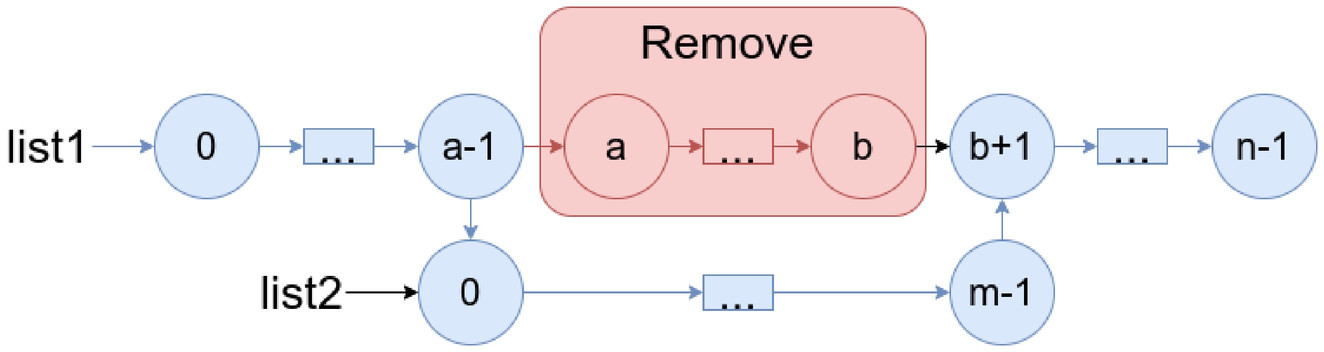
1669. Merge in Between Linked Lists

You are given two linked lists: `list1` and `list2` of sizes `n` and `m` respectively.

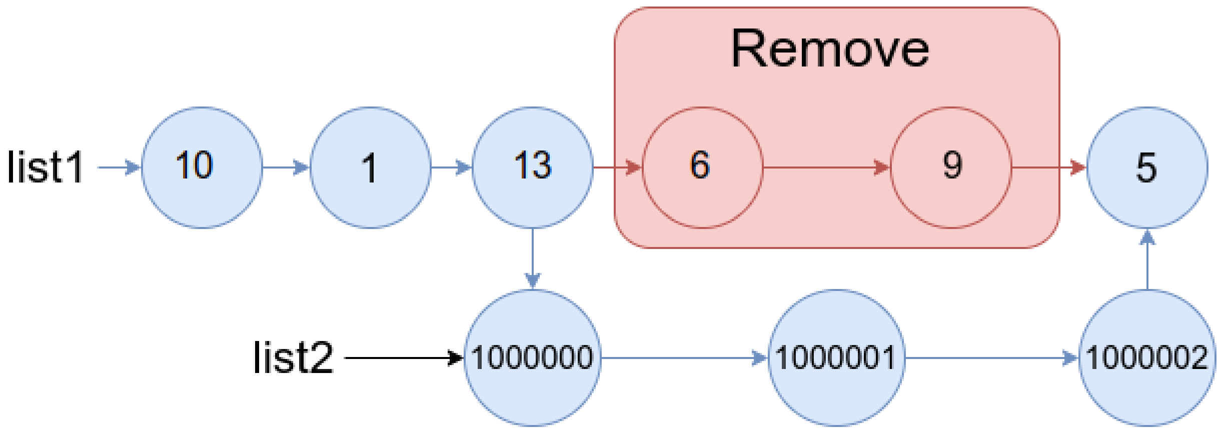
Remove `list1`'s nodes from the `ath` node to the `bth` node, and put `list2` in their place.

The blue edges and nodes in the following figure indicate the result:



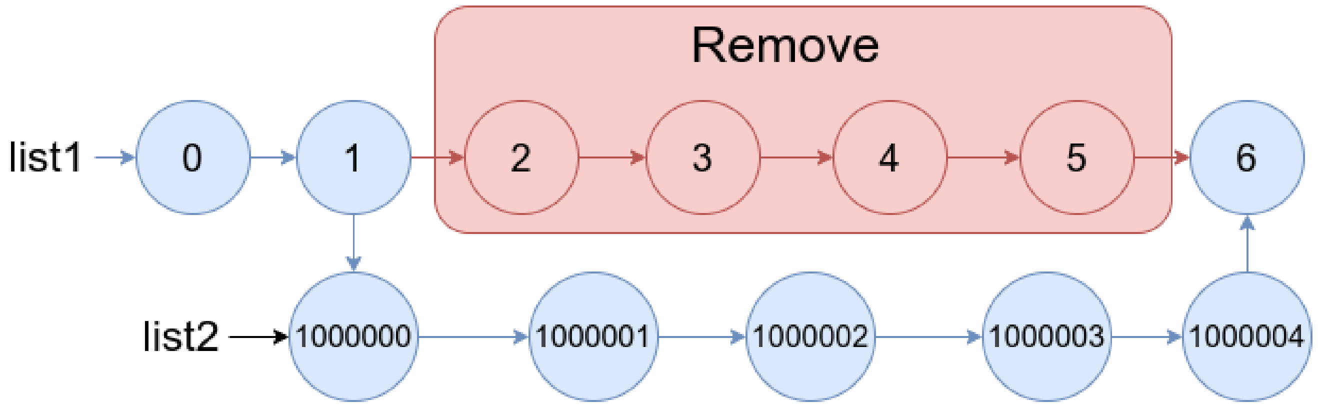
Build the result list and return its head.

Example 1:



Input: list1 = [10,1,13,6,9,5], a = 3, b = 4, list2 = [1000000,1000001,1000002]
Output: [10,1,13,1000000,1000001,1000002,5]
Explanation: We remove the nodes 3 and 4 and put the entire list2 in their place. The blue edges and nodes in the above figure indicate the result.

Example 2:



Input: list1 = [0,1,2,3,4,5,6], a = 2, b = 5, list2 = [1000000,1000001,1000002,1000003,1000004]
Output: [0,1,1000000,1000001,1000002,1000003,1000004,6]
Explanation: The blue edges and nodes in the above figure indicate the result.

Constraints:

- `3 ≤ list1.length ≤ 104`
- `1 ≤ a ≤ b < list1.length - 1`
- `1 ≤ list2.length ≤ 104`

```
class Solution {
    public ListNode mergeInBetween(ListNode list1, int a, int b, ListNode
list2) {
        ListNode currNode = list1;
        int index = 0;

        while (index < a - 1) {
            currNode = currNode.next;
            index++;
        }

        ListNode front = currNode;

        while (index < b + 1) {
            currNode = currNode.next;
            index++;
        }

        ListNode rear = currNode;
        ListNode secondListTail = list2, secondListHead = list2;

        while (secondListTail.next != null) {
            secondListTail = secondListTail.next;
        }

        front.next = secondListHead;
        secondListTail.next = rear;
        return list1;
    }
}
```