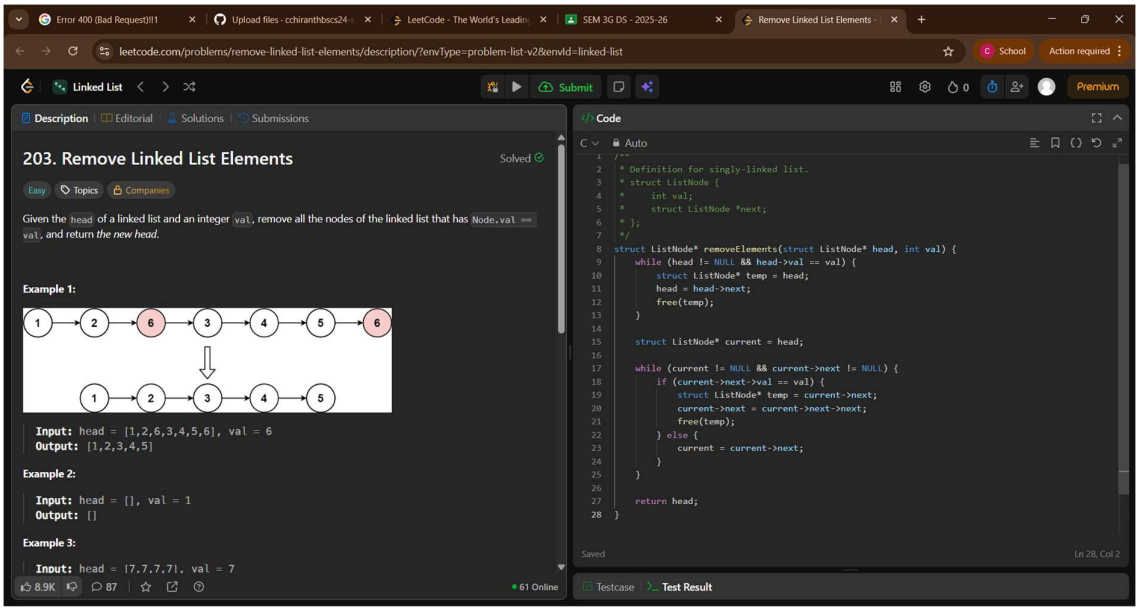
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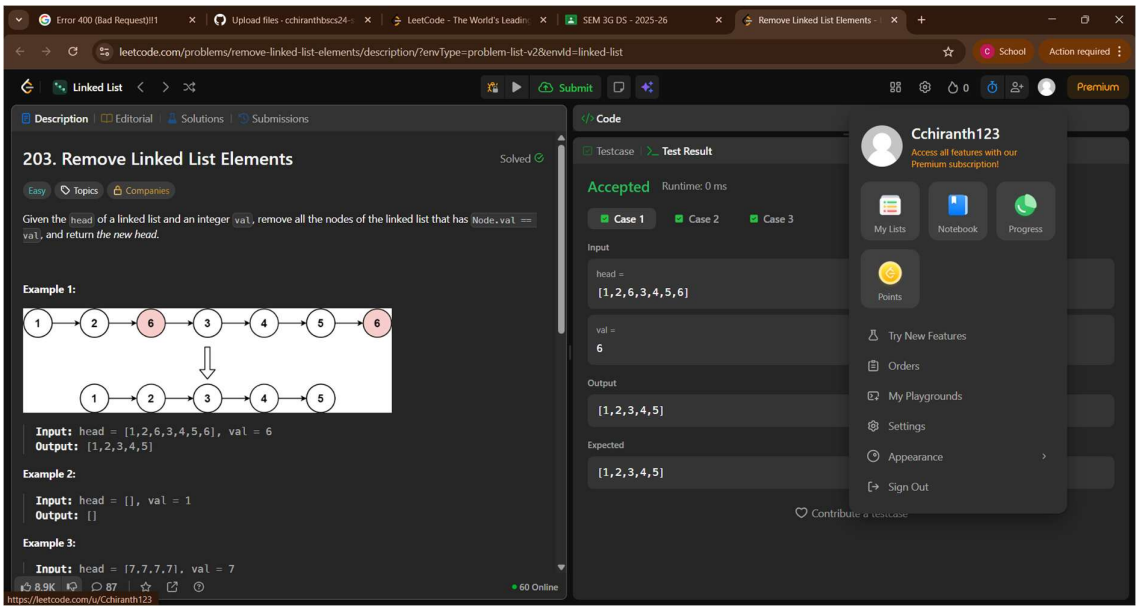
203. Remove Linked List Elements
Solved
Easy
Topics
Companies
Given the head of a linked list and an integer val, remove all the nodes of the linked list that has Node.val == val, and return the new head.
Example 1:
Input: head = [1,2,6,3,4,5,6], val = 6
Output: [1,2,3,4,5]
Example 2:
Input: head = [], val = 1
Output: []
Example 3:
Input: head = [7,7,7,7], val = 7
8.9K
87
61 Online
Code
C
Auto
/**
* Definition for singly-linked list.
* struct ListNode {
* int val;
* struct ListNode *next;
* };
*/
struct ListNode* removeElements(struct ListNode* head, int val) {
while (head != NULL && head->val == val) {
struct ListNode* temp = head;
head = head->next;
free(temp);
}
struct ListNode* current = head;
while (current != NULL && current->next != NULL) {
if (current->next->val == val) {
struct ListNode* temp = current->next;
current->next = current->next->next;
free(temp);
} else {
current = current->next;
}
}
return head;
}
Saved
Ln 28, Col 2
Testcase
Test Result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203. Remove Linked List Elements
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Easy
Topics
Companies
Given the head of a linked list and an integer val, remove all the nodes of the linked list that has Node.val == val, and return the new head.
Example 1:
Input: head = [1,2,6,3,4,5,6], val = 6
Output: [1,2,3,4,5]
Example 2:
Input: head = [], val = 1
Output: []
Example 3:
Input: head = [7,7,7,7], val = 7
8.9K
87
60 Online
https://leetcode.com/u/Cchiranth123
Code
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
head =
[1,2,6,3,4,5,6]
val =
6
Output
[1,2,3,4,5]
Expected
[1,2,3,4,5]
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leetcode.com/problems/sort-list/description/?envType=problem-list-v2&envId=linked-list

