A left rotation operation on an array shifts each of the array's elements 1 unit to the left. For example, if 2 left rotations are performed on array $[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]$, then the array would become $[3, 4, 5, 1, 2]$. Note that the lowest index item moves to the highest index in a rotation. This is called a circular array.

Given an array a of n integers and a number, d, perform d left rotations on the array. Return the updated array to be printed as a single line of space-separated integers.

Function Description

Complete the function rotLeft in the editor below.

rotLeft has the following parameter(s):

- int a[n]: the array to rotate
- int d: the number of rotations

Returns

- int a'[n]: the rotated array

Input Format

The first line contains two space-separated integers n and d, the size of a and the number of left rotations.
The second line contains n space-separated integers, each an $a[i]$.

Constraints

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

Sample Input

```
54
12345
```

Sample Output

```
51234
```

Explanation

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

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