剑指Offer 24 反转链表

```
Label: 链表 双指针 递归
反转一个单链表。
输入: 1->2->3->4->5->NULL
输出: 5->4->3->2->1->NULL
```

• List (用栈也是一样)

```
/**
* Definition for singly-linked list.
 * public class ListNode {
      int val;
      ListNode next;
      ListNode(int x) { val = x; }
 * }
*/
class Solution {
    public ListNode reverseList(ListNode head) {
        if (head == null || head.next == null) {
            return head;
        }
        List<ListNode> list = new ArrayList<>();
        while (head != null) {
            list.add(head);
            head = head.next;
        }
        for(int i = list.size() - 1; i > 0 ; i--) {
           list.get(i).next = list.get(i-1);
        }
        list.get(0).next = null;
        return list.get(list.size()-1);
   }
}
```

```
class Solution {
   public ListNode reverseList(ListNode head) {
       if (head == null || head.next == null) {
           return head;
       }
       ListNode curr = head; // 1
       ListNode prev = null; // 保存新链表的 next
       while (curr != null) {
           ListNode next = curr.next; // next = 2 保存原链表的next
           curr.next = prev; // 1->null 反转
           prev = curr; // prev = 1 将当前结点置位 pre
          curr = next; // curr = 2 将下一轮的curr置位之前保存的原链表的nxext
       }
       return prev;
   }
}
```

• 递归

```
class Solution {
    public ListNode reverseList(ListNode head) {
        if(head == null || head.next == null) {
            return head;
        }
        ListNode reverseHead = reverseList(head.next); // 要一直返回,这个值从最底
        E开始就是不变的
        head.next.next = head;
        head.next = null; // 防止 顶层 出现 cycle
        return reverseHead;
    }
}
```

• 容器 API 反转 (再修改指针)

```
class Solution {
   ListNode reverseList(ListNode head) {
           if (head == null || head.next == null) {
               return head;
           }
           ArrayList<ListNode> arrayList = new ArrayList<>();
           ListNode curr = head;
           // 1.加到数组中
           while (curr != null) {
               arrayList.add(curr);
               curr = curr.next;
           }
           // 2.利用容器自身API反转(不反转,倒序遍历list也可以)
           Collections.reverse(arrayList);
           // 3.再次遍历修改指针
           int len = arrayList.size();
           for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
               ListNode currNode = arrayList.get(i);
               if (i < len - 1)
                   currNode.next = arrayList.get(i + 1);
               else
                   currNode.next = null;
           }
           //返回反转之后的头指针
           return arrayList.get(0);
       }
}
```

• 双端队列 (遍历直接创建新节点)

```
class Solution {
   public ListNode reverseList(ListNode head) {
       if (head == null || head.next == null) {
           return head;
       }
       // 创建一个双端队列
       Deque<ListNode> tempDeque = new ArrayDeque<>();
       ListNode curNode = head;
       while (curNode != null) {
           tempDeque.addLast(curNode);
           curNode = curNode.next;
       }
      // 创建一个ListNode对象保存需要返回的链表
       ListNode resNode = new ListNode(0);
       ListNode newHead = resNode;
       // 遍历 创建新节点
       while (tempDeque.size() != 0) {
           resNode.next = new ListNode(tempDeque.pollLast().val); // 直接创建新节
点
           // 将resNode指针往后移动
           resNode = resNode.next;
       }
       return newHead.next;
   }
}
```