

Description

Solution

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## 19. Remove Nth Node From End of List

Medium

8492

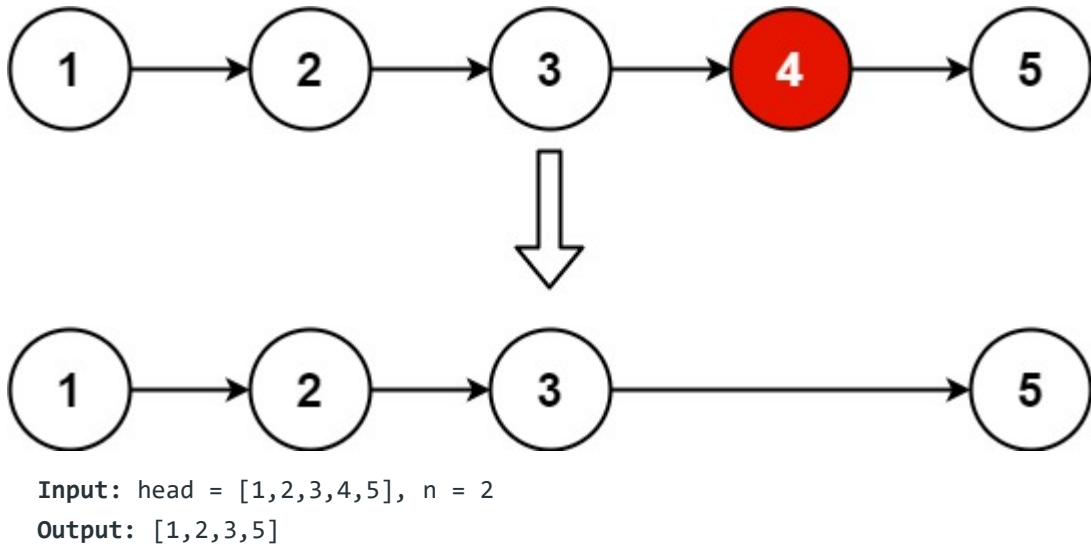
406

Add to List

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Given the `head` of a linked list, remove the  $n^{\text{th}}$  node from the end of the list and return its head.

### Example 1:



### Example 2:

Input: `head = [1]`, `n = 1`  
Output: `[]`

### Example 3:

Input: `head = [1,2]`, `n = 1`  
Output: `[1]`

### Constraints:

- The number of nodes in the list is `sz`.
- $1 \leq sz \leq 30$
- $0 \leq \text{Node.val} \leq 100$

Java

Autocomplete

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{ }

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```
1  /**
2   * Definition for singly-linked list.
3   * public class ListNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     ListNode next;
6   *     ListNode() {}
7   *     ListNode(int val) { this.val = val; }
8   *     ListNode(int val, ListNode next) { this.val = val; this.next = next; }
9   * }
10  */
11  class Solution {
12
13      public ListNode removeNthFromEnd(ListNode head, int n) {
14
15          ListNode slowPointer = head;
16          ListNode fastPointer = head;
17
18          //If there is only 1 element then return null
19          if(head.next == null)
20              return null;
21
22          for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
23              fastPointer = fastPointer.next;
24          }
25
26          //Need to concerned only when n = listSize. In that case we have to remove
27          head.
28          // And in that case fastPointer will be null. Return just the second node.
29          if(fastPointer == null)
30              return head.next;
31
32          while(fastPointer.next != null){
33              slowPointer = slowPointer.next;
34              fastPointer = fastPointer.next;
35          }
36
37          slowPointer.next = slowPointer.next.next;
38
39          return head;
40      }
41  }
```

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