

716. Max Stack

Easy

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Design a max stack data structure that supports the stack operations and supports finding the stack's maximum element.

Implement the `MaxStack` class:

- `MaxStack()` Initializes the stack object.
- `void push(int x)` Pushes element `x` onto the stack.
- `int pop()` Removes the element on top of the stack and returns it.
- `int top()` Gets the element on the top of the stack without removing it.
- `int peekMax()` Retrieves the maximum element in the stack without removing it.
- `int popMax()` Retrieves the maximum element in the stack and removes it. If there is more than one maximum element, only remove the **top-most** one.

Example 1:

Input
["MaxStack", "push", "push", "push", "top", "popMax", "top", "peekMax", "pop", "top"]
[[], [5], [1], [5], [], [], [], [], [], [], []]
Output
[null, null, null, null, 5, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5]

Explanation
MaxStack stk = new MaxStack();
stk.push(5); // [5] the top of the stack and the maximum number is 5.
stk.push(1); // [5, 1] the top of the stack is 1, but the maximum is 5.
stk.push(5); // [5, 1, 5] the top of the stack is 5, which is also the maximum, because it is the top most one.
stk.top(); // return 5, [5, 1, 5] the stack did not change.
stk.popMax(); // return 5, [5, 1] the stack is changed now, and the top is different from the max.
stk.top(); // return 1, [5, 1] the stack did not change.
stk.peekMax(); // return 5, [5, 1] the stack did not change.
stk.pop(); // return 1, [5] the top of the stack and the max element is now 5.
stk.top(); // return 5, [5] the stack did not change.

Constraints:

- $-10^7 \leq x \leq 10^7$
- At most 10^4 calls will be made to `push`, `pop`, `top`, `peekMax`, and `popMax`.
- There will be **at least one element** in the stack when `pop`, `top`, `peekMax`, or `popMax` is called.

Follow up: Could you come up with a solution that supports $O(1)$ for each `top` call and $O(\log n)$ for each other call?

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```
1 class MaxStack {
2     TreeMap<Integer, List<Node>> map;
3     DoubleLinkedList dll;
4
5     public MaxStack() {
6         map = new TreeMap();
7         dll = new DoubleLinkedList();
8     }
9
10    public void push(int x) {
11        Node node = dll.add(x);
12        if(!map.containsKey(x))
13            map.put(x, new ArrayList<Node>());
14        map.get(x).add(node);
15    }
16
17    public int pop() {
18        int val = dll.pop();
19        List<Node> L = map.get(val);
20        L.remove(L.size() - 1);
21        if (L.isEmpty()) map.remove(val);
22        return val;
23    }
24
25    public int top() {
26        return dll.peek();
27    }
28
29    public int peekMax() {
30        return map.lastKey();
31    }
32
33    public int popMax() {
34        int max = peekMax();
35        List<Node> L = map.get(max);
36        Node node = L.remove(L.size() - 1);
37        dll.unlink(node);
38        if (L.isEmpty()) map.remove(max);
39        return max;
40    }
41 }
42
43 class DoubleLinkedList {
44     Node head, tail;
45
46     public DoubleLinkedList() {
47         head = new Node(0);
48         tail = new Node(0);
49         head.next = tail;
50         tail.prev = head;
51     }
52
53     public Node add(int val) {
54         Node x = new Node(val);
55         x.next = tail;
56         x.prev = tail.prev;
57         tail.prev = tail.prev.next = x;
```

