

141. Linked List Cycle

Description Accepted Editorial Solutions Submissions

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.

Code

```

1 /**
2  * Definition for singly-linked list.
3  * struct ListNode {
4  *     int val;
5  *     struct ListNode *next;
6  * };
7 */
8 bool hasCycle(struct ListNode *head) {
9     if (head == NULL || head->next == NULL)
10        return false;
11    struct ListNode *slow = head;
12    struct ListNode *fast = head;
13
14    while (fast != NULL && fast->next != NULL) {
15        slow = slow->next;
16        fast = fast->next->next;
17
18        if (slow == fast) {
19            return true;
20        }
21    }
22    return false;
23}
24
25
26
27

```

Saved

Testcase Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3

Input

head = [1]

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Saved

Testcase Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3

Input

head = [1,2]

pos = 0

Output

true

Expected

true

Contribute a testcase

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Solved

Code

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3

Input

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

Output

true

Expected

true

Contribute a testcase

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Solved

Code

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3

Input

head = [1]
pos = -1

Output

false

Expected

false

Contribute a testcase

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