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 <= 105
* 1 <= nums[i] <= 109

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