





## Solution Review: Reverse a Linked List

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



- Solution: Iterative Pointer Manipulation
  - Time Complexity

## Solution: Iterative Pointer Manipulation #

```
from LinkedList import LinkedList
main.py
                                 from Node import Node
                                 def reverse(lst):
LinkedList.py
                                   # To reverse linked, we need to keep track of three things
                                   previous = None # Maintain track of the previous node
Node.py
                                   current = lst.get_head() # The current node
                                   next = None # The next node in the list
                              8
                              9
                                   #Reversal
                             10
                                   while current:
                                     next = current.next_element
                             11
                             12
                                     current.next element = previous
                                     previous = current
                             13
```

```
14
        current = next
15
16
        #Set the last element as the new head node
17
        lst.head_node = previous
18
      return lst
19
    lst = LinkedList()
20
   lst.insert_at_head(6)
22
   lst.insert_at_head(4)
   lst.insert_at_head(9)
   lst.insert_at_head(10)
25
    lst.print_list()
26
    reverse(lst)
27
   lst.print_list()
28
                                                                      \leftarrow
```

The brain of this solution lies in the loop which iterates through the list. For any current node, its link with the previous node is reversed and next stores the next node in the list:

- Store the current node's next\_element in next
- Set current node's next\_element to previous (reversal)
- Make the current node the new previous so that it can be used for the next iteration
- Use next to move on to the next node

In the end, we simply point the head to the last node in our loop.

## Time Complexity #

The algorithm runs in O(n) since the list is traversed once.





Hopefully, you've got a good idea of pointer manipulation by now. The next challenge will be a little trickier, so don't be afraid to test yourself.