School | Action required

Linked List | Submit | Premium

Description | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

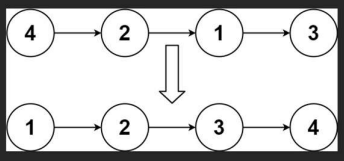
148. Sort List

Solved

Medium | Topics | Companies

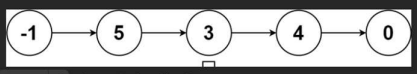
Given the `head` of a linked list, return *the list after sorting it in* ***ascending order***.

Example 1:



Input: head = [4,2,1,3]
Output: [1,2,3,4]

Example 2:



12.8K | 162 | 109 Online

Code

C | Auto

```c
struct ListNode* merge(struct ListNode* l1, struct ListNode* l2) {
    if (l1 == NULL) return l2;
    if (l2 == NULL) return l1;

    struct ListNode* head = NULL;
    struct ListNode* tail = NULL;

    while (l1 && l2) {
        struct ListNode* temp = NULL;
        if (l1->val < l2->val) {
            temp = l1;
            l1 = l1->next;
        } else {
            temp = l2;
            l2 = l2->next;
        }

        if (!head) {
            head = tail = temp;
        } else {
            tail->next = temp;
            tail = temp;
        }
    }

    if (l1) tail->next = l1;
    if (l2) tail->next = l2;

```

Saved | Ln 60, Col 1

Testcase | Test Result

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leetcode.com/problems/sort-list/description/?envType=problem-list-v2&envId=linked-list

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Description | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

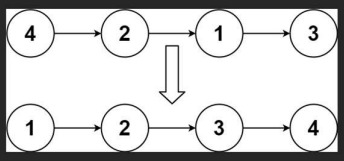
148. Sort List

Solved

Medium | Topics | Companies

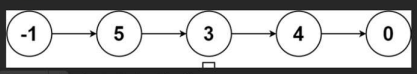
Given the head of a linked list, return the list after sorting it in ascending order.

