

# Swap two Nodes of LL

**Problem Level:** Medium

## Problem Description:

Given a singly linked list of integers along with two integers, 'i,' and 'j.' Swap the nodes that are present at the 'i-th' and 'j-th' positions.

### Sample Input 1:

1 (number of test cases)

3 4 5 2 6 1 9 -1

3 4

### Sample Output 1:

3 4 5 6 2 1 9

## Approach to be followed:

We need to maintain 4 variables in this problem. What we can do is maintain the p1, c1 , p2 and c2 node variables that would store the address of the two nodes to be swapped and their previous nodes. Let's assume that i is smaller than j or assign the smaller value to i and greater one to j.

The basic idea behind swapping the nodes will be:

S. No.	Step	Operation
1.	Take the jth node to ith position.	p1.next = c2
2.	Take the ith node to jth position.	p2.next = c1
3.	Create a temporary node variable to store the node next to c2.	temp=c2.next
4.	Update the next of c2.	c2.next = c1.next
5.	Update the next of c1.	c1.next=temp

## Some cases that we need to take care of:

(We are taking  $i$  as the smaller number and  $j$  as the bigger one, and that all the 4 variables  $p1, c1, p2$  and  $c2$  can be traversed by the learner)

### 1. $i==0$

In this case, there wouldn't be any  $p1$  variable, and we need to update the head as well. Operations to be performed in this case:

- $p2.next=c1$
- $temp=c1.next$
- $c1.next=c2.next$
- $c2.next=temp$
- $head=c2$

### 2. $i==0$ and $j==1$

For this case, we have to update the next carefully. Also, head would be updated:

- $head=c2$
- $temp=c2.next$
- $c2.next=c1$
- $c1.next=temp$

### 3. $j-i=1$

This means both the nodes are alternate, which means  $p2$  and  $c1$  will be the same node. Carefully update the next variables.

- $p1.next=c2$
- $temp=c2.next$
- $c2.next=c1$
- $c1.next=temp$

### 4. All other conditions

Swap the nodes like we discussed earlier:

- $p1.next=c2$
- $p2.next=c1$
- $temp=c2.next$
- $c2.next=c1.next$
- $c1.next=temp$

## Pseudocode:

```
function swapNodes( head, i, j){
    // Initialize x and y as the minimum and maximum value of i and j.
    Initialize x=minimum of (i,j)
    Initialize y=maximum of (i,j)
    Initialize p1=head
    Initialize p2=head
    Initialize c1=head
    Initialize c2=head
    // If x is 0
    if(x==0):
```

```

c1=head
// If y is 1, that is x is 0 and y-x is 1.
if(y==1):
    c2=head->next
    head=c2
    Initialize temp=c2->next
    c2->next=c1
    c1->next=temp

// Only x is 0.
else:

    while(y!=1):
        p2=p2->next
        y--

    c2=p2->next
    p2->next=c1
    Initialize temp=c1->next
    c1->next=c2->next
    c2->next=temp
    head=c2

// If y-x is 1. That is both the nodes are alternate.
else if(y-x==1):
    // Traverse to the xth node of the Linked list
    while(x!=1):
        p1=p1->next
        x--

    c1=p1->next
    c2=c1->next
    p1->next=c2
    Initialize temp=c2->next
    c2->next=c1
    c1->next=temp

// All other cases.
else:

    while(x!=1):
        p1=p1->next
        x--

    c1=p1->next
    while(y!=1):
        p2=p2->next
        y--

// This traversing step can be done more optimally by using a single loop for p1 and p2

```

```

c2=p2->next
p1->next=c2
p2->next=c1
Initialize temp=c2->next
c2->next=c1->next
c1->next=temp

```

```

return head

```

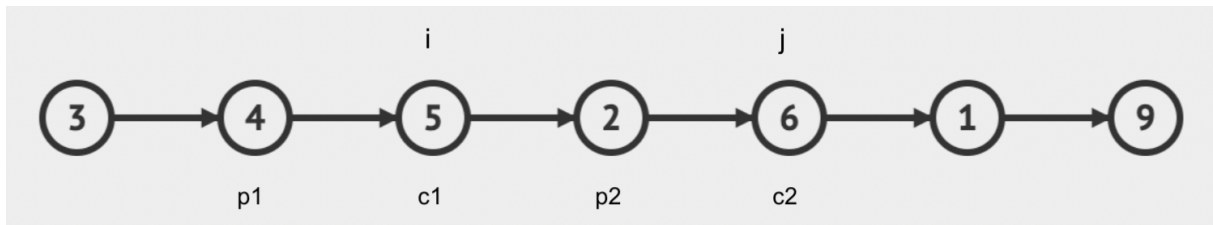
```

}

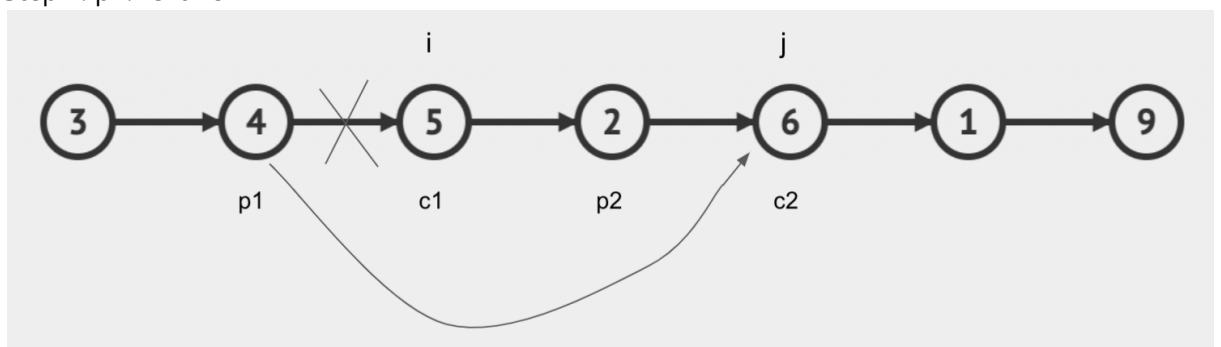
```

