LAPORAN PRAKTIKUM ALGORITMA STRUKTUR DATA

MODUL 8

"STACK AND QUEUE"

Nama: Aiza Fravy Qanza NIM: L200170144

Kelas: D

Soal-soal untuk Mahasiswa

>> Queue

4. Tulis dua metode berikut ke class Queue dan class PriorityQueue diatas Metode untuk mengetahui item yang paling depan tanpa menghapusnya dan Metode untuk mengetahui item yang paling belakang tanpa menghapusnya

• Queue

```
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                                                        08.2_D_144 🚱
             File Edit Format Run Options Window Hel File Edit Shell Debug Options Window
             Python 3.7.3 (v3.7.3:ef4ec6ed1
4)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "cre
>>>
   å
  Paste
                                                                           ['aaa', 'iii', 'zzz', 'aaa']
['iii', 'zzz', 'aaa']
                   def enqueue(self,data):
    self.qlist.append(data)
def dequeue(self):
    assert not self.isEmpty()
    return self.qlist.pop(0)
def getFront(self):
                    return self.qlist[-1]
def getRear(self):
    return self.qlist[0]
              a = Queue()
             a.enqueue('aaa')
a.enqueue('iii')
a.enqueue('zzz')
              a.enqueue('aaa')
              print(a.glist)
              print(a.qlist)
             print(a.getFront())
print(a.getRear())
```

PriorityQueue

```
=== RESTART: D:/0
  :lass Prior(object):
                                                                                                       ['aaa', 'iii', 'zzz', 'aaa']
['iii', 'zzz', 'aaa']
      ss Prior(object):
    def __init __(self):
        self.qlist= []
    def __len __(self):
        return len(self.qlist)
    def isEmpty(self):
                                                                                                       aaa
                                                                                                                'aaa'), (3, 'zzz'), (8, 'iii')]
'aaa'), (3, 'zzz')]
       def iskmpty(seil):
    return len(self) == 0

def enqueue(self, data, prior):
    heapq.heappush(self.qlist, (prior, data))
>>> |
                                                                                                                'iii'), (4, 'zzz'),
'iii'), (4, 'zzz')]
       self.qlist.sort()

def dequeue(self):
    return self.qlist.pop(-1)
       def getFront(self):
    return self.qlist[-1]
def getRear(self):
               return self.qlist[0]
a = Prior()
a.enqueue('aaa', 2)
a.enqueue('iii', 8)
a.enqueue('zzz', 3)
print(a.qlist)
print(a.qlist)
```

5. Pada class PriorityQueue diatas, metode dequeue() belum diimplementasikan. Tulislah metode dequeue() ini dengan memperhatikan syarat-syarat seperti yang telah dicantumkan di halaman 81

```
#no 3
class Priority(object):
    def         init (self):
        self.qlist=[]
    def         len (self):
        return len(self, qlist)
    def enqueue(self, data, prior):
        heapq.heappush(self, qlist, (prior, data))
        self.qlist.sort()
    def dequeue(self):
        return self.qlist.pop(-1)

a = Priority()

a.enqueue('aaa', 9)
    a.enqueue('iii', 2)
    a.enqueue('iii', 2)
    a.enqueue()
    print(a.qlist)
    a.dequeue()
    print(a.qlist)
```