Example 1:



Input: head = [4,2,1,3]
Output: [1,2,3,4]

Example 2:



12.8K | 162 | 110 Online

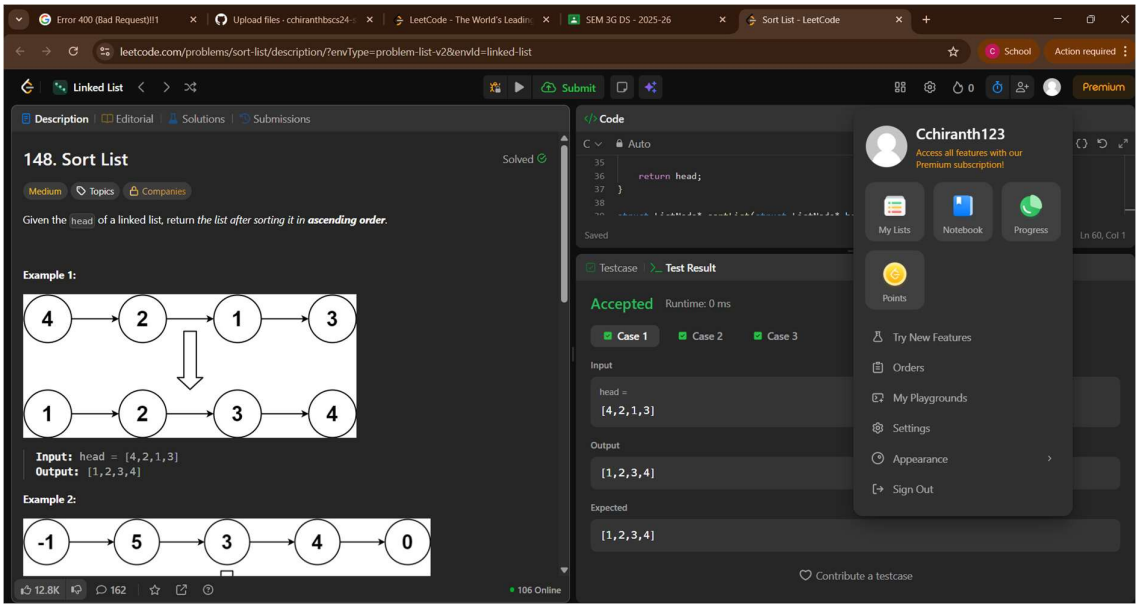
Code

C | Auto

```c

    return head;
}

struct ListNode* sortList(struct ListNode* head) {
    if (head == NULL || head->next == NULL)
        return head;

    struct ListNode* slow = head;
    struct ListNode* fast = head;
    struct ListNode* prev = NULL;

    while (fast && fast->next) {
        prev = slow;
        slow = slow->next;
        fast = fast->next->next;
    }

    prev->next = NULL;

    struct ListNode* left = sortList(head);
    struct ListNode* right = sortList(slow);

    return merge(left, right);
}

