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Kelas: 2B

MATKUL: Algoritma dan Strukur Data 2

Tugas 1 Penggunaan Array dan Looping.

a) 1. Nested Loop

* Deklarasi Package:

Package Nested Looping;

* Import Library:

Tidak ada library yang diimport

* Bagian Class:

Public class no2 {

 Public static void main (String [] args) {

 Int x, y;

 For (x=0; x <= 4; x++) {

 For (y=0; y < x; y++) {

 System.out.print (x);

 }

 System.out.println();

 }

 }

* Method Main:

 Public static void main (String [] args) {

 Int x, y;

 For (x=0; x <= 4; x++) {

 For (y=0; y < x; y++) {

 System.out.print (x);

 }

 System.out.println();

 }

 }



* Document Section:

Tidak ada documentation section di class ini.

2. Array menggunakan looping.

* Dokumenasi Package:

Tidak ada package

* Import library:

Tidak ada library yang dimanfaatkan

* Bagian class:

Public class array_Pelajaran_3 {

 Public static void main (String [] args) {

 String [] siswa = {"Reinan", "Odena", "Gcano"}; // Panjang array

 for (int i=0; i < siswa.length; i++) {

 System.out.println ("Indeks ke "+ i + "=" + siswa[i]);

 }

 }

}

* Method Main:

 Public static void main (String args[]) {

 String [] siswa = {"Reinan", "Odena", "Gcano"}; // Panjang Array

 for (int i=0; i < siswa.length; i++) {

 System.out.println ("Indeks ke "+ i + "=" + siswa[i]);

 }

* Documentation Section:

// Panjang array

b) i. Nested Looping

NO	Penjelasan	Output
1.	$x = 0; b <= 4 \rightarrow T$, lanjut looping dalam	
2.	$y = 0; 0 < 0 \rightarrow F$, stop looping dalam	
3.	Println()	Enter baris
4.	$x++ ; x = 0 + 1 = 1; b <= 4 \rightarrow T$, lanjut looping dalam	
5.	$y = 0; 0 < 1 \rightarrow T$, Print 1 (x)	1
6.	$y++ ; y = 0 + 1 = 1; b <= 4 \rightarrow F$, stop looping dalam	
7.	Println()	Enter baris
8.	$x++ ; x = 1 + 1 = 2; b <= 4 \rightarrow T$, lanjut looping dalam	
9.	$y = 0; 0 < 2 \rightarrow T$ true, Print 2 (x)	2
10.	$y++ ; y = 0 + 1 = 1; b <= 2 \rightarrow T$, Print 2 (x)	22
11.	$y++ ; y = 1 + 1 = 2; b <= 2 \rightarrow F$, stop looping dalam	
12.	Println()	Enter baris
13.	$x++ ; x = 2 + 1 = 3; b <= 4 \rightarrow T$, lanjut looping dalam	
14.	$y = 0; 0 < 3 \rightarrow T$, Print 3 (x)	3
15.	$y++ ; 0 + 1 = 1; b < 3 \rightarrow T$, Print 3 (x)	33
16.	$y++ ; 1 + 1 = 2; b < 3 \rightarrow T$, Print 3 (x)	333
17.	$y++ ; y = 2 + 1 = 3; b < 3 \rightarrow F$, stop looping dalam	
18.	Println()	Enter baris
19.	$x++ ; x = 3 + 1 = 4; b <= 4$ True, lanjut looping	
20.	$y = 0; 0 < 4 \rightarrow T$, Print 4 (x)	4
21.	$y++ ; 0 + 1 = 1; b < 4 \rightarrow T$, Print 4 (x)	44
22.	$y++ ; 1 + 1 = 2; b < 4 \rightarrow T$, Print 4 (x)	444
23.	$y++ ; 2 + 1 = 3; b < 4 \rightarrow T$, Print 4 (x)	4444
24.	$y++ ; 3 + 1 = 4; b < 4 \rightarrow F$, False maka stop looping	
25.	Println()	Enter baris
	$x++ ; 4 + 1 = 5; b <= 4 \rightarrow F$, program berhenti	

2. Array menggunakan looping

NO.	Penjelasan	OUTPUT
1.	$i = 0; i < \text{siswa.length}$ ($\text{siswa.length} = \text{banyaknya data array}$)	
2.	$i = 0; i < 3 \rightarrow T$ $\text{Println("Indeks ke } 0+{i} = " + \text{siswa}[1])$	Ricnan
3.	$i++ = 0+1 = 1; i < 3 \rightarrow T$ $\text{Println("Indeks ke } 0+{i} = " + \text{siswa}[2])$	Odena
4.	$i++ \leq 1+1 = 2; 2 < 3 \rightarrow T$ $\text{Println("Indeks ke } 0+{i} = " + \text{siswa}[3])$	Ganno
5.	$i++ = 2+1 = 3; 3 < 3 \rightarrow F, \text{Program berhenti}$	