Rotate Array in C++

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void rotate(int arr[], int d, int n) {
  int temp[d];
  for (int i = 0; i < d; i++) {
     temp[i] = arr[i];
  for (int i = d; i < n; i++) {
     arr[i - d] = arr[i];
  for (int i = 0; i < d; i++) {
     arr[n - d + i] = temp[i];
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     cout << " " << arr[i];
  cout << endl;
int main() {
  int arr[] = \{1, 3, 6, 2, 5, 4, 3, 2, 4\};
  int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
  rotate(arr, 5, n);
  return 0;
```

Input:

```
arr[] = {1, 3, 6, 2, 5, 4, 3, 2, 4}
d = 5
n = 9
```

Step-by-step Breakdown:

1. Store first d elements in temp

temp = $\{1, 3, 6, 2, 5\}$			
i	temp[i]		
0	1		
1	3		
2	6		
3	2		
4	5		

2. Shift remaining n - d elements to the left

```
arr[0] = arr[5] \rightarrow 4

arr[1] = arr[6] \rightarrow 3

arr[2] = arr[7] \rightarrow 2

arr[3] = arr[8] \rightarrow 4
```

arr	$[3] = \operatorname{arr}[8] \to 4$
i	arr[i] (after shift)
0	4
1	3
2	2
3	4

3. Copy temp back to the end

```
arr[4] = temp[0] = 1
arr[5] = temp[1] = 3
arr[6] = temp[2] = 6
arr[7] = temp[3] = 2
arr[8] = temp[4] = 5
```

i	arr[i] (final state)
4	1
5	3

	i arr[i] (final state)
	6 6
	7 2
	8 5
	Final Output:
	4 3 2 4 1 3 6 2 5
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