

## 一、题目说明

题目155. Min Stack, 设计一个栈, 包括push, pop, top, getMin, 时间复杂度要求是常数。难度是 Easy!

## 二、我的解答

老老实实用数组实现一个栈, 难度不大。关键在于overflowProcess的处理, pop的时候, 计算最小值。

```
class MinStack {
public:
    /** initialize your data structure here. */
    MinStack(int sz=100):maxSize(sz),topData(-1) {
        data = new int[maxSize];
        minNum = INT_MAX;
        increment = 100;
    }

    void push(int x) {
        if(topData==maxSize-1){
            overflowProcess();
        }

        data[++topData] = x;
        if(x<minNum) minNum = x;
    }

    void pop() {
        if(topData>=0){
            topData--;
            updateMin();
        }else{
            return;
        }
    }

    void updateMin(){
        if(topData<0){
            minNum = INT_MAX;
            return;
        }
        int t = topData;
        minNum = data[topData];
        while(t>=0){
            if(data[t]<minNum){
                minNum = data[t];
            }
            t--;
        }
    }

    int top() {
        if(topData>=0){
            return data[topData];
        }
    }
};
```

```

        return -1;
    }

    int getMin() {
        return minNum;
    }
    void overflowProcess(){
        int * newData = new int[maxSize+increment];
        for(int i=0;i<=topData;i++){
            newData[i] = data[i];
        }
        maxSize += increment;
        delete []data;
        data = newData;
    }
private:
    int* data;
    int minNum;
    int maxSize;
    int increment;
    int topData;
};

```

性能如下:

Runtime: 36 ms, faster than 40.56% of C++ online submissions for Min Stack.  
 Memory Usage: 18.3 MB, less than 5.45% of C++ online submissions for Min Stack.

### 三、优化措施

其他解答方法, 包括用2个stack, 或者stack+linklist等。如果数据用vector存储, 就不用考虑溢出。