

225. Implement Stack using Queues

Easy

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Implement a last-in-first-out (LIFO) stack using only two queues. The implemented stack should support all the functions of a normal stack (`push` , `top` , `pop` , and `empty`).

Implement the `MyStack` class:

- `void push(int x)` Pushes element `x` to the top of the stack.
- `int pop()` Removes the element on the top of the stack and returns it.
- `int top()` Returns the element on the top of the stack.
- `boolean empty()` Returns `true` if the stack is empty, `false` otherwise.

Notes:

- You must use **only** standard operations of a queue, which means that only `push to back` , `peek/pop from front` , `size` and `is empty` operations are valid.
- Depending on your language, the queue may not be supported natively. You may simulate a queue using a list or deque (double-ended queue) as long as you use only a queue's standard operations.

Example 1:

Input

```
["MyStack", "push", "push", "top", "pop", "empty"]  
[[], [1], [2], [], [], []]
```

Output

```
[null, null, null, 2, 2, false]
```

Explanation

```
MyStack myStack = new MyStack();  
myStack.push(1);  
myStack.push(2);  
myStack.top(); // return 2  
myStack.pop(); // return 2  
myStack.empty(); // return False
```

Constraints:

i

Java

Autocomplete

i

{ }

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```
1  class MyStack {  
2  
3      private final Queue<Integer> queue1;  
4      private final Queue<Integer> queue2;  
5  
6      public MyStack() {  
7          queue1 = new LinkedList<>();  
8          queue2 = new LinkedList<>();  
9      }  
10  
11     public void push( int x ) {  
12  
13         while (!queue1.isEmpty()) {  
14             queue2.add(queue1.poll());  
15         }  
16  
17         queue1.add(x);  
18  
19         while (!queue2.isEmpty())  
20             queue1.add(queue2.poll());  
21     }  
22  
23     public int pop() {  
24         return queue1.poll();  
25     }  
26  
27     public int top() {  
28         return queue1.peek();  
29     }  
30  
31     public boolean empty() {  
32         return queue1.isEmpty();  
33     }  
34 }  
35  
36 /**  
37  * Your MyStack object will be instantiated and called as such:  
38  * MyStack obj = new MyStack();  
39  * obj.push(x);  
40  * int param_2 = obj.pop();  
41  * int param_3 = obj.top();  
42  * boolean param_4 = obj.empty();  
43  */
```