

T.C.  $O(n)$   
S.C.  $O(1)$

# Leetcode Daily Challenge

04/04/2022



problem

Swapping Nodes in a  
Linked List

problem liked by  
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difficulty  
**Medium**

est. time  
**10-15 min**

Let's build **Intuition**

can be asked in...

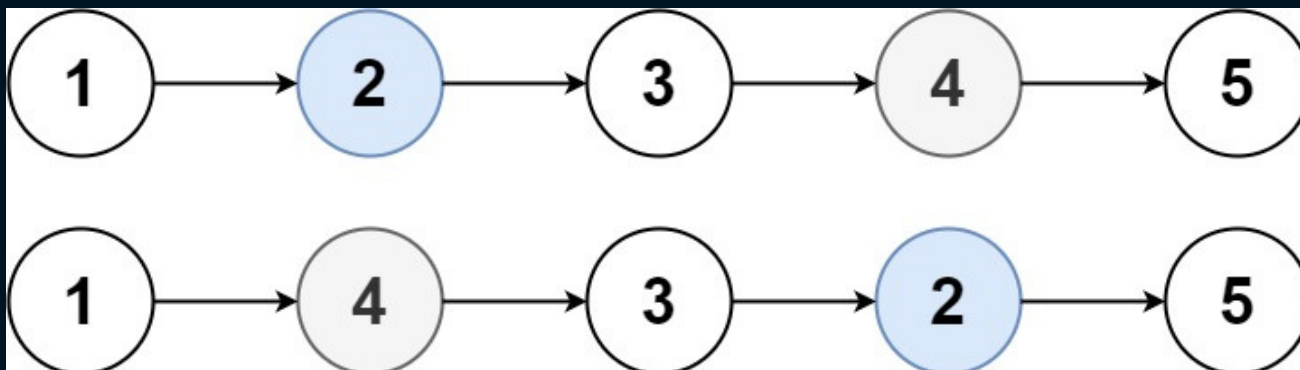


**65%**  
Accuracy

# Statement

## Description

- You are given the head of a linked list, and an integer  $k$ .
- Return the head of the linked list after swapping the values of the  $k$ th node from the beginning and the  $k$ th node from the end (the list is 1-indexed)



i/p

head = [1,2,3,4,5],  $k = 2$

o/p

[1,4,3,2,5]

# Observation

i/p

head = [1,2,3,4,5], k = 2

o/p

[1,4,3,2,5]

Ruyank: Good morning Bhaiyaa, can we discuss today's problem ?

Bhaiyaa: Hey Ruyank, we can but let's keep it short !

First tell me what is asked & what is given in problem ?

Ruyank: Bhaiyaa, we are given a Linked List and integer K, we want to swap the Kth node from start & Kth node from end

Bhaiyaa: Now what is your initial approach ?

Ruyank: Bhaiyaa, obviously we want to swap 2 nodes, but instead of swapping **nodes** we can swap their **values** & we are done

Bhaiyaa: But even to swap their values you have to store those 2 Nodes somewhere & how will you do that ?

# Observation

i/p

head = [1,2,3,4,5], k = 2

o/p

[1,4,3,2,5]

Ruyank: Bhaiyaa, I'll use 2 variable '**start**' & '**end**'

start will point Kth value from start & end will point Kth value from end

Bhaiyaa: To get Kth value from start you will run a loop for K-1 iterations to reach Kth node but how would you get Kth from end ?

[1 2 3 4 5], k = 2  
          ↑  
      **start**

Ruyank:

- Bhaiyaa, I'll get the **length of List** (1 loop), here len = 5
- Then as I can observe from given List is that Kth node from end is actually **(length-k+1)th node from start** i.e. 2nd node from end is (5-2+1) = 4th node from start(in above testcase).
- So I'll run a loop for **(length-k)** iterations & store Kth from end in end variable

[1 2 3 4 5], k = 2  
      ↑          ↑  
   **start**      **end**

Finally **swap(start->val, end->val)** & return the head

# Observation

Till now from 'Bhaiyaa' & 'Ruyank's conversation what we got

- 1) Iterate for K-1 iteration & store start node
- 2) Calculate length of List in one loop
- 3) Iterate for (len-K) & store end node
- 4) swap(start->val, end->val)

Bhaiyaa: Ruyank, your solution is good but you are running 3 loops, can you come up with a **one pass** & single loop solution ?

Ruyank: I'm not getting it bhaiyaa, can you help plssss!!!

Bhaiyaa: Let's start with 'end' node first, so distance of end node from last node is **K-1**

[1 2 3 4 5], k = 2

↑      ↑

**end**   **last**

distance(last-end)  
= 1 = K-1 = 2-1

So to get this configuration 1st move your last node to k-1 position from beginning & then move end & last both nodes 1 by 1 (as it will maintain the dist. b/w last & end -> k-1) & the moment you last node reaches end, your end node would have reached its correct position

Ruyank: And bhaiyaa, we will know the last node has really reached the end of list when '**last->next == NULL**'

# Observation

[1 2 3 4 5], k = 2

↑  
last, end

initially

[1 2 3 4 5], k = 2

↑ ↑  
end last

last has moved to k-1 positions

[1 2 3 4 5], k = 2

↑ ↑  
end last

move both nodes 1 by 1 till last->next != NULL & your end node will reach it's correct position

Ruyank: Bhaiyaa, I can sense that above thing I can do in 1 pass & 1 loop with few conditions but we also need start node which points Kth node from start ?

Bhaiyaa: Kth node from start means distance from 1st node or head node would be K-1

Ruyank: Wait wait, I got it bhaiyaa, we already moved **last node to K-1 position**(initially) so that would be our start node as well

# Observation

[1 2 3 4 5], k = 2

initially

↑  
last, end, start

[1 2 3 4 5], k = 2

last has moved to k-1 positions

↑ ↑  
end last, start

[1 2 3 4 5], k = 2

move both nodes 1 by 1 till  
last->next != NULL & your end  
node will reach it's correct  
position

↑ ↑ ↑  
start end last

Bhaiyaa: Ruyank, so finally you got you start & end nodes, now what's remaining.

Ruyank: swap(start->val, end->val)



```
class Solution {
public:
    ListNode* swapNodes(ListNode* head, int k) {

        ListNode* start = head;
        ListNode* end    = head;
        ListNode* last   = head;

        while(last->next != NULL) {
            if(k <= 1) {
                end = end->next;
            } else {
                k--;
                start = start->next;
            }
            last = last->next;
        }

        swap(start->val, end-> val);
        return head;
    }
};
```

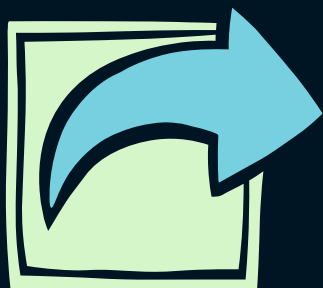




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