temp);

    while (!isEmpty(S) && S.info[S.top] < x) {
        push(temp, pop(S));
    }

    push(S, x);

    while (!isEmpty(temp)) {
        push(S, pop(temp));
    }
}
```

```

void getInputStream(Stack &S) {
    cout << "Masukkan digit angka (ENTER untuk berhenti): ";

    char c;
    while (true) {
        c = cin.get();

        if (c == '\n') break;
        if (c >= '0' && c <= '9') {
            push(S, c - '0');
        }
    }
}

```

main2.cpp

The screenshot shows a code editor with multiple tabs: stack.cpp, stack2.h, stack2.cpp, main2.cpp (which is the active tab), and Settings. The main2.cpp tab contains C++ code for a stack implementation. Below the editor is a terminal window titled 'Mu' showing the program's output:

```

Muhammad Fathammubina
103112430188
12 - IF - 06

Ln 3, Col 13 47 character Plain b 120% Wind UTF-8

```

```

#include <iostream>
#include "stack2.h"
using namespace std;

int main() {
    cout << "Program Stack Modul 07" << endl;

    Stack S;
    createStack(S);

    // UJI 1
    cout << "\n==== Tugas 1 ===" << endl;
    push(S, 3);

```

```

    push(S, 4);
    push(S, 8);
    pop(S);
    push(S, 2);
    push(S, 3);
    pop(S);
    push(S, 9);

    printInfo(S);
    cout << "Balik stack:" << endl;
    balikStack(S);
    printInfo(S);

// UJI 2
cout << "\n==== Tugas 2: pushAscending ===" << endl;
createStack(S);
pushAscending(S,3);
pushAscending(S,4);
pushAscending(S,8);
pushAscending(S,2);
pushAscending(S,3);
pushAscending(S,9);

printInfo(S);
cout << "Balik stack:" << endl;
balikStack(S);
printInfo(S);

// UJI 3
cout << "\n==== Tugas 3: getInputStream ===" << endl;
createStack(S);
getInputStream(S);

cout << "Isi stack:" << endl;
printInfo(S);

cout << "Balik stack:" << endl;
balikStack(S);
printInfo(S);

return 0;
}

```

Screenshots Output

```
PS C:\Users\Puan Malika\Documents\SMESTER 3\week 7> g++ main2.cpp stack2.cpp -o main2
PS C:\Users\Puan Malika\Documents\SMESTER 3\week 7> .\main2
Program Stack Modul 07

==== Tugas 1 ====
9 2 4 3
Balik stack:
3 4 2 9

==== Tugas 2: pushAscending ====
2 3 3 4 8 9
Balik stack:
9 8 4 3 3 2

==== Tugas 3: getInputStream ====
Masukkan digit angka (ENTER untuk berhenti): 2345653
Isi stack:
3 5 6 5 4 3 2
Balik stack:
2 3 4 5 6 5 3
```

Deskripsi:

Program stack diatas menggunakan array berukuran 20 elemen untuk menyimpan data dengan prinsip LIFO (Last In First Out). Program menyediakan operasi dasar seperti push untuk menambah data, pop untuk mengambil data teratas, serta printInfo untuk menampilkan isi stack. Selain itu, terdapat fitur tambahan seperti pushAscending yang memasukkan data secara berurutan naik dan getInputStream yang membaca input angka dari pengguna hingga ENTER ditekan. Program ini menunjukkan bagaimana stack bekerja dan bagaimana elemen dapat dimanipulasi melalui berbagai operasi.

C. Kesimpulan

D. Referensi

Muliono, R. (2017). Abstract Data Type (ADT). Universitas Multimedia Nusantara.

Trivusi. (2022, September 16). *Struktur Data Stack: Pengertian, Karakteristik, dan Kegunaannya*. Trivusi.