



Left Rotation ☆

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A left rotation operation on an array of size n shifts each of the array's elements 1 unit to the left. For example, if 2 left rotations are performed on array $[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]$, then the array would become $[3, 4, 5, 1, 2]$.

Given an array of n integers and a number, d , perform d left rotations on the array. Then print the updated array as a single line of space-separated integers.

Input Format

The first line contains two space-separated integers denoting the respective values of n (the number of integers) and d (the number of left rotations you must perform).

The second line contains n space-separated integers describing the respective elements of the array's initial state.

Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq d \leq n$
- $1 \leq a_i \leq 10^6$

Output Format

Print a single line of n space-separated integers denoting the final state of the array after performing d left rotations.

Sample Input

```
5 4
1 2 3 4 5
```

Sample Output

```
5 1 2 3 4
```

Explanation

When we perform $d = 4$ left rotations, the array undergoes the following sequence of changes:

$$[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] \rightarrow [2, 3, 4, 5, 1] \rightarrow [3, 4, 5, 1, 2] \rightarrow [4, 5, 1, 2, 3] \rightarrow [5, 1, 2, 3, 4]$$

Thus, we print the array's final state as a single line of space-separated values, which is 5 1 2 3 4.



Java 8



```
1  import java.io.*;
2  import java.math.*;
3  import java.security.*;
4  import java.text.*;
5  import java.util.*;
6  import java.util.concurrent.*;
7  import java.util.regex.*;
8
9  public class Solution {
10
11
12
13      private static final Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
14
15      public static void main(String[] args) {
16          String[] nd = scanner.nextLine().split(" ");
17
18          int n = Integer.parseInt(nd[0]);
19
20          int d = Integer.parseInt(nd[1]);
21
22          int[] a = new int[n];
23
24          String[] aItems = scanner.nextLine().split(" ");
25          scanner.skip("(\\r\\n|\\[\\n\\r\\u2028\\u2029\\u0085])?");
26
27          for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
28              int aItem = Integer.parseInt(aItems[i]);
29              a[i] = aItem;
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

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