

Java Rotate Linked List



write java code for the Given the head of a linked list, rotate the list to the right by k places.

Input: head = [1,2,3,4,5], k = 2

Output: [4,5,1,2,3]

```
use method public ListNode rotateRight(ListNode head, int k) {
```

```
}
```



Here's a Java implementation for the `rotateRight` method:

```
java

public class ListNode {
    int val;
    ListNode next;
    ListNode(int val) { this.val = val; }
}

public class Solution {
    public ListNode rotateRight(ListNode head, int k) {
        if (head == null || head.next == null || k == 0) {
            return head;
        }

        // Step 1: Find the length of the linked list
        ListNode current = head;
        int length = 1;
        while (current.next != null) {
            current = current.next;
            length++;
        }

        // Step 2: Connect the last node to the head to make it a circular list
        current.next = head;

        // Step 3: Calculate the number of moves needed after k rotations
        k = k % length;
        int moveSteps = length - k;

        // Step 4: Find the new tail and new head
        ListNode newTail = head;
        for (int i = 1; i < moveSteps; i++) {
            newTail = newTail.next;
        }

        ListNode newHead = newTail.next;

        // Step 5: Break the circular list
        newTail.next = null;

        return newHead;
    }

    // Helper method to print the list (for testing purposes)
    public static void printList(ListNode head) {
        ListNode current = head;
        while (current != null) {
            System.out.print(current.val + " ");
        }
    }
}
```

```
        current = current.next;
    }
    System.out.println();
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    // Creating the list: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
    ListNode head = new ListNode(1);
    head.next = new ListNode(2);
    head.next.next = new ListNode(3);
    head.next.next.next = new ListNode(4);
    head.next.next.next.next = new ListNode(5);

    Solution solution = new Solution();
    ListNode rotatedHead = solution.rotateRight(head, 2);

    // Print the result: [4, 5, 1, 2, 3]
    printList(rotatedHead);
}
}
```

Explanation:

1. **Step 1:** Calculate the length of the linked list.
2. **Step 2:** Create a circular list by connecting the last node to the head.
3. **Step 3:** Calculate the effective number of rotations by using `k % length` (if `k` is greater than the length).
4. **Step 4:** Find the new tail (which will be the node before the new head after rotation).
5. **Step 5:** Break the circular connection and return the new head.

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