```

Saved | Ln 60, Col 1

Testcase | Test Result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148. Sort List
Solved
Medium
Topics
Companies
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:
12.8K
162
106 Online
Code
C
Auto
return head;
Saved
Ln 60, Col 1
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]
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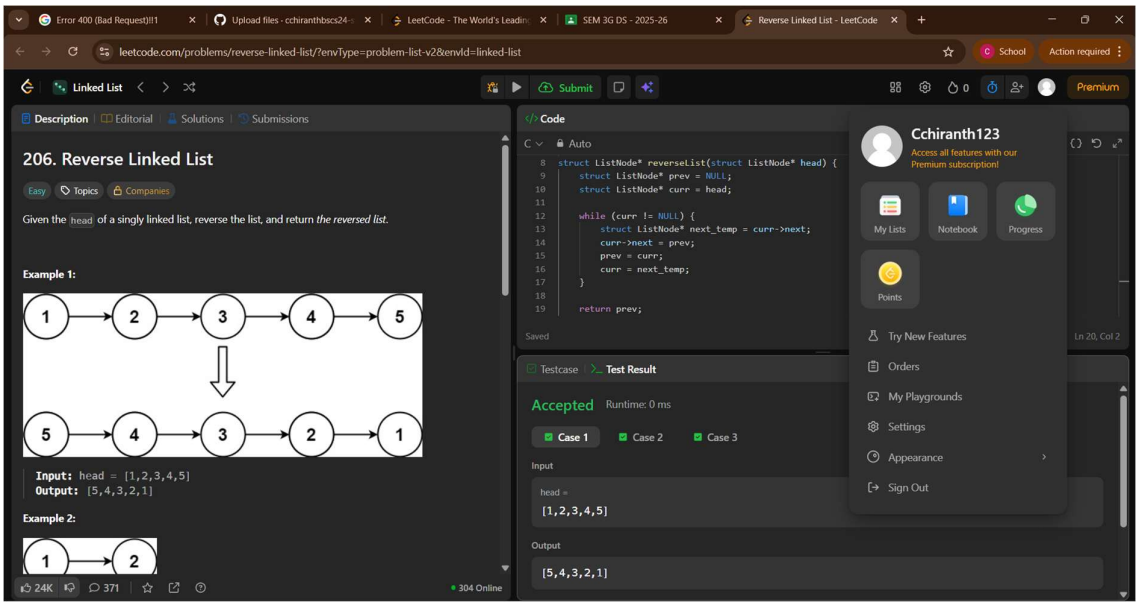
leetcode.com/problems/reverse-linked-list/?envType=problem-list-v2&envId=linked-list
Linked List
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206. Reverse Linked List
Easy
Topics
Companies
Given the head of a singly linked list, reverse the list, and return the reversed list.
Example 1:
Input: head = [1,2,3,4,5]
Output: [5,4,3,2,1]
Example 2:
24K
371
304 Online
Code
C
Auto
struct ListNode* reverseList(struct ListNode* head) {
struct ListNode* prev = NULL;
struct ListNode* curr = head;
while (curr != NULL) {
struct ListNode* next_temp = curr->next;
curr->next = prev;
prev = curr;
curr = next_temp;
}
return prev;
Saved
Ln 20, Col 2
Testcase | Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
head =
[1,2,3,4,5]
Output
[5,4,3,2,1]
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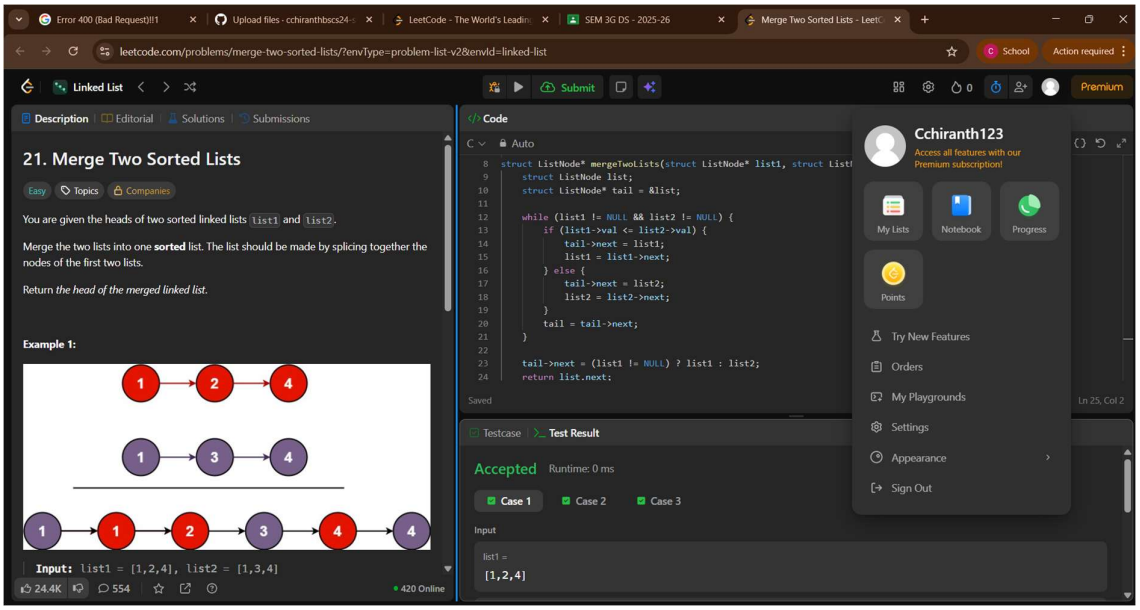
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21. Merge Two Sorted Lists
Easy
