Let \( c \) be a proper \( k \)-coloring of connected graph \( G \) and \( \Pi = \{C_1, C_2, ..., C_k\} \) is the set consisting of the color classes of \( V(G) \). The color code \( c_i(v) \) of \( v \) is ordered \( k \)-tuple \( (d(v, C_1), d(v, C_2), ..., d(v, C_k)) \) which is \( d(v, C_i) = \min\{d(v, x) | x \in C_i\} \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq k \). If every \( G \) has different color code, then \( c \) is called the locating coloring of \( G \). The minimum numbers of colors needed in a locating coloring of \( G \) is called the locating chromatic number of \( G \), denoted by \( \chi_L(G) \).

Amalgamation of star graphs, \( nS_{k,m} \) obtained from \( n \) copies of amalgamation star \( S_{k,m} \) by connecting a leaf from each \( S_{k,m} \) through a track. The result of the research are:

- If \( k \leq m, k \geq 2, \) and \( m \geq 2 \) then \( \chi_L(nS_{k,m}) = m + 1 \) to \( 1 \leq n \leq \left\lfloor \frac{m}{k-1} \right\rfloor \), then \( \chi_L(nS_{k,m}) = m + 2 \) another \( n \).
- If \( a \geq 0, k > m, k \geq 2, \) and \( m \geq 2 \) then \( \chi_L(nS_{k,m}) = k - a \) to \( 1 \leq n \leq H(a) \), then \( \chi_L(nS_{k,m}) = k - a + 1 \) for another \( n \).

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