## **Problem Domain**

Zip two linked lists

## Example

#### Input

List 1:  $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 7$ List 2:  $2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 8$ 

#### Output

List 1:  $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 8$ 

# Algorithm

- 1. If either list1 or list2 is empty, return the other list.
- 2. Create a new empty linked list, zipped\_list, and a dummy node, tail, pointing to the head of the new list.
- 3. While both list1 and list2 are not empty, repeat steps 4-5.
- 4. Append the current node of list1 to the tail of the new list.
- 5. Append the current node of list2 to the tail of the new list.
- 6. If there are any remaining nodes in list1 or list2, append them to the tail of the new list.
- 7. Return the head of the new list, which is the next node after the dummy node.

# Time & Space Complexity

O(n) The time comp

• The time complexity of this algorithm is O(n), where n is the length of the longer input list.

O(1) Space Complexity:

• The space complexity of this algorithm is O(1), as we only create a constant number of additional nodes to hold the zipped list.

```
def zip_lists(list1, list2):
         if not list1:
            return list2
 3
        if not list2:
            return list1
 6
         # create a dummy node to start the new list
        dummy = Node(None)
         tail = dummy
10
         while list1 and list2:
11
12
            # add the current nodes from both lists to
    the new list
            tail.next = list1
13
14
            list1 = list1.next
            tail = tail.next
15
16
            tail.next = list2
17
            list2 = list2.next
18
            tail = tail.next
19
20
         # add any remaining nodes from the input lists
21
    to the new list
         if list1:
22
            tail.next = list1
23
24
        if list2:
            tail.next = list2
25
26
        # return the new list
27
         return dummy.next
28
```