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2095. Delete the Middle Node of a Linked List

△ Solution

You are given the head of a linked list. **Delete** the **middle node**, and return the head of the modified linked list.

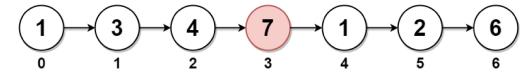
□ Discuss (999+)

The **middle node** of a linked list of size n is the $\lfloor n / 2 \rfloor^{th}$ node from the **start** using **0-based indexing**, where $\lfloor x \rfloor$ denotes the largest integer less than or equal to x.

• For n = 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, the middle nodes are 0, 1, 1, 2, and 2, respectively.

Example 1:

Description



Input: head = [1,3,4,7,1,2,6]

Output: [1,3,4,1,2,6]

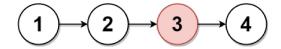
Explanation:

The above figure represents the given linked list. The indices of the nodes are written below.

Since n = 7, node 3 with value 7 is the middle node, which is marked in red.

We return the new list after removing this node.

Example 2:



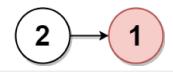
Input: head = [1,2,3,4]

Output: [1,2,4] **Explanation:**

The above figure represents the given linked list.

For n = 4, node 2 with value 3 is the middle node, which is marked in red.

Example 3:



≅ Problems

✗ Pick One

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i Java

Autocomplete

Console

Use Example Testcases

Run Code Result Debugger 🔓

 $i \in \{\}$

1 2 * Definition for singly-linked list. * public class ListNode { 3 int val; 4 5 ListNode next; ListNode() {} 6 ListNode(int val) { this.val = val; } 8 ListNode(int val, ListNode next) { this.val = val; this.next = next; } 9 * } 10 11 class Solution { 12 ▼ public ListNode deleteMiddle(ListNode head) { 13 14 if(head.next == null){ 15 return null; 16 17 18 ListNode slowNode = head; 19 ListNode fastNode = head.next.next; 20 while(fastNode != null && fastNode.next != null){ 21 🔻 22 slowNode = slowNode.next; fastNode = fastNode.next.next; 23 24 25 26 slowNode.next = slowNode.next.next; 27 28 return head; 29 30

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms Your input [1,3,4,7,1,2,6][1,3,4,1,2,6] Diff Output **Expected** [1,3,4,1,2,6]