1. When we have to find the length of the linked list we can initialise count=1 and fast = head, Now what we will do is move fast by two when our whole linked list be traversed if fast!=NULL then no of nodes in linked list are odd so just return the count and otherwise if fast==NULL it means no of nodes in linked lists are even before returning the count we have to subtract 1 from it.
2. When there is a cycle in linked list it is observed that the distance between the head node and node from where the cycle begins is equal to the distance between the node from where the cycle begins and where the slow & fast pointers meet.