# **Swap Nodes in Pairs**

### **Leetcode 24.Swap Nodes in Pairs**

Given alinked list, swap every two adjacent nodes and return its head.

You may **not** modify the values in the list's nodes, only nodes itself may be changed.

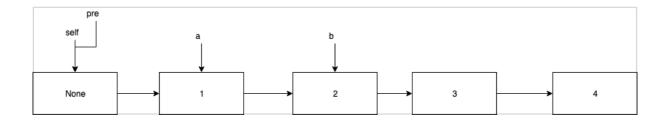
## Example:

```
Given 1->2->3->4, you should return the list as 2->1->4->3
```

```
#Author:kilien
#Leetcode 24. Swap Nodes in Pairs
#思路: 定义哨兵节点, 互换相邻节点及后继节点, 详见图解
#time:0(n) space:0(n)
# Definition for singly-linked list.
# class ListNode:
     def __init__(self, x):
        self.val = x
         self.next = None
class Solution:
   def swapPairs(self, head: ListNode) -> ListNode:
        pre, pre.next = self, head
       while pre.next and pre.next.next:
           a = pre.next
           b = a.next
           pre.next, b.next, a.next = b, a, b.next
           pre = a
        return self.next
```

#### 初始状态:

```
pre代表ListNode对象,指向自身None;
pre后继节点为head,即第一个节点
后续定义两个指针变量:a,b
a指向pre的后继节点
b指向a指针的后继节点,即value为2的节点
```



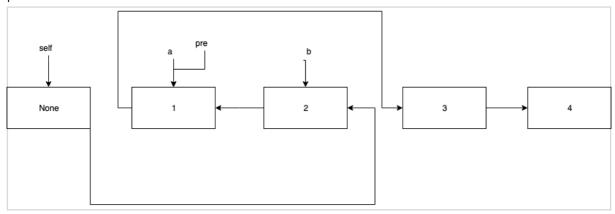
## 第一次循环:

将pre的后继指针指向b指针的节点,即value为2的节点

将b的后继指针指向a指针的节点,即value为1的节点

将a的后继指针指向b指针的后继指针所指节点,即value为3的节点

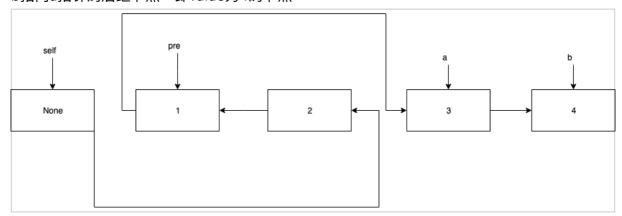
pre指针赋值为a指针所在位置



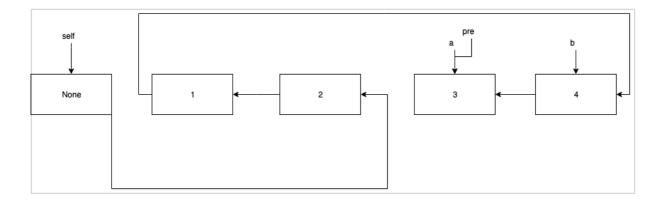
## 第一次循环:

a指向pre的后继节点,即value为3的节点

b指向a指针的后继节点,即value为4的节点



将pre的后继指针指向b指针的节点,即value为4的节点 将b的后继指针指向a指针的节点,即value为3的节点 将a的后继指针指向b指针的后继指针所指节点,即尾节点None pre指针赋值为a指针所在位置



#algorithm#