

# 092. Reverse Linked List II

## 092 Reverse Linked List II

- Linked List

### Description

Reverse a linked list from position  $m$  to  $n$ . Do it in-place and in one-pass.

For example:

Given `1->2->3->4->5->NULL`,  $m = 2$  and  $n = 4$ ,

return `1->4->3->2->5->NULL`.

#### Note:

Given  $m, n$  satisfy the following condition:

$1 \leq m \leq n \leq \text{length of list}$ .

### 1. Thought line

### 2. Linked List

```
/**
 * Definition for singly-linked list.
 * struct ListNode {
 *     int val;
 *     ListNode *next;
 *     ListNode(int x) : val(x), next(NULL) {}
 * };
 */
class Solution {
public:
    ListNode* reverseBetween(ListNode* head, int m, int n) {
        ListNode* dummyHead = new ListNode(0);
        dummyHead->next = head;
        unsigned int size = 0;
        ListNode* ptr = dummyHead->next;
        ListNode* ptr_st = dummyHead;
        ListNode* ptr_ed = dummyHead->next;

        while(ptr!=nullptr){
            ++size;
            ListNode* ptr_next = ptr->next;
            if(size<=m){
                ptr_st = (size<m)?ptr_st->next:ptr_st;
                ptr_ed = (size<m)?ptr_ed->next:ptr_ed;
            }
            else if (size>m && size<=n){
                ListNode* ptr_st_next = ptr_st->next;
                ptr_st->next = new ListNode(ptr->val);
                ptr_st->next->next = ptr_st_next;
                ptr_ed->next = ptr->next;
            }else
        }
```

```
};  
  
    }  
    ptr = ptr_next;  
}  
return dummyHead->next;  
};
```