

141. Linked List Cycle

Easy

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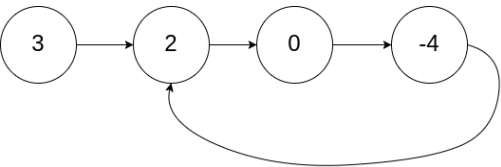
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Given `head` , the head of a linked list, determine if the linked list has a cycle in it.

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. Intern

Return `true` *if there is a cycle in the linked list*. Otherwise, return `false` .

Example 1:

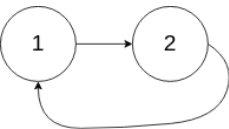


Input: `head = [3,2,0,-4]`, `pos = 1`

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.

Constraints:

- The number of the nodes in the list is in the range `[0, 104]` .
- `-105 <= Node.val <= 105`
- `pos` is `-1` or a **valid index** in the linked-list.

Follow up: Can you solve it using `O(1)` (i.e. constant) memory?

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/4

Yes No

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