스택을 이용해 다음 연산을 지원하는 큐를 구현하라.

- void push(int x) Pushes element x to the back of the queue.
- int pop() Removes the element from the front of the gueue and returns it.
- int peek() Returns the element at the front of the queue.
- boolean empty() Returns true if the queue is empty, false otherwise.

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1.리스트
class MyQueue:
  def __init__(self):
     Initialize your data structure here.
     self.input = □
     self.output = []
  def push(self, x: int) -> None:
     Push element x to the back of queue.
     self.input.append(x)
  def pop(self) -> int:
     Removes the element from in front of queue and returns that element.
     self.peek()
     return self.output.pop()
  def peek(self) -> int:
     Get the front element.
     if not self.output:
       while self.input:
          self.output.append(self.input.pop())
     return self.output[-1]
  def empty(self) -> bool:
     Returns whether the queue is empty.
     return self.input == [] and self.output == []
# Your MyQueue object will be instantiated and called as such:
# obj = MyQueue()
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# obj.push(x)
\# param_2 = obj.pop()
# param_3 = obj.peek()
# param_4 = obj.empty()
class MyQueue:
  def __init__(self):
     Initialize your data structure here.
     self.s = []
  def push(self, x: int) -> None:
     Push element x to the back of queue.
     len_s = len(self.s)
     temp = []
     for _ in range(len_s):
       temp.append(self.s.pop())
     self.s.append(x)
     for _ in range(len_s):
       self.s.append(temp.pop())
  def pop(self) -> int:
     Removes the element from in front of queue and returns that element.
     return self.s.pop()
  def peek(self) -> int:
     Get the front element.
     return self.s[-1]
  def empty(self) -> bool:
     Returns whether the queue is empty.
     return len(self.s) == 0
# Your MyQueue object will be instantiated and called as such:
# obj = MyQueue()
# obj.push(x)
\# param_2 = obj.pop()
```

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# param_3 = obj.peek()
# param_4 = obj.empty()
```