Left Rotation

A *left rotation* operation on an array of size n shifts each of the array's elements 1 unit to the left. Given an integer, d, rotate the array that many steps left and return the result.

Example
$d = 2$
$arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]$

After 2 rotations, $arr' = [3, 4, 5, 1, 2]$.

Function Description

Complete the *rotateLeft* function in the editor below.

rotateLeft has the following parameters:

- *int d:* the amount to rotate by
- *int arr[n]:* the array to rotate

Returns

- *int[n]:* the rotated array

Input Format

The first line contains two space-separated integers that denote n, the number of integers, and d, the number of left rotations to perform.
The second line contains n space-separated integers that describe $arr[]$.

Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq d \leq n$
- $1 \leq a[i] \leq 10^6$

Sample Input

```
5 4
1 2 3 4 5
```

Sample Output

```
5 1 2 3 4
```

Explanation

To perform $d = 4$ left rotations, the array undergoes the following sequence of changes:

$$[1,2,3,4,5] \rightarrow [2,3,4,5,1] \rightarrow [3,4,5,1,2] \rightarrow [4,5,1,2,3] \rightarrow [5,1,2,3,4]$$