

### 5550. Defuse the Bomb

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You have a bomb to defuse, and your time is running out! Your informer will provide you with a **circular** array `code` of length of `n` and a key `k`.

To decrypt the code, you must replace every number. All the numbers are replaced **simultaneously**.

- If  $k > 0$ , replace the  $i^{\text{th}}$  number with the sum of the **next**  $k$  numbers.
- If  $k < 0$ , replace the  $i^{\text{th}}$  number with the sum of the **previous**  $k$  numbers.
- If  $k == 0$ , replace the  $i^{\text{th}}$  number with  $0$ .

As `code` is circular, the next element of `code[n-1]` is `code[0]`, and the previous element of `code[0]` is `code[n-1]`.

Given the **circular** array `code` and an integer key `k`, return *the decrypted code to defuse the bomb!*

User Accepted: 1766

User Tried:	1888
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Total Accepted:	1791
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Total Submissions: 2354

Difficulty: Easy

### Example 1:

**Input:** code = [5,7,1,4], k = 3

**Output:** [12, 10, 16, 13]

**Explanation:** Each number is replaced by the sum of the next 3 numbers. The decrypted code is [7+1+4, 1+4+5, 4+5+7, 5+7+1].

### Example 2:

**Input:** code = [1,2,3,4], k = 0

**Output:** [0,0,0,0]

**Explanation:** When k is zero, the numbers are replaced by 0.

### Example 3:

**Input:** code = [2,4,9,3], k = -2

**Output:** [12,5,6,13]

**Explanation:** The decrypted code is [3+9, 2+3, 4+2, 9+4]. Notice that the numbers wrap around again. If  $k$  is negative, the

**Constraints:**

- `n == code.length`
- `1 <= n <= 100`
- `1 <= code[i] <= 100`
- `-(n - 1) <= k <= n - 1`

C# 

```
1 public class Solution {
2     public int[] Decrypt(int[] code, int k) {
3
4     }
5 }
```