

```
import java.util.*;

public class Solution
{
    public boolean isPalindrome(ListNode head)
    {
        ArrayList<Integer> arr = new ArrayList<>();
        ListNode temp = head;

        while (temp != null) {
            arr.add(temp.val);
            temp = temp.next;
        }

        ArrayList<Integer> rev = new ArrayList<>();
        for (int i = arr.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
            rev.add(arr.get(i));
        }

        return arr.equals(rev);
    }
}
```

← → ↺

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

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Linked List

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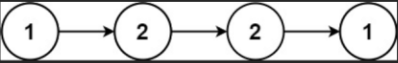
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Description

Editorial

Solutions

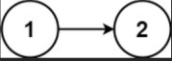
Submissions



```
graph LR; 1((1)) --> 2a((2)); 2a --> 2b((2)); 2b --> 1a((1));
```

Input: head = [1,2,2,1]
Output: true

Example 2:



```
graph LR; 1((1)) --> 2((2));
```

Input: head = [1,2]
Output: false

Constraints:

- The number of nodes in the list is in the range $[1, 10^5]$.
- $0 \leq \text{Node.val} \leq 9$

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0 Online

Code

Java

Auto

```
1 import java.util.*;
2
3 public class Solution
4 {
5     public boolean isPalindrome(ListNode head)
6     {
7         ArrayList<Integer> arr = new ArrayList<>();
8         ListNode temp = head;
```

Saved

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Testcase

Test Result

Accepted

Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1

Case 2

Input

head =
[1,2,2,1]

Output

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