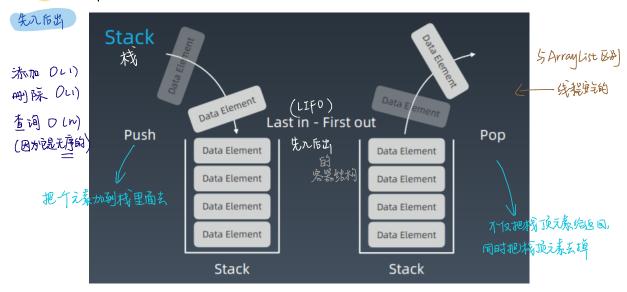
## 我: 光进来的无表,就童在一起了,不能从下面出任何活。



```
示例代码 - Stack

Stack<Integer> stack = new Stack<>();
stack.push(1);
stack.push(2);
stack.push(3);
stack.push(4);
System.out.println(stack);
System.out.println(stack.search(4));

stack.pop();
stack.pop();
Integer topElement = stack.peek();
System.out.println(topElement);
System.out.println(" 3的位置 " + stack.search(3));
```



# 有常视象会对他的异常的 反图特殊值

```
示例代码 - Queue
```

```
Queue < String > queue = new LinkedList < String > ();
queue offer one");
queue offer ("two");
queue offer ("three");
queue offer ("four");
System out println (queue);

String polledElement = queue poll();
System out println (polledElement);
System out println (queue);

String peekedElement = queue peek();
System out println (queue);

System out println (queue);

while (queue size() > 0) {
   System out println (queue poll());
}
```

```
API = offer 添加
pow 删除
Pobyl quene 为亳、则返回 null
```

#### 双端队列 (实践中常用):

可理解为 Queue & Stack的结合体

Pop

它可以往最前面添加性去,也可以往最前面 pop 出来 也可以在民游添加元素, 蕲是取元素此去



插ル DU) 删除 DU)

香词 ひい

### 示例代码 - Deque

```
Deque<String> deque = new LinkedList<String>();

deque.push("a");
deque.push("b");
deque.push("c");
System.out.println(deque);

String str = deque.peek();
System.out.println(str);
System.out.println(deque);

while (deque.size() > 0) {
   System.out.println(deque.pop());
}
System.out.println(deque);
```

Pop

并发达编程 non-blocking concurrent blocking

## 优先队列 (Priority Queue)

1、插入 DU)

2、取出 O ClogN) - 据照示素的优先级取出

(heap谁思乡种实现的)

L供持了定的有序中的

3. 底层具停实现的数据结构较为多样和复杂:可以用heap, BST (Binary Search Tree), treap

取优色级最高 三)这个函数里面放性系元素的心必须实现一个 comparator (比较器) 方法

Stark、Queue、Degue 的环段状

O Google中搜"Stack Java 瓣"

查找源代码: Google 中提"Source Stack Java"
Quene

or

'Java Source Code download"

23 winth

#### 复杂度分析 **Common Data Structure Operations** Data Structure Time Complexity Space Complexity Worst Worst Average Access Search Insertion Deletion Search Insertion Deletion Access Array 0(1) θ(n) θ(n) θ(n) 0(1) 0(n) 0(n) 0(n) 0(n) 0(1) 0(n) Stack θ(n) θ(n) 0(1) 0(1) 0(n) 0(n) 0(1) 0(n) θ(n) 0(1) 0(n) 0(n) 0(1) 0(n) 0(1) 0(1) Queue 0(1) 0(n) Singly-Linked List 0(n) 0(n) 0(1) 0(n) 0(n) 0(1) 0(1) 0(1) 0(1) 0(n) Doubly-Linked List θ(n) θ(n) 0(1) 0(n) 0(n) 0(1) $\theta(\log(n)) | \theta(\log(n)) | \theta(\log(n)) | \theta(\log(n))$ 0(n) 0(n) 0(n) 0(n) 0(n log(n)) Skip List 0(1) 0(1) 0(n) 0(n) 0(n) Hash Table N/A N/A 0(n) Binary Search Tree $\theta(\log(n))$ $\theta(\log(n))$ $\theta(\log(n))$ $\theta(\log(n))$ 0(n) 0(n) 0(n) 0(n) 0(n) Cartesian Tree $\theta(\log(n)) \ \theta(\log(n)) \ \theta(\log(n))$ N/A 0(n) 0(n) 0(n) 0(n) 0(n) B-Tree $\theta(\log(n)) \ \theta(\log(n)) \ \theta(\log(n)) \ \theta(\log(n)) \ \theta(\log(n)) \ \theta(\log(n)) \ \theta(\log(n)) \ \theta(\log(n))$ Red-Black Tree $\theta(\log(n))$ $\theta(\log(n))$ $\theta(\log(n))$ $\theta(\log(n))$ $\theta(\log(n))$ $\theta(\log(n))$ $\theta(\log(n))$ $\theta(\log(n))$ 0(n) $\theta(\log(n)) \ \theta(\log(n)) \ \theta(\log(n))$ N/A O(log(n)) O(log(n)) O(log(n)) 0(n) N/A Splay Tree $\theta(\log(n))$ $\theta(\log(n))$ $\theta(\log(n))$ $\theta(\log(n))$ $\theta(\log(n))$ $\theta(\log(n))$ $\theta(\log(n))$ $\theta(\log(n))$ 0(n) **AVL Tree** $\theta(\log(n)) \ \theta(\log(n)) \ \theta(\log(n)) \ \theta(\log(n))$ KD Tree 0(n) 0(n) 0(n) 0(n) 0(n)