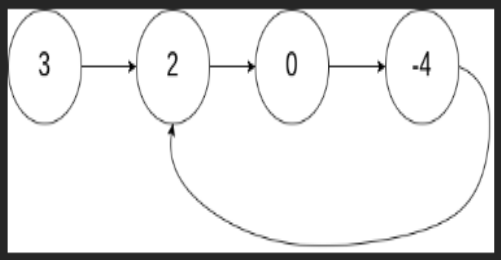
Given `head`, the head of a linked list, determine if the linked list has a cycle in it.

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**.

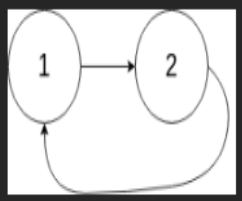
Return `true` *if there is a cycle in the linked list*. Otherwise, return `false`.

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:




```
Input: head = [1,2], pos = 0
Output: true
```

Code

C Auto

```c
/**
 * Definition for singly-linked list.
 * struct ListNode {
 *     int val;
 *     struct ListNode *next;
 * };
 */
bool hasCycle(struct ListNode *head) {
    struct ListNode *s=head;
    struct ListNode *f=head;
    while(f!=NULL && f->next!=NULL){
        f=f->next->next;
        if(f==s)return true;
        s=s->next;
    }
    return false;
}
```

Saved