

Rotate a Linked List

Medium

Accuracy: 39.95%

Submissions: 180K+

Points: 4

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Given a singly linked list of size **N**. The task is to **left-shift** the linked list by **k** nodes, where **k** is a given positive integer smaller than or equal to length of the linked list.

Example 1:

Input:

N = 5

value[] = {2, 4, 7, 8, 9}

k = 3

Output: 8 9 2 4 7

Explanation:

Rotate 1: 4 -> 7 -> 8 -> 9 -> 2

Rotate 2: 7 -> 8 -> 9 -> 2 -> 4

Rotate 3: 8 -> 9 -> 2 -> 4 -> 7

C++ (g++ 5.4)

Average Time: 30m

Start Timer



```
1 // } Driver Code Ends
16
17
18 class Solution
19 {
20     public:
21         //Function to rotate a linked list.
22         Node* rotate(Node* head, int k)
23         {
24             // Your code here
25             Node *temp = head;
26             while(temp->next != NULL){
27                 temp = temp->next;
28             }
29             for(int i = 1 ; i <= k ; i++){
30                 temp->next = head;
31                 temp = temp->next;
32                 head = head->next;
33             }
34             temp->next = NULL;
35             return head;
36
37         }
38     };
39
40
41 // } Driver Code Ends
```



[Custom Input](#)

Compile & Run

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Clone a linked list with next and random pointer

Hard Accuracy: 64.8% Submissions: 53K+ Points: 8

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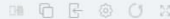
You are given a special linked list with **N** nodes where each node has a next pointer pointing to its next node. You are also given **M** random pointers, where you will be given **M** number of pairs denoting two nodes **a** and **b** i.e. **a->arb = b** (arb is pointer to random node).

Construct a copy of the given list. The copy should consist of exactly **N** new nodes, where each new node has its value set to the value of its corresponding original node. Both the next and random pointer of the new nodes should point to new nodes in the copied list such that the pointers in the original list and copied list represent the same list state. None of the pointers in the new list should point to nodes in the original list.

For example, if there are two nodes **X** and **Y** in the original list, where **X.arb --> Y**, then for the corresponding two nodes **x** and **y** in the copied list, **x.arb --> y**.

C++ (g++ 5.4) ▾

Start Timer



```
1 // } Driver Code Ends
21 class Solution
22 {
23     public:
24     Node *copyList(Node *head)
25     {
26         if(head==NULL) return {NULL};
27         Node *original=head , *clone=new Node(-1), *tail=clone;
28
29         unordered_map<Node *, Node *> m;
30         while(original != NULL){
31             tail->next=new Node(original->data);
32             m[original]=tail->next;
33             tail=tail->next;
34             original=original->next;
35         }
36         original=head;
37         tail=clone->next;
38         while(original != NULL){
39             tail->arb=m[original->arb];
40             tail=tail->next;
41             original=original->next;
42         }
43         return clone->next;
44     }
45
46 };
47 // } Driver Code Ends
```



[Custom Input](#)

Compile & Run

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