Topics
Companies
You are given the heads of two sorted linked lists list1 and list2.
Merge the two lists into one sorted list. The list should be made by splicing together the nodes of the first two lists.
Return the head of the merged linked list.
Example 1:
Input: list1 = [1,2,4], list2 = [1,3,4]
24.4K
554
420 Online
Code
C
Auto
struct ListNode* mergeTwoLists(struct ListNode* list1, struct ListNode* list2) {
struct ListNode list;
struct ListNode* tail = &list;
while (list1 != NULL && list2 != NULL) {
if (list1->val <= list2->val) {
tail->next = list1;
list1 = list1->next;
} else {
tail->next = list2;
list2 = list2->next;
}
tail = tail->next;
}
tail->next = (list1 != NULL) ? list1 : list2;
return list.next;
Saved
Ln 25, Col 2
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
list1 =
[1,2,4]
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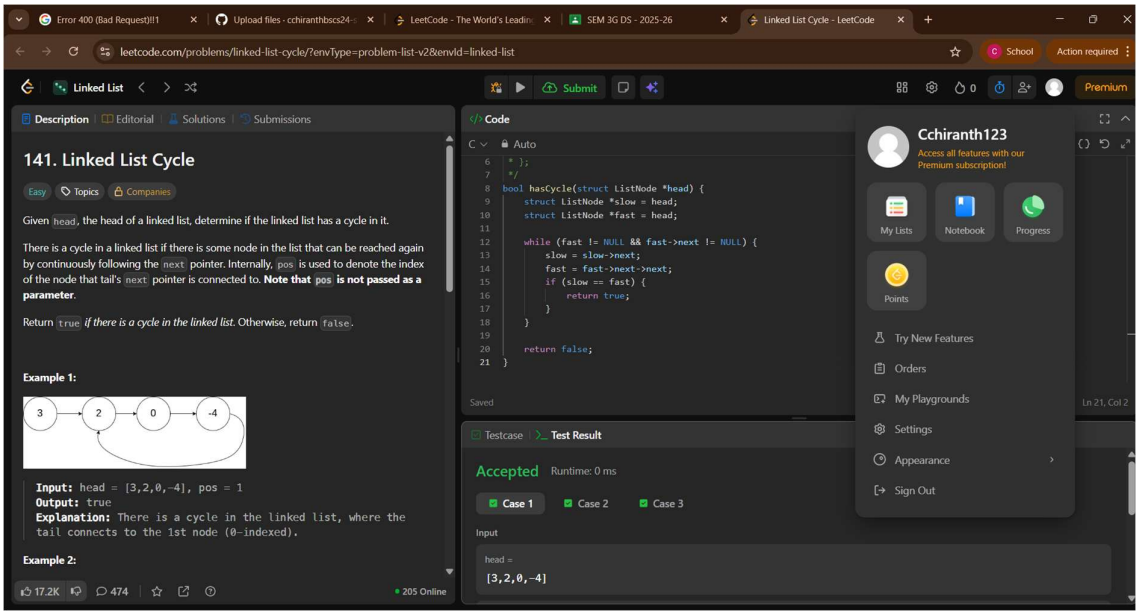
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Linked List
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141. Linked List Cycle
Easy
Topics
Companies
Given head, the head of a linked list, determine if the linked list has a cycle in it.
There is a cycle in a linked list if there is some 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:
17.2K
474
205 Online
Code
C
Auto
* };
*/
bool hasCycle(struct ListNode *head) {
