232. 用栈实现队列

题目: Valid Anagram

语言: python3

英文版链接: https://leetcode.com/problems/implement-queue-using-stacks/description/

中文版链接: https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/implement-queue-using-stacks/

题目分析

本题比较简单,基本上是数据结构的复习,栈的顺序为后进先出,而队列的顺序为先进先出。使用两个栈实现队列,一个元素需要经过两个栈才能出队列,在经过第一个栈时元素顺序被反转,经过第二个栈时再次被反转,此时就是先进先出顺序。

答案

```
class MyQueue:
def __init__(self):
    Initialize your data structure here.
    # 初始化两个列表, 当作栈来使用
    self.stack_in = []
    self.stack_out = []
def push(self, x: int) -> None:
    Push element x to the back of queue.
    # 队列的push操作
    self.stack in.append(x)
def pop(self) -> int:
    0.00
    Removes the element from in front of queue and returns that element.
    # 队列的pop操作
    if self.stack out:
        return self.stack out.pop()
    else:
        # 将stack in的数据全部push进stack out中,然后stack out的顺序和队列pop的顺序一致
        while self.stack in:
            self.stack_out.append(self.stack_in.pop())
        return self.stack_out.pop()
def peek(self) -> int:
    0.00
    Get the front element.
    if self.stack_out:
        return self.stack_out[-1]
    else:
        while self.stack_in:
            self.stack out.append(self.stack in.pop())
        return self.stack out[-1]
def empty(self) -> bool:
    Returns whether the queue is empty.
```

扩展

上面的实现是一个非常简单的思路,但是对于python语言来讲,却没有那么麻烦,我们并不需要用两个栈来解决问题,因为python的list既可以当栈用也可以当队列用,非常强大。

return not self.stack in and not self.stack out

我们更新下代码如下:

```
class MyQueue:
 def __init__(self):
     Initialize your data structure here.
     self.stack = []
 def push(self, x):
     Push element x to the back of queue.
     :type x: int
     :rtype: void
     0.000
     self.stack.append(x)
 def pop(self):
     Removes the element from in front of queue and returns that element.
     :rtype: int
     return self.stack.pop(0)
 def peek(self):
     0.000
     Get the front element.
     :rtype: int
     0.000
     return self.stack[0]
 def empty(self):
     Returns whether the queue is empty.
     :rtype: bool
     return self.stack == []
```