

# Problem 48: Rotate Image

## Problem Information

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Acceptance Rate:** 0.00%

**Paid Only:** No

## Problem Description

You are given an

$n \times n$

2D

matrix

representing an image, rotate the image by

90

degrees (clockwise).

You have to rotate the image

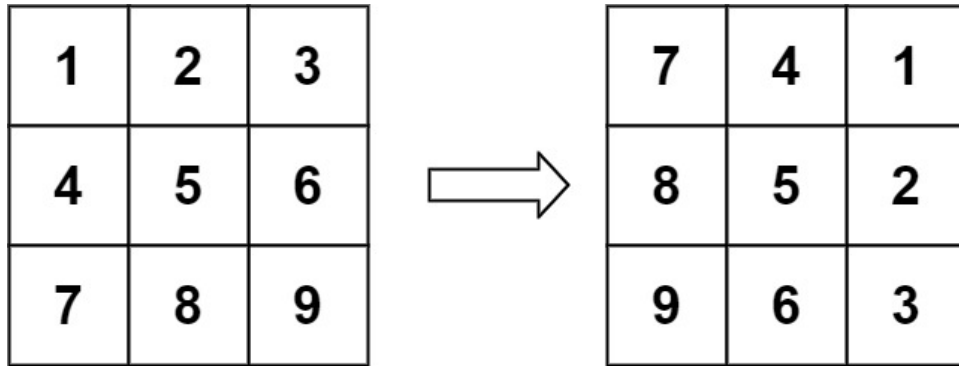
in-place

, which means you have to modify the input 2D matrix directly.

DO NOT

allocate another 2D matrix and do the rotation.

Example 1:



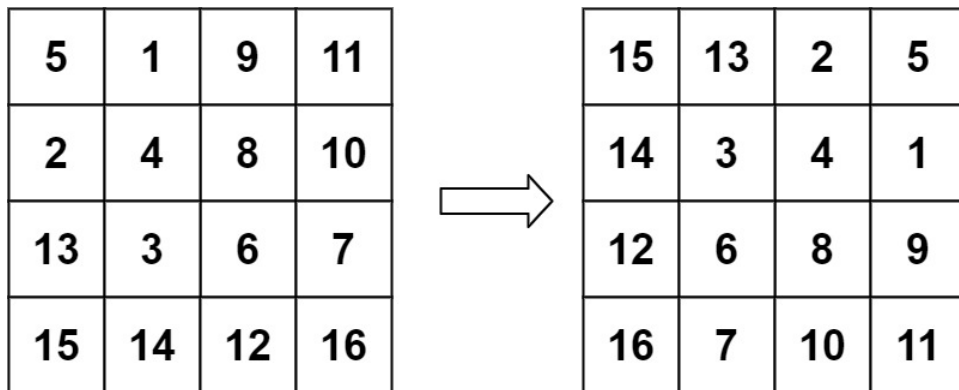
Input:

```
matrix = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]]
```

Output:

```
[[7,4,1],[8,5,2],[9,6,3]]
```

Example 2:



Input:

```
matrix = [[5,1,9,11],[2,4,8,10],[13,3,6,7],[15,14,12,16]]
```

Output:

```
[[15,13,2,5],[14,3,4,1],[12,6,8,9],[16,7,10,11]]
```

Constraints:

```
n == matrix.length == matrix[i].length
```

$1 \leq n \leq 20$

$-1000 \leq \text{matrix}[i][j] \leq 1000$

## Code Snippets

### C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    void rotate(vector<vector<int>>& matrix) {

    }
};
```

### Java:

```
class Solution {
    public void rotate(int[][] matrix) {

    }
}
```

### Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def rotate(self, matrix: List[List[int]]) -> None:
        """
        Do not return anything, modify matrix in-place instead.
        """
```

### Python:

```
class Solution(object):
    def rotate(self, matrix):
        """
        :type matrix: List[List[int]]
        :rtype: None Do not return anything, modify matrix in-place instead.
        """
```

## JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {number[][]} matrix
 * @return {void} Do not return anything, modify matrix in-place instead.
 */
var rotate = function(matrix) {

};
```

## TypeScript:

```
/**
 Do not return anything, modify matrix in-place instead.
 */
function rotate(matrix: number[][]): void {

};
```

## C#:

```
public class Solution {
    public void Rotate(int[][] matrix) {

    }
}
```

## C:

```
void rotate(int** matrix, int matrixSize, int* matrixColSize) {

}
```

## Go:

```
func rotate(matrix [][]int) {

}
```

## Kotlin:

```
class Solution {
    fun rotate(matrix: Array<IntArray>): Unit {
```

```
}  
}
```

### Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func rotate(_ matrix: inout [[Int]]) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn rotate(matrix: &mut Vec<Vec<i32>> ) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} matrix  
# @return {Void} Do not return anything, modify matrix in-place instead.  
def rotate(matrix)  
  
end
```

### PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[][] $matrix  
     * @return NULL  
     */  
    function rotate(&$matrix) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Dart:

```

class Solution {
void rotate(List<List<int>> matrix) {

}

}

```

### Scala:

```

object Solution {
def rotate(matrix: Array[Array[Int]]): Unit = {

}

}

```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Rotate Image
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
public:
void rotate(vector<vector<int>>& matrix) {

}

};

```

### Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Rotate Image
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math

```

```

*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
*/

class Solution {
public void rotate(int[][] matrix) {

}
}

```

### Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Rotate Image
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, math

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
"""

class Solution:
def rotate(self, matrix: List[List[int]]) -> None:
# TODO: Implement optimized solution
pass

```

### Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
def rotate(self, matrix):
"""
:type matrix: List[List[int]]
:rtype: None Do not return anything, modify matrix in-place instead.
"""

```

### JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Rotate Image
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

/**
 * @param {number[][]} matrix
 * @return {void} Do not return anything, modify matrix in-place instead.
 */
var rotate = function(matrix) {

};

```

### TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Rotate Image
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

/**
Do not return anything, modify matrix in-place instead.
 */
function rotate(matrix: number[][]): void {

};

```

### C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Rotate Image
 * Difficulty: Medium

```



```

* Tags: array, math
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
*/

public class Solution {
public void Rotate(int[][] matrix) {

}
}

```

### C Solution:

```

/*
* Problem: Rotate Image
* Difficulty: Medium
* Tags: array, math
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
*/

void rotate(int** matrix, int matrixSize, int* matrixColSize) {

}

```

### Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Rotate Image
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, math
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

func rotate(matrix [][]int) {

```

```
}
```

### Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    fun rotate(matrix: Array<IntArray>): Unit {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    func rotate(_ matrix: inout [[Int]]) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Rotate Image  
// Difficulty: Medium  
// Tags: array, math  
//  
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
  
impl Solution {  
    pub fn rotate(matrix: &mut Vec<Vec<i32>> ) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} matrix  
# @return {Void} Do not return anything, modify matrix in-place instead.  
def rotate(matrix)  
  
end
```

### PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[][] $matrix  
     * @return NULL  
     */  
    function rotate(&$matrix) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    void rotate(List<List<int>> matrix) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
    def rotate(matrix: Array[Array[Int]]): Unit = {  
  
    }  
}
```