

1. Linked List Cycle

Solution:

```
public class Solution {  
  
    public boolean hasCycle(ListNode head) {  
  
        ListNode slow = head;  
  
        ListNode fast = head;  
  
        while(slow!=null && fast!=null && fast.next!=null){  
  
            slow = slow.next;  
  
            fast = fast.next.next;  
  
            if(slow==fast) return true;  
  
        }  
  
        return false;  
  
    }  
  
}
```

TimeComplexity: $O(n)$

Space complexity: $O(1)$

2. Add two numbers 2

Solution:

```
/**  
  
 * Definition for singly-linked list.  
  
 * public class ListNode {  
  
 * int val;  
  
 * ListNode next;
```

```

* ListNode() {}

* ListNode(int val) { this.val = val; }

* ListNode(int val, ListNode next) { this.val = val; this.next = next; }

* }

*/

class Solution {

public ListNode addTwoNumbers(ListNode l1, ListNode l2) {

    ListNode list1 = new ListNode(l1.val);

    ListNode curr = l1.next;

    while(curr!=null){

        ListNode newNode = new ListNode(curr.val);

        newNode.next = list1;

        list1 = newNode;

        curr = curr.next;

    }

    curr = l2.next;

    ListNode list2 = new ListNode(l2.val);

    while(curr!=null){

        ListNode newNode = new ListNode(curr.val);

        newNode.next = list2;

        list2 = newNode;

        curr = curr.next;

```

```
}

ListNode ans = null;

int carry = 0;

while(list1!=null || list2!=null){

int sum = ((list1!=null)?list1.val:0)+(list2!=null?list2.val:0)+carry;

if(sum>=10){

carry = sum/10;

sum = sum%10;

}else{

carry = 0;

}

ListNode newNode = new ListNode(sum);

newNode.next = ans;

ans = newNode;

if(list1!=null) list1 = list1.next;

if(list2!=null) list2 = list2.next;

}

if(carry>0){

ListNode newNode = new ListNode(carry);

newNode.next = ans;

ans = newNode;

}
```

```

return ans;

}

public void print(ListNode head){

    ListNode curr = head;

    while(curr!=null){

        System.out.print(curr.val+"->");

        curr = curr.next;

    }

    System.out.println();

}

}

```

TimeComplexity: $O(n)$
 space Complexity: $O(n)$

3. Merge two sorted lists

Solution:

```

/**

* Definition for singly-linked list.

* public class ListNode {

*     int val;

*     ListNode next;

*     ListNode() {}

*     ListNode(int val) { this.val = val; }

*     ListNode(int val, ListNode next) { this.val = val; this.next = next; }

```

```
* }
```

```
*/
```

```
class Solution {
```

```
public ListNode mergeTwoLists(ListNode list1, ListNode list2) {
```

```
    ListNode ans = new ListNode(0);
```

```
    ListNode dummy = ans;
```

```
    while(list1!=null && list2!=null){
```

```
        if(list1.val<list2.val){
```

```
            ans.next = new ListNode(list1.val);
```

```
            list1 = list1.next;
```

```
        }else{
```

```
            ans.next = new ListNode(list2.val);
```

```
            list2 = list2.next;
```

```
        }
```

```
        ans = ans.next;
```

```
    }
```

```
    while(list1!=null){
```

```
        ans.next = new ListNode(list1.val);
```

```
        list1 = list1.next;
```

```
        ans = ans.next;
```

```
    }
```

```
    while(list2!=null){
```

```

ans.next = new ListNode(list2.val);

list2 = list2.next;

ans = ans.next;

}

return dummy.next;

}

}

```

Time Complexity: $O(n)$
space Complexity: $O(n)$

4. Copy LinkedList with random pointer Solution:

```

/*
// Definition for a Node.
class Node {
int val;
Node next;
Node random;

public Node(int val) {
this.val = val;
this.next = null;
this.random = null;
}
}
*/

class Solution {
public Node copyRandomList(Node head) {
HashMap<Node,Node> hm = new HashMap<>();
Node curr = head;
while(curr!=null){
hm.put(curr,new Node(curr.val));
curr = curr.next;
}
curr = head;
while(curr!=null){

```

```

Node node = hm.get(curr);
node.next = hm.get(curr.next);
node.random = hm.get(curr.random);
curr = curr.next;
}
return hm.get(head);
}
}

```

Time Complexity: $O(n)$

Space Complexity: $O(n)$

5. Reverse LinkedList 2

Solution:

```

/**
 * Definition for singly-linked list.
 * public class ListNode {
 * int val;
 * ListNode next;
 * ListNode() {}
 * ListNode(int val) { this.val = val; }
 * ListNode(int val, ListNode next) { this.val = val; this.next = next; }
 * }
 */
class Solution {
public ListNode reverseBetween(ListNode head, int left, int right) {
    ListNode first = new ListNode(-1);
    ListNode dummy = first;
    ListNode curr = head;
    int count = 1;
    while(curr!=null && count<left){
        first.next = new ListNode(curr.val);
        first = first.next;
        curr = curr.next;
        count++;
    }
    while(curr!=null && count<=right){
        ListNode newNode = new ListNode(curr.val);
        newNode.next = first.next;
        first.next = newNode;
        curr = curr.next;
        count++;
    }
    while(first.next!=null){
        first = first.next;
    }
    while(curr!=null){
        first.next = new ListNode(curr.val);
    }
}
}

