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Input: 1->2
Output: false
# Definition for singly-linked list.
# class ListNode:
    def __init__(self, val=0, next=None):
#
      self.val = val
#
      self.next = next
1.리스트로 변환
class Solution:
  def isPalindrome(self, head: ListNode) -> bool:
    nums = \Pi
    node = head
    while node:
       nums.append(node.val)
       node = node.next
    while len(nums) > 1:
       if nums.pop(0) != nums.pop():
         return False
    return True
2.데크 활용
class Solution:
  def isPalindrome(self, head: ListNode) -> bool:
    nums = collections.deque()
    node = head
    while node:
       nums.append(node.val)
       node = node.next
    while len(nums) > 1:
       if nums.popleft() != nums.pop():
         return False
    return True
         ▶ 리스트(SLL)의 경우 pop(0)이 O(n)임,
         ▶ 데크의(DLL) 경우 popleft()가 O(1)
3.런너 활용
class Solution:
  def isPalindrome(self, head: ListNode) -> bool:
    rev = None
    slow = fast = head
    while fast and fast.next:
       fast = fast.next.next
       rev, rev.next, slow = slow, rev, slow.next
    if fast:
```

slow = slow.next
while rev and rev.val == slow.val:
 slow, rev = slow.next, rev.next
return not rev

- ▶ 느린, 빠른 런너를 이용해서 중간 값부터 팰린드롬 여부 검사
- ▶ 홀수, 짝수를 다르게 처리해줌