

# Problem 1708: Largest Subarray Length K

## Problem Information

**Difficulty:** Easy

**Acceptance Rate:** 65.49%

**Paid Only:** Yes

**Tags:** Array, Greedy

## Problem Description

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`** \* All the integers of `nums` are **\*\*unique\*\***.

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

## Code Snippets

### C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> largestSubarray(vector<int>& nums, int k) {

    }
};
```

### Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int[] largestSubarray(int[] nums, int k) {

    }
}
```

### Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def largestSubarray(self, nums: List[int], k: int) -> List[int]:
```