



Solution Review: Problem Challenge 1

We'll cover the following

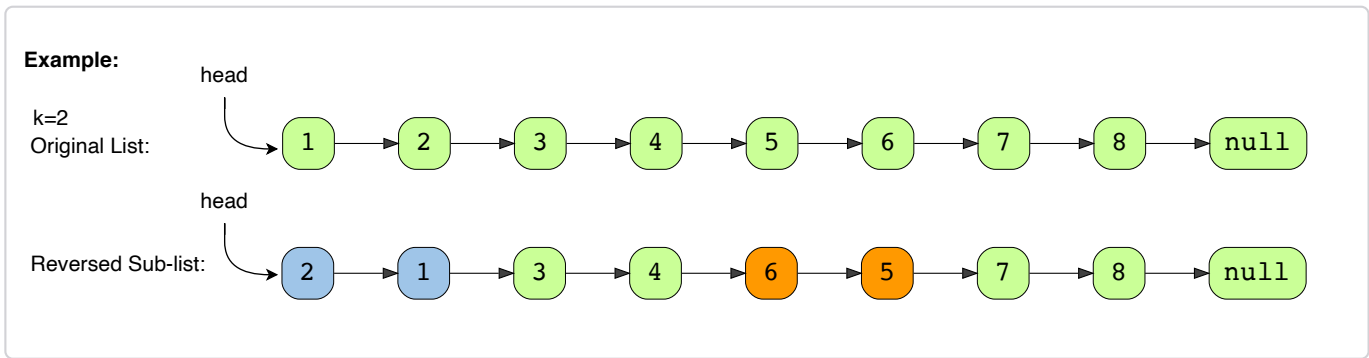


- Reverse alternating K-element Sub-list (medium)
- Solution
 - Code
 - Time complexity
 - Space complexity

Reverse alternating K-element Sub-list (medium)#

Given the head of a LinkedList and a number 'k', **reverse every alternating 'k' sized sub-list** starting from the head.

If, in the end, you are left with a sub-list with less than 'k' elements, reverse it too.



Solution#

The problem follows the **In-place Reversal of a LinkedList** pattern and is quite similar to Reverse every K-element Sub-list

(<https://www.educative.io/collection/page/5668639101419520/5671464854355968/6119318955753472/>). The only difference is that we have to skip 'k' alternating elements. We can follow a similar approach, and in each iteration after reversing 'k' elements, we will skip the next 'k' elements.

Code#

Most of the code is the same as Reverse every K-element Sub-list

(<https://www.educative.io/collection/page/5668639101419520/5671464854355968/6119318955753472/>); only the highlighted lines have a majority of the changes:

Java	Python3	C++	JS
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```
1 class Node {
2     constructor(value, next = null) {
3         this.value = value;
4         this.next = next;
5     }
6 }
```

```
7   print_list() {
8       let temp = this;
9       while (temp !== null) {
10          process.stdout.write(`${temp.value} `);
11          temp = temp.next;
12      }
13      console.log();
14  }
15 }
16
17 function reverse_alterate_k_elements(head, k) {
18     if (k <= 1 || head === null) {
19         return head;
20     }
21
22     let current = head,
23         previous = null;
24     while (current !== null) { // break if we've reached the end of the list
25         const last_node_of_previous_part = previous;
26         // after reversing the LinkedList 'current' will become the last node of the sub-list
27         const last_node_of_sub_list = current;
28         let next = null; // will be used to temporarily store the next node
```

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Time complexity#

The time complexity of our algorithm will be $O(N)$ where 'N' is the total number of nodes in the LinkedList.

Space complexity#

We only used constant space, therefore, the space complexity of our algorithm is $O(1)$.

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← Back

Problem Challenge 1

Next →

Problem Challenge 2

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