

# Problem 382: Linked List Random Node

## Problem Information

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Acceptance Rate:** 64.44%

**Paid Only:** No

**Tags:** Linked List, Math, Reservoir Sampling, Randomized

## Problem Description

Given a singly linked list, return a random node's value from the linked list. Each node must have the **same probability** of being chosen.

Implement the `Solution` class:

```
* `Solution(ListNode head)` Initializes the object with the head of the singly-linked list `head`. *
`int getRandom()` Chooses a node randomly from the list and returns its value. All the nodes
of the list should be equally likely to be chosen.
```

**Example 1:**



```
**Input** ["Solution", "getRandom", "getRandom", "getRandom", "getRandom", "getRandom"]
[[[1, 2, 3]], [], [], [], []] **Output** [null, 1, 3, 2, 2, 3] **Explanation** Solution solution = new
Solution([1, 2, 3]); solution.getRandom(); // return 1 solution.getRandom(); // return 3
solution.getRandom(); // return 2 solution.getRandom(); // return 2 solution.getRandom(); //
return 3 // getRandom() should return either 1, 2, or 3 randomly. Each element should have
equal probability of returning.
```

**Constraints:**

\* The number of nodes in the linked list will be in the range `[1, 104]`. \*  $-104 \leq \text{Node.val} \leq 104$  \* At most `104` calls will be made to `getRandom`.

**Follow up:**

\* What if the linked list is extremely large and its length is unknown to you? \* Could you solve this efficiently without using extra space?

## Code Snippets

### C++:

```
/**  
 * Definition for singly-linked list.  
 * struct ListNode {  
 *     int val;  
 *     ListNode *next;  
 *     ListNode() : val(0), next(nullptr) {}  
 *     ListNode(int x) : val(x), next(nullptr) {}  
 *     ListNode(int x, ListNode *next) : val(x), next(next) {}  
 * };  
 */  
class Solution {  
public:  
    Solution(ListNode* head) {  
  
    }  
  
    int getRandom() {  
  
    }  
};  
  
/**  
 * Your Solution object will be instantiated and called as such:  
 * Solution* obj = new Solution(head);  
 * int param_1 = obj->getRandom();  
 */
```

### Java:

```
/**  
 * Definition for singly-linked list.  
 * public class ListNode {  
 *     int val;  
 *     ListNode next;
```

```

* ListNode() {}
* ListNode(int val) { this.val = val; }
* ListNode(int val, ListNode next) { this.val = val; this.next = next; }
*
*
class Solution {

    public Solution(ListNode head) {

    }

    public int getRandom() {

    }

}

/**
 * Your Solution object will be instantiated and called as such:
 * Solution obj = new Solution(head);
 * int param_1 = obj.getRandom();
 */

```

### Python3:

```

# Definition for singly-linked list.
# class ListNode:
#     def __init__(self, val=0, next=None):
#         self.val = val
#         self.next = next
class Solution:

    def __init__(self, head: Optional[ListNode]):
        pass

    def getRandom(self) -> int:
        pass

# Your Solution object will be instantiated and called as such:
# obj = Solution(head)
# param_1 = obj.getRandom()

```

