





Solution Review: Detect Loop in a Linked List

This review provides a detailed analysis of the different ways to solve the Detect a Loop in a Linked List challenge.



- Solution: Floyd's Cycle-Finding Algorithm
 - Time Complexity

Solution: Floyd's Cycle-Finding Algorithm

```
from LinkedList import LinkedList
main.py
                                 # Floyd's Cycle Finding Algorithm
                                 def detect_loop(lst):
LinkedList.py
                                     # Keep two iterators
                                     onestep = lst.get_head()
Node.py
                                     twostep = lst.get_head()
                                     while onestep and twostep and twostep.next_element:
                                         onestep = onestep.next_element # Moves one node at a time
                                         twostep = twostep.next element.next element # Skips a node
                                         if onestep == twostep: # Loop exists
                             10
                             11
                                             return True
                             12
                                     return False
                             13
```

```
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   lst = LinkedList()
18
19
   lst.insert_at_head(21)
   lst.insert_at_head(14)
   lst.insert_at_head(7)
21
22
23
   # Adding a loop
   head = lst.get_head()
25
   node = lst.get_head()
26
27
   for i in range(4):
        if node.next_element is None:
28
                                                             []
```

This is perhaps the fastest algorithm for detecting a linked list loop. We keep track of two iterators, onestep and twostep.

onestep moves forward one node at a time, while twostep iterates over two nodes. In this way, twostep is the faster iterator.

By principle, if a loop exists, the two iterators will meet. Whenever this condition is fulfilled, the function returns True.

Time Complexity

We iterate the list once. On average, lookup in a list takes O(1) time, which makes the total running time of this solution O(n). However, if we use sets in place of lists to store visited nodes , then a single look-up may take O(n) time. This can cause the algorithm to take O(n) time.

Note: The solution above has another approach that uses sets. We will cover that approach in Hashing Chapter: Challenge 10 (https://www.educative.io/courses/data-structures-in-python-an-interview-refresher/3w7qnvl7rEQ)

In the next lesson, we'll figure out a way to find the middle node in a linked list.

