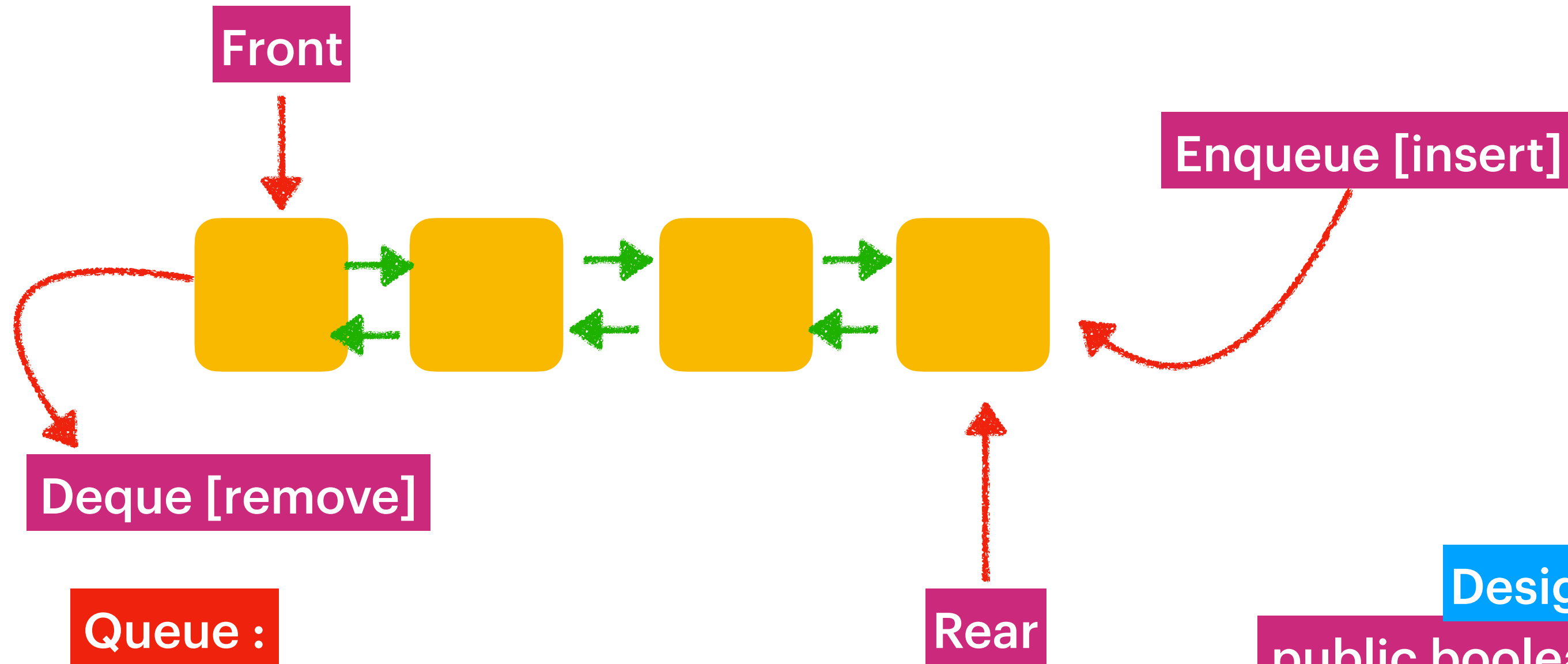


Design Queue



Queue :

→ First in First Out

→ Allow duplicates

Implementation class of Queue in
Java is LinkedList

java.util.Queue

java.util.LinkedList



Design Queue with LinkedList

```
public boolean enqueue(int element) : O(1)
```

```
public boolean dequeue(int element) : O(1)
```

```
public int size() : O(1)
```

```
public boolean search(int element): O(n)
```

```
public int front(); O(1)
```

```
public int rear(): O(1)
```

