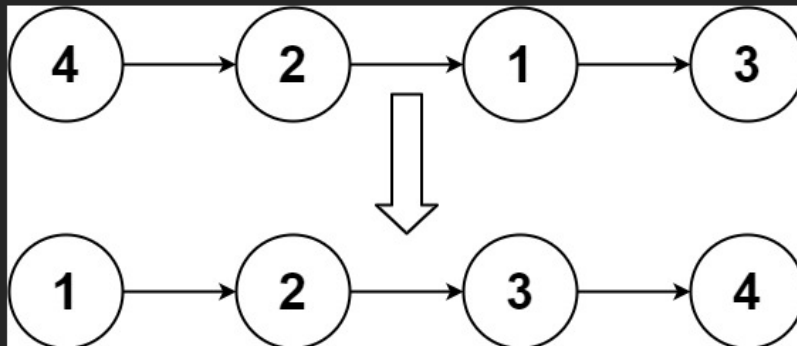


Given the `head` of a linked list, return *the list after sorting it in **ascending order***.

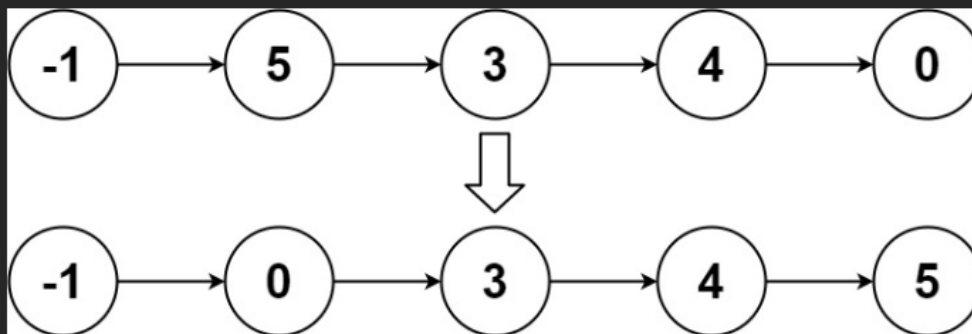
**Example 1:**



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

**Output:** `[1,2,3,4]`

**Example 2:**



**Input:** `head = [-1,5,3,4,0]`

**Output:** `[-1,0,3,4,5]`

**Example 3:**

**Input:** `head = []`

**Output:** `[]`

**Constraints:**

- The number of nodes in the list is in the range `[0, 5 * 104]`.
- `-105 <= Node.val <= 105`

## </> Code

C ▾ 🔒 Auto

```
1  /**
2   * Definition for singly-linked list.
3   * struct ListNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     struct ListNode *next;
6   * };
7   */
8  struct ListNode* sortList(struct ListNode* head) {
9      if (head == NULL || head->next == NULL)
10         return head;
11
12     struct ListNode *slow = head, *fast = head, *prev = NULL;
13
14     while (fast != NULL && fast->next != NULL) {
15         prev = slow;
16         slow = slow->next;
17         fast = fast->next->next;
18     }
19
20     prev->next = NULL;
21
22     struct ListNode* left = sortList(head);
23     struct ListNode* right = sortList(slow);
24
25     struct ListNode dummy;
26     struct ListNode* tail = &dummy;
27     dummy.next = NULL;
28
29     while (left && right) {
30         if (left->val <= right->val) {
31             tail->next = left;
32             left = left->next;
33         } else {
34             tail->next = right;
35             right = right->next;
36         }
37         tail = tail->next;
38     }
39
40     tail->next = (left) ? left : right;
41
42     return dummy.next;
43 }
44
```

 Code

☒ Testcase |  Test Result

**Accepted** Runtime: 0 ms

☒ Case 1

☒ Case 2

☒ Case 3

Input


```
head =  
[4,2,1,3]
```

Output

```
[1,2,3,4]
```

Expected

```
[1,2,3,4]
```

 [Contribute a testcase](#)