

# Problem 61: Rotate List

## Problem Information

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Acceptance Rate:** 40.78%

**Paid Only:** No

**Tags:** Linked List, Two Pointers

## Problem Description

Given the `head` of a linked list, rotate the list to the right by `k` places.

**Example 1:**



**Input:** head = [1,2,3,4,5], k = 2 **Output:** [4,5,1,2,3]

**Example 2:**



**Input:** head = [0,1,2], k = 4 **Output:** [2,0,1]

**Constraints:**

\* The number of nodes in the list is in the range `[0, 500]`.  
\* `-100 <= Node.val <= 100`  
\* `0 <= k <= 2 * 10^9`

## Code Snippets

**C++:**

```
/**  
 * Definition for singly-linked list.
```

```

* struct ListNode {
* int val;
* ListNode *next;
* ListNode() : val(0), next(nullptr) {}
* ListNode(int x) : val(x), next(nullptr) {}
* ListNode(int x, ListNode *next) : val(x), next(next) {}
* };
*/
class Solution {
public:
ListNode* rotateRight(ListNode* head, int k) {

}
};

```

## Java:

```

/**
 * Definition for singly-linked list.
 * public class ListNode {
 * int val;
 * ListNode next;
 * ListNode() {}
 * ListNode(int val) { this.val = val; }
 * ListNode(int val, ListNode next) { this.val = val; this.next = next; }
 * }
 */
class Solution {
public ListNode rotateRight(ListNode head, int k) {

}
}

```

## Python3:

```

# Definition for singly-linked list.
# class ListNode:
# def __init__(self, val=0, next=None):
# self.val = val
# self.next = next
class Solution:
def rotateRight(self, head: Optional[ListNode], k: int) ->

```

```
Optional[ListNode]:
```