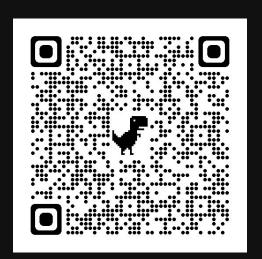
ACM Fall 2021 CSIP 11







Introduction

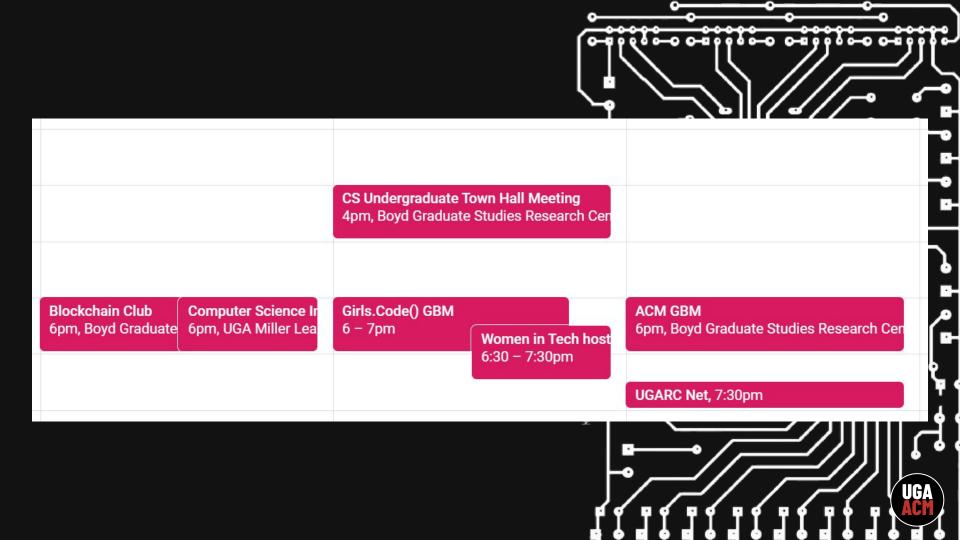












Julien en ment de le marche de MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES

Upcoming Events











Virtual Diversity & Inclusion Recruiting Quick Chats

November 10, 2021

5:00PM - 7:00PM

Pre-registration via Handshake is required. For more information, visit bit.ly/diversity_inclusionevents

Connect with employers via Zoom and gain professional development while learning how their companies value diverse talent. You will also learn about open jobs & internships they have available and have the opportunity to connect through a series of group networking sessions.



COMPUTER SCIENCE TOWN HALL

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 4-5PM BOYD 306 ACM & GIRLS.CODE() ENCOURAGE YOU TO ATTEND!

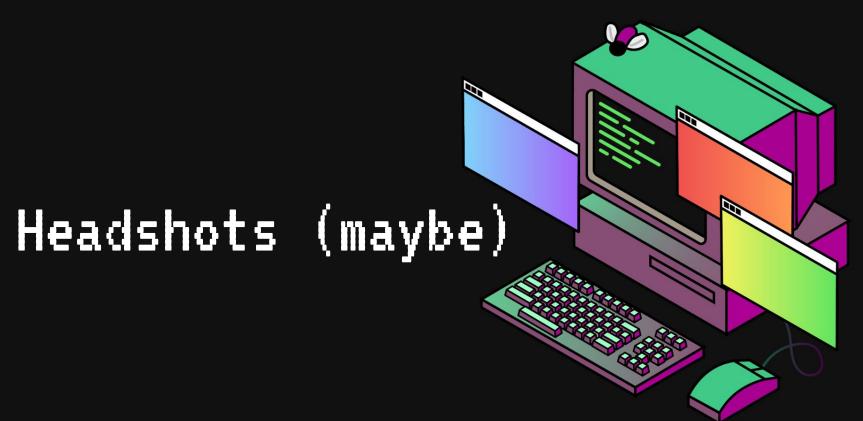
DESCRIPTION

The goal of the meeting is to discuss the state of the department and provide a place to voice your concerns and ask questions. The department would love to hear about things that they do really well and areas where they can improve. Dr. Taha (department head) and Dr. Barnes (undergraduate coordinator) will be present at the meeting.



Department of Computer Science
Franklin College of Arts and Sciences
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

FIM GIRLS.CODE()





Practice





141. Linked List Cycle

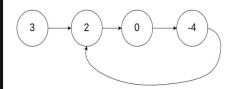
Easy △ 5964 ♀ 680 ♡ Add to List ☐ Share

Given head, the head of a linked list, determine if the linked list has a cycle in it.

There is a cycle in a linked list if there is some node in the list that can be reached again by continuously following the <code>next</code> pointer. Internally, <code>pos</code> is used to denote the index of the node that tail's <code>next</code> pointer is connected to. **Note that** <code>pos</code> is not passed as a parameter.

Return true if there is a cycle in the linked list. Otherwise, return false.

Example 1:



Input: head = [3,2,0,-4], pos = 1

Output: true

Explanation: There is a cycle in the linked list, where the tail connects to the 1st node (0-indexed).



Example 2:



Input: head = [1,2], pos = 0

Output: true

Explanation: There is a cycle in the linked list, where the tail connects to the 0th node.

Example 3:

1

Input: head = [1], pos = -1

Output: false

Explanation: There is no cycle in the linked list.

Constraints:

- The number of the nodes in the list is in the range [0, 104].
- $-10^5 \le Node.val \le 10^5$
- pos is -1 or a valid index in the linked-list.

Follow up: Can you solve it using O(1) (i.e. constant) memory?

70. Climbing Stairs √D 266 ✓ Add to List ☐ Share 0-10000-0-0 You are climbing a staircase. It takes n steps to reach the top. Each time you can either climb 1 or 2 steps. In how many distinct ways can you climb to the top? Example 1: Input: n = 2Output: 2 Explanation: There are two ways to climb to the top. 1. 1 step + 1 step 2. 2 steps Example 2: Input: n = 3 Output: 3 Explanation: There are three ways to climb to the top. 1. 1 step + 1 step + 1 step 2. 1 step + 2 steps 3. 2 steps + 1 step Constraints: • 1 <= n <= 45

Conclusion





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