## LAPORAN PRAKTIKUM

# STRUKTUR DATA LINIER MODUL VII

Dosen Pengampu

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## A. TUJUAN PRAKTIKUM

• Mahasiswa mampu membuat program struktur data stack, dengan struktur data statis

## **B. DIAGRAM UML**

Stack						
-elemen : int[]						
-front : int						
-size : int						
< <constructor>&gt;</constructor>						
+ Stack()						
+ Stack (int ukuran)						
+ push(int): Boolean						
+ <b>pop</b> (): int						
+ size(): int						
+ isEmpty: Boolean						
+ toString(): String						

#### C. SOURCE CODE

Class mainnya

```
package vscode.Modul7;

public class Main {
    Run | Debug
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Stack Stack = new Stack();//1

        Stack.push(x:23);//2
        Stack.push(x:45);//3
        Stack.push(x:45);//3
        Stack.push(x:56);//4
        System.out.println("Ukuran : "+Stack.size()+ " => "+ Stack.toString());//5

        if (Stack.isEmpty()) //6
            System.out.println(x:"data sudah habis");
        else
            System.out.println("Ukuran : "+Stack.size()+ " => "+Stack.toString());

        int e = Stack.pop(); //7
        System.out.println("Data yang di pop : " + e);
        if (Stack.isEmpty())
            System.out.println(x:"data sudah habis");
        else
            System.out.println("Ukuran : "+Stack.size()+ " => "+Stack.toString());

        if (Stack.isEmpty())
            System.out.println("Ukuran : "+Stack.size()+ " => "+Stack.toString());

        if (Stack.isEmpty()) //9
            System.out.println(x:"data sudah habis");
        else
            System.out.prin
```

### Classnya

```
package vscode.Modul7;

public class Stack {
    private int[] elemen;
    private int front, size;

public Stack() {
        this.elemen = new int[10];
        this.size = 0;
    }
    public boolean push(int x){
        if (size < elemen.length) {
            size = size++;
            front++;
            elemen[front]= x;
            System.out.println("Data : " + x + " Dipush ke stack");
            return trale;
        }
        public int size(){
            return front + 1;
        }
        public int pop(){
            int pop = elemen[front];
            front--;
            size--;
            return pop;
        }
        public String toString(){
            String x = " ";
            for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
                x += elemen[i] + " ";
        }
        return x;
    }
}</pre>
```

### D. OUTPUT

```
Data: 23 Dipush ke stack
Data: 45 Dipush ke stack
Data: 56 Dipush ke stack
Ukuran: 3 => [23, 45, 56]
Ukuran: 3 => [23, 45, 56]
Data 56 dipop dari stack
Data yang di pop: 56
Ukuran: 2 => [23, 45]
Data: 56 Dipush ke stack
Ukuran: 3 => [23, 45, 56]
Ukuran: 3 => [23, 45, 56]
```

#### E. ANALISIS

#### Stack

		front 0	23	front 1 front 0	45 23	front 2 front 1 front 0	56 45 23	front 1 front 0	45 23	56 45 23
Stack x = new Stack ()		: ()	x.push(23)		x.push(45)		x.push (56)		x.pop()	x.push (56
Stack.length = 5			size = 1		size = 2		size = 3		size = 2	size = 1
front = -1										
size = 0										

# Kesimpulan

Ini menunjukan operasi dasar stack, yaitu push, pop, dll. Stack merupakan struktur data yang punya guna untuk manejemen memori, tracking.