

Problem 899: Orderly Queue

Problem Information

Difficulty: Hard

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given a string

s

and an integer

k

. You can choose one of the first

k

letters of

s

and append it at the end of the string.

Return

the lexicographically smallest string you could have after applying the mentioned step any number of moves

Example 1:

Input:

s = "cba", k = 1

Output:

"acb"

Explanation:

In the first move, we move the 1

st

character 'c' to the end, obtaining the string "bac". In the second move, we move the 1

st

character 'b' to the end, obtaining the final result "acb".

Example 2:

Input:

s = "baaca", k = 3

Output:

"aaabc"

Explanation:

In the first move, we move the 1

st

character 'b' to the end, obtaining the string "aacab". In the second move, we move the 3

rd

character 'c' to the end, obtaining the final result "aaabc".

Constraints:

$1 \leq k \leq s.length \leq 1000$

s

consist of lowercase English letters.

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    string orderlyQueue(string s, int k) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
public String orderlyQueue(String s, int k) {  
  
}  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def orderlyQueue(self, s: str, k: int) -> str:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def orderlyQueue(self, s, k):
```

```
"""
:type s: str
:type k: int
:rtype: str
"""
```

JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {string} s
 * @param {number} k
 * @return {string}
 */
var orderlyQueue = function(s, k) {

};
```

TypeScript:

```
function orderlyQueue(s: string, k: number): string {
}
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {
    public string OrderlyQueue(string s, int k) {
        return s;
    }
}
```

C:

```
char* orderlyQueue(char* s, int k) {
}
```

Go:

```
func orderlyQueue(s string, k int) string {
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun orderlyQueue(s: String, k: Int): String {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func orderlyQueue(_ s: String, _ k: Int) -> String {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn orderly_queue(s: String, k: i32) -> String {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {String} s  
# @param {Integer} k  
# @return {String}  
def orderly_queue(s, k)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param String $s  
     * @param Integer $k  
     * @return String  
     */  
    function orderlyQueue($s, $k) {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    String orderlyQueue(String s, int k) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
    def orderlyQueue(s: String, k: Int): String = {  
  
    }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
    @spec orderly_queue(s :: String.t, k :: integer) :: String.t  
    def orderly_queue(s, k) do  
  
    end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec orderly_queue(S :: unicode:unicode_binary(), K :: integer()) ->  
unicode:unicode_binary().  
orderly_queue(S, K) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (orderly-queue s k)  
  (-> string? exact-integer? string?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Orderly Queue
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: string, graph, math, sort
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
public:
    string orderlyQueue(string s, int k) {

    }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Orderly Queue
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: string, graph, math, sort
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
    public String orderlyQueue(String s, int k) {

    }
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Orderly Queue
Difficulty: Hard
Tags: string, graph, math, sort

Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
"""

class Solution:

def orderlyQueue(self, s: str, k: int) -> str:
    # TODO: Implement optimized solution
    pass

```

Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
    def orderlyQueue(self, s, k):
        """
:type s: str
:type k: int
:rtype: str
"""

```

JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Orderly Queue
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: string, graph, math, sort
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

/**
 * @param {string} s
 * @param {number} k
 * @return {string}
 */

```

```
var orderlyQueue = function(s, k) {  
};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Orderly Queue  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: string, graph, math, sort  
 *  
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
 */  
  
function orderlyQueue(s: string, k: number): string {  
};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Orderly Queue  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: string, graph, math, sort  
 *  
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
 */  
  
public class Solution {  
    public string OrderlyQueue(string s, int k) {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Orderly Queue
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: string, graph, math, sort
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

char* orderlyQueue(char* s, int k) {

}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Orderly Queue
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: string, graph, math, sort
//
// Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

func orderlyQueue(s string, k int) string {

}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun orderlyQueue(s: String, k: Int): String {
        return if (k == 1) s else orderlyQueue(s.reversed(), k - 1)
    }
}

```

Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func orderlyQueue(_ s: String, _ k: Int) -> String {
        return k == 1 ? s : orderlyQueue(s.reversed(), k - 1)
    }
}

```

```
}
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Orderly Queue
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: string, graph, math, sort
//
// Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

impl Solution {
    pub fn orderly_queue(s: String, k: i32) -> String {
        if k == 1 {
            return s;
        }
        let mut sorted = s.clone();
        sorted.sort();
        let mut result = String::new();
        let mut index = 0;
        while index < s.len() {
            if sorted[index] == s[index] {
                result.push(sorted[index]);
                index += 1;
            } else {
                result.push(s[index]);
                index += 1;
            }
        }
        result
    }
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {String} s
# @param {Integer} k
# @return {String}
def orderly_queue(s, k)

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param String $s
     * @param Integer $k
     * @return String
     */
    function orderlyQueue($s, $k) {
        if ($k == 1) {
            return $s;
        }
        $sorted = $s;
        sort($sorted);
        $result = '';
        $index = 0;
        while ($index < strlen($s)) {
            if ($sorted[$index] == $s[$index]) {
                $result .= $sorted[$index];
                $index++;
            } else {
                $result .= $s[$index];
                $index++;
            }
        }
        return $result;
    }
}
```

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {  
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    }  
}
```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
    def orderlyQueue(s: String, k: Int): String = {  
  
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```

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```
defmodule Solution do  
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  def orderly_queue(s, k) do  
  
  end  
end
```

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-spec orderly_queue(S :: unicode:unicode_binary(), K :: integer()) ->  
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Racket Solution:

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