struct ListNode *slow = head;
struct ListNode *fast = head;
while (fast != NULL && fast->next != NULL) {
slow = slow->next;
fast = fast->next->next;
if (slow == fast) {
return true;
}
}
return false;
}
Saved
Ln 21, Col 2
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
head =
[3,2,0,-4]
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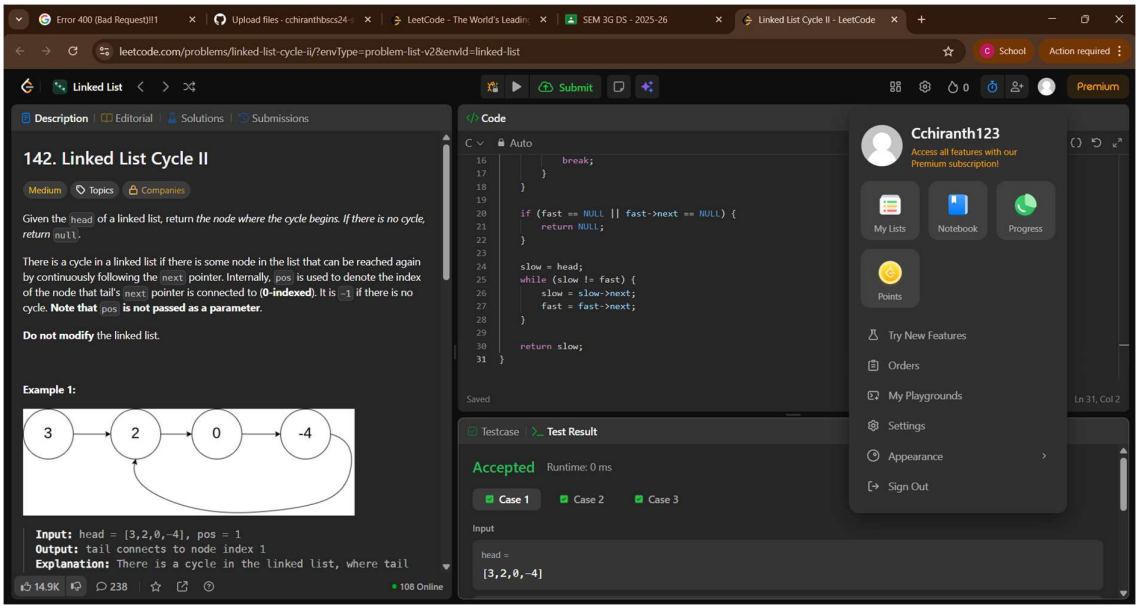
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142. Linked List Cycle II
Medium
Topics
Companies
Given the head of a linked list, return the node where the cycle begins. If there is no cycle, return null.
There is a cycle in a linked list if there is some node in the list that can be reached again 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 (0-indexed). It is -1 if there is no cycle. Note that pos is not passed as a parameter.
Do not modify the linked list.
Example 1:
3
2
0
-4
Input: head = [3,2,0,-4], pos = 1
Output: tail connects to node index 1
Explanation: There is a cycle in the linked list, where tail
14.9K
238
108 Online
Code
C
Auto
break;
}
}
if (fast == NULL || fast->next == NULL) {
return NULL;
}
slow = head;
while (slow != fast) {
slow = slow->next;
fast = fast->next;
}
return slow;
}
Saved
Ln 31, Col 2
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Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
head =
[3,2,0,-4]