1708. Largest Subarray Length K

Description

An array `A` is larger than some array `B` if for the first index `i` where `A[i] != B[i]`, `A[i] > B[i]`.

For example, consider `0`-indexing:

- `[1,3,2,4] > [1,2,2,4]`, since at index `1`, `3 > 2`.
- `[1,4,4,4] < [2,1,1,1]`, since at index `0`, `1 < 2`.

A subarray is a contiguous subsequence of the array.

Given an integer array `nums` of **distinct** integers, return the **largest** subarray of `nums` of length `k`.

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [1,4,5,2,3], k = 3
Output: [5,2,3]
Explanation: The subarrays of size 3 are: [1,4,5], [4,5,2], and [5,2,3].
Of these, [5,2,3] is the largest.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [1,4,5,2,3], k = 4
Output: [4,5,2,3]
Explanation: The subarrays of size 4 are: [1,4,5,2], and [4,5,2,3].
Of these, [4,5,2,3] is the largest.
```

Example 3:

```
Input: nums = [1,4,5,2,3], k = 1
Output: [5]
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= k <= nums.length <= 10^5`
- `1 <= nums[i] <= 10^9`
- All the integers of `nums` are **unique**.

Follow up: What if the integers in `nums` are not distinct?