## Dry Run:

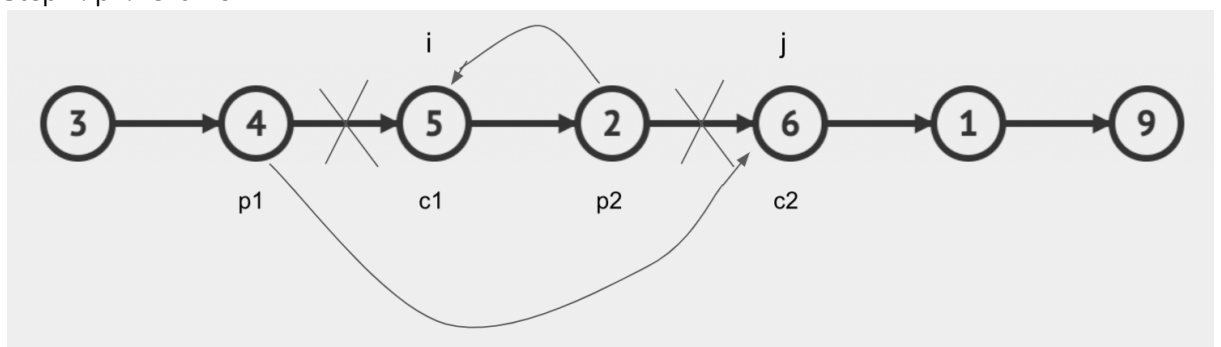
Input:  
3 4 5 2 6 1 9 -1  
2 4



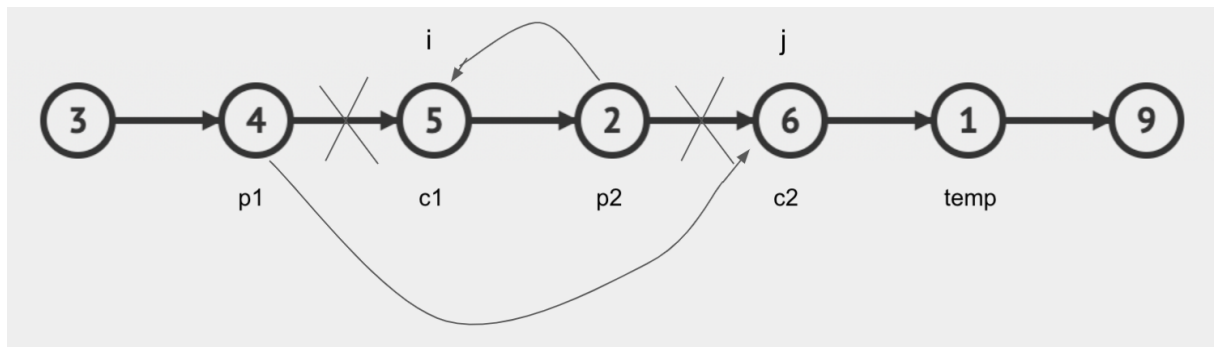
1. Step 1: p1.next= c2



2. Step 2: p2.next = c1

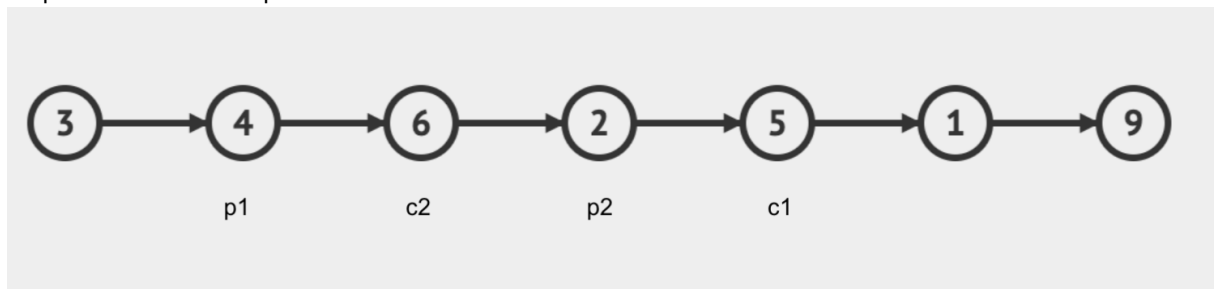


3. Step 3: temp =c2->next



4. Step 4:  $c2.next = c1.next$

5. Step 5:  $c1.next = temp$



**Time Complexity:**  $O(N)$ , where **N** denotes the number of nodes in the Linked List.