

DAA SESSION-7

LEETCODE QUESTION-876:-

Problem List

Description Editorial Solutions Submissions Note


876. Middle of the Linked List

Easy Topics Companies

Given the `head` of a singly linked list, return the *middle node* of the linked list.

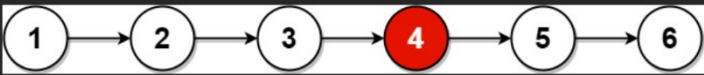
If there are two middle nodes, return the **second middle** node.

Example 1:



Input: `head = [1,2,3,4,5]`
Output: `[3,4,5]`
Explanation: The middle node of the list is node 3.

Example 2:



Input: `head = [1,2,3,4,5,6]`
Output: `[4,5,6]`
Explanation: Since the list has two middle nodes with values 3 and 4, we

13K 250 151 Online

Code Accepted

All Submissions

Accepted 36 / 36 testcases passed

NIKET submitted at Jan 19, 2026 16:12

Editorial Solution

Runtime

0 ms Beats 100.00%

Analyze Complexity

Memory

10.02 MB Beats 25.07%

Testcase

Test Result

You must run your code first

LEETCODE QUESTION-141:-

Problem List

141. Linked List Cycle

Solved

Easy

Topics

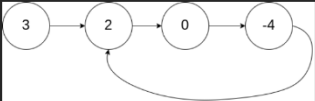
Companies

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 `next` pointer. Internally, `pos` is used to denote the index of the node that tail's `next` pointer is connected to. **Note that** `pos` 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:



Code

Accepted

All Submissions

Accepted 29 / 29 testcases passed

NIKET submitted at Jan 19, 2026 16:13

Editorial

Solution

Runtime

12 ms | Beats 40.75%

Analyze Complexity

Memory

11.77 MB | Beats 80.02%

Bar chart showing performance comparison with other users. The chart has a y-axis from 0% to 40% and several bars of varying heights. The user's performance is highlighted with a bar reaching approximately 30%.

Testcase

Test Result

You must run your code first

17.3K

484

255 Online

LEETCODE QUESTION-142:-

Problem List

142. Linked List Cycle II

Solved

Medium

Topics

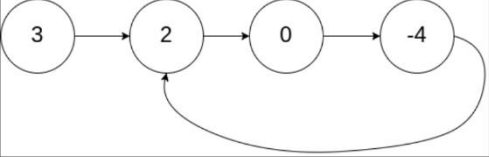
Companies

Given the `head` of a linked list, return the node where the cycle begins. If there is no cycle, return `null`.

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 `next` pointer. Internally, `pos` is used to denote the index of the node that tail's `next` pointer is connected to (0-indexed). It is `-1` if there is no cycle. **Note that `pos` is not passed as a parameter.**

Do not modify the linked list.

Example 1:



```
graph LR; 3((3)) --> 2((2)); 2 --> 0((0)); 0 --> -4((-4)); -4 --> 2;
```

Input: `head = [3,2,0,-4], pos = 1`
Output: tail connects to node index 1
Explanation: There is a cycle in the linked list, where tail connects to the second node.

15K 250 122 Online

Code

Accepted

All Submissions

Accepted 18 / 18 testcases passed

NIKET submitted at Jan 19, 2026 21:22

Editorial

Solution

Runtime

3 ms | Beats 98.25%

Analyze Complexity

Memory

11.21 MB | Beats 83.40%

Bar chart showing performance comparison across various languages.

Testcase

Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3

Input

head = [3,2,0,-4]

LEETCODE QUESTION-206:-

Problem List

Submit

0

Premium

Description

Editorial

Solutions

Note

Submissions

206. Reverse Linked List

Given the `head` of a singly linked list, reverse the list, and return *the reversed list*.

Example 1:

Input: `head = [1,2,3,4,5]`
Output: `[5,4,3,2,1]`

Example 2:

24.1K

384

439 Online

Code

Accepted

All Submissions

Accepted 28 / 28 testcases passed
NIKET submitted at Jan 19, 2026 21:46

Runtime

Memory

0 ms | Beats 100.00%
13.52 MB | Beats 18.08%

Analyze Complexity

Testcase | Test Result

You must run your code first