```

```

first = first.next;
curr = curr.next;
}
return dummy.next;
}
}

```

Time complexity: $O(n)$

Space complexity: $O(n)$

6. Reverse nodes in k-groups

Solution:

```

/**
 * Definition for singly-linked list.
 * public class ListNode {
 *     int val;
 *     ListNode next;
 *     ListNode() {}
 *     ListNode(int val) { this.val = val; }
 *     ListNode(int val, ListNode next) { this.val = val; this.next = next; }
 * }
 */
class Solution {
    public ListNode reverseKGroup(ListNode head, int k) {
        Stack<ListNode> sta = new Stack<>();
        int n = 0;
        ListNode curr = head;
        ListNode ans = new ListNode(0);
        ListNode dummy = ans;

        while(curr!=null){
            curr = curr.next;
            n++;
        }
        curr = head;
        while(n>=k){
            int count = 0;
            while(count<k){
                sta.add(curr);
                count++;
                curr = curr.next;
            }
            while(!sta.isEmpty()){
                ans.next = sta.pop();
                ans = ans.next;
            }
        }
    }
}

```



```

}
n -= k;
}
ans.next = curr;
return dummy.next;
}
}

```

Time Complexity: $O(n)$

Space Complexity: $O(n)$

7. Remove nth node from the end of the list

Solution:

```

/**
 * Definition for singly-linked list.
 * public class ListNode {
 *     int val;
 *     ListNode next;
 *     ListNode() {}
 *     ListNode(int val) { this.val = val; }
 *     ListNode(int val, ListNode next) { this.val = val; this.next = next; }
 * }
 */
class Solution {
    public ListNode removeNthFromEnd(ListNode head, int n) {
        int total = 0;
        HashMap<Integer, ListNode> hm = new HashMap<>();
        ListNode curr = head;
        while(curr!=null){
            total++;
            hm.put(total,curr);
            curr = curr.next;
        }
        int fromLast = total-n;
        if(fromLast==0) return head.next;
        ListNode node = hm.getOrDefault(fromLast,null);
        if(node!=null){
            node.next = node.next.next;
        }
        return head;
    }
}

```

Time Complexity: $O(n)$

Space Complexity: $O(n)$

8. Remove duplicates from the sorted List 2

Solution:

```
/**
 * Definition for singly-linked list.
 * public class ListNode {
 *     int val;
 *     ListNode next;
 *     ListNode() {}
 *     ListNode(int val) { this.val = val; }
 *     ListNode(int val, ListNode next) { this.val = val; this.next = next; }
 * }
 */
class Solution {
    public ListNode deleteDuplicates(ListNode head) {
        ListNode ans = new ListNode(0);
        ListNode dummy = ans;
        Set<Integer> set = new HashSet<>();
        ListNode prev = ans;
        ListNode curr = head;
        while(curr!=null){
            if(set.add(curr.val)){
                ans.next = new ListNode(curr.val);
                prev = ans;
                ans = ans.next;
            }else{
                if(ans.val==curr.val){
                    prev.next = null;
                    ans = prev;
                }
            }
            curr = curr.next;
        }
        return dummy.next;
    }
}
```

Time Complexity: $O(n)$

Space complexity: $O(n)$

9. Rotate List

Solution:

```
/**
```

```

* Definition for singly-linked list.
* public class ListNode {
* int val;
* ListNode next;
* ListNode() {}
* ListNode(int val) { this.val = val; }
* ListNode(int val, ListNode next) { this.val = val; this.next = next; }
* }
*/
class Solution {
public ListNode rotateRight(ListNode head, int k) {
if(head==null || k==0 ) return head;
HashMap<Integer,ListNode> hm = new HashMap<>();
int count = 0;
ListNode curr = head;
while(curr!=null){
count++;
hm.put(count,curr);
curr = curr.next;
}
if(k>count) k %= count;
int need = count-k;
if(k==0) return head;
ListNode node = hm.getOrDefault(need,null);
if(node==null) return head;
node.next = null;
hm.get(count).next = head;
head = hm.get(need+1);
return head;
}
}

```

Time complexity: $O(n)$

Space complexity: $O(n)$

10. Partition List

Solution:

```

/**
* Definition for singly-linked list.
* public class ListNode {
* int val;
* ListNode next;
* ListNode() {}
* ListNode(int val) { this.val = val; }
* ListNode(int val, ListNode next) { this.val = val; this.next = next; }

```

```

    * }
    */
class Solution {
public ListNode partition(ListNode head, int x) {
    ListNode ans = new ListNode(0);
    ListNode dummy = ans;
    ListNode prev = ans;
    ListNode temp = null;
    ListNode next = prev.next;
    ListNode curr = head;
    while(curr!=null){
        if(curr.val<x){
            ListNode newNode = new ListNode(curr.val);
            if(temp!=null){
                newNode.next = temp;
            }
            prev.next = newNode;
            prev = prev.next;
        }else{
            boolean found = false;
            if(next==null){
                found = true;
                next = prev;
            }
            next.next = new ListNode(curr.val);
            next = next.next;
            if(found) temp = next;
        }
        curr = curr.next;
    }
    return dummy.next;
}
}

```

Time Complexity; $O(n)$

Space Complexity: $O(n)$