java.util.Queue

Add element to Rear

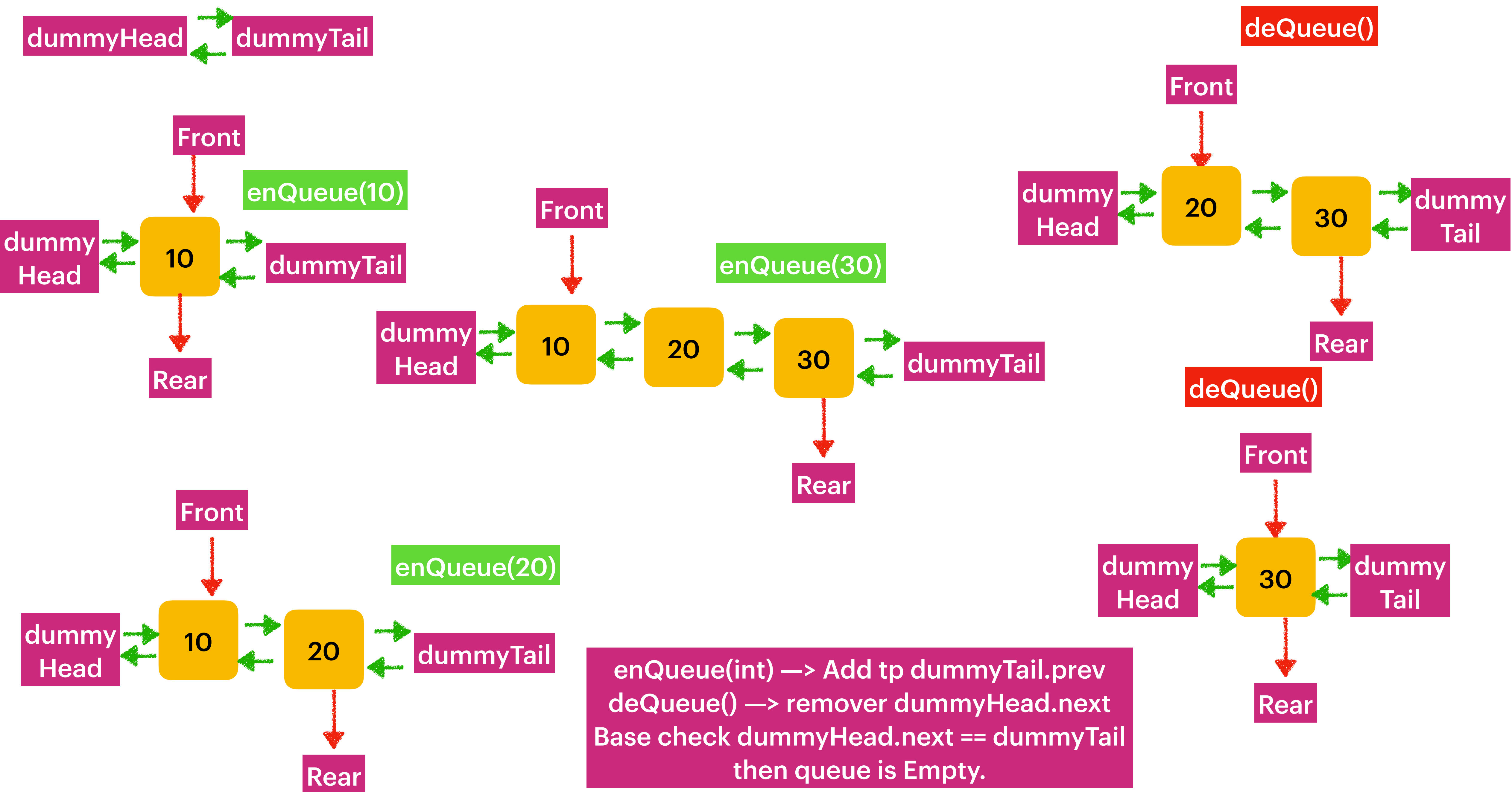
```
public abstract boolean add(E);  
public abstract boolean offer(E);
```

Removes the Front Element

```
public abstract E remove();  
public abstract E poll();
```

Returns the Front

```
public abstract E element();  
public abstract E peek();
```



346. Moving Average from Data Stream

Easy 1333 124 Add to List Share

Given a stream of integers and a window size, calculate the moving average of all integers in the sliding window.

Implement the `MovingAverage` class:

- `MovingAverage(int size)` Initializes the object with the size of the window `size`.
- `double next(int val)` Returns the moving average of the last `size` values of the stream.

Example 1:

Input
["MovingAverage", "next", "next", "next", "next"]
[[3], [1], [10], [3], [5]]
Output
[null, 1.0, 5.5, 4.66667, 6.0]

Explanation
`MovingAverage movingAverage = new MovingAverage(3);`
`movingAverage.next(1); // return 1.0 = 1 / 1`
`movingAverage.next(10); // return 5.5 = (1 + 10) / 2`
`movingAverage.next(3); // return 4.66667 = (1 + 10 + 3) / 3`
`movingAverage.next(5); // return 6.0 = (10 + 3 + 5) / 3`

Constraints:

- `1 <= size <= 1000`
- `-105 <= val <= 105`
- At most `104` calls will be made to `next`.

