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141. Linked List Cycle

Easy

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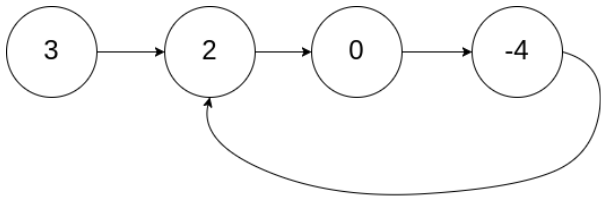
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Given `head` , the head of a linked list, determine if the linked list has a cycle in it.

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:

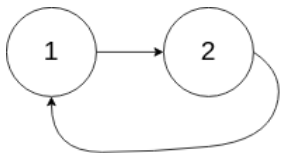


Input: `head = [3,2,0,-4]`, `pos = 1`

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`

Explanation: There is a cycle in the linked list, where the tail connects to the 0th node.

Example 3:



Input: `head = [1]`, `pos = -1`

Output: `false`

Explanation: There is no cycle in the linked list.