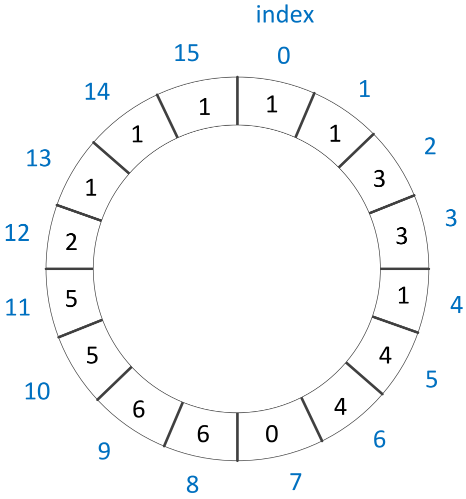
Example: Linear array of size 16

index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
a[ ] :	1	1	3	3	1	4	4	0	6	6	5	5	2	1	1	1

Interpreted as circular array:



The longest block <start, len> in the above circular array (counted in clockwise direction) is equal to <13, 5>, i.e. start = 13, len = 5.

To traverse a linear array from the default start position 0, use the increment operator to advance the index. For example:

```
int i = 0;
while (i < n)
{
    // process a[i]

    i++;  // move to the next element
}
```

To traverse a circular array from a start position (a position between 0 and n-1), use the modulo operator to advance the index. For example:

```
int i = start;  // start is the starting position of your traversal
                // visit all elements in the array in circular manner
bool done = n <= 0;
while (!done)
{
    // process a[i]

    i = (i + 1) % n;  // move to the next element
    done = i == start;
}
```