





## Solution Review: Detect Loop in a Linked List

This review provides a detailed analysis of the different ways to solve the Detect a Loop in a Linked List challenge.

## We'll cover the following ^

- Solution: Using a Set
  - Time Complexity

## Solution: Using a Set #

```
from LinkedList import LinkedList
main.py
                              2
                                 from Node import Node
                              3
LinkedList.py
                              5
                                 def detect_loop(lst):
Node.py
                              6
                                     # Used to store nodes which we already visited
                              7
                                     visited_nodes = set()
                              8
                                     current_node = lst.get_head()
                              9
                             10
                                     # Traverse the set and put each node in the visitedNodes s
                             11
                                     # and if a node appears twice in the map
                             12
                                     # then it means there is a loop in the set
                             13
                                     while current_node:
                             14
                                         if current_node in visited_nodes:
                             15
                                              return True
                             16
                                         visited_nodes.add(current_node) # Insert node in visi
                             17
                                         current_node = current_node.next_element
                             18
                                     return False
                             19
                             20
                             21
                             22
                             23 lst = LinkedList()
                             24
                             25 lst.insert_at_head(21)
                             26 lst.insert_at_head(14)
                                lst.insert_at_head(7)
                             27
                             28 print(detect_loop(lst))
                             29
                             30 head = lst.get head()
                             31 node = lst.get_head()
                             32
                             33 # Adding a loop
                             34
                                 for i in range(4):
                             35
                                     if node.next_element is None:
                                         node.next_element = head.next_element
                             36
                             37
                                         break
                             38
                                     node = node.next_element
                             39
                             40
                                 print(detect_loop(lst))
                             41
```



This is the primitive approach, but it works nonetheless.

We iterate over the whole linked list and add each visited node to a visited\_nodes set. At every node, we check whether it has been visited or not.

By principle, if a node is revisited, a cycle exists!

## Time Complexity #

We iterate the list once. On average, lookup in a set takes O(1) time. Hence, the average runtime of this algorithm is O(n). However, in the worst case, lookup can increase up to O(n), which would cause the algorithm to work in  $O(n^2)$ .

