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.

Create the function rotLeft in the editor below.

rotLeft has the following parameter(s):

1. int a[n]: the array to rotate
2. int d: the number of rotations

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

[1,2,3,4,5] -> [2,3,4,5,1] -> [3,4,5,1,2] -> [4,5,1,2,3] -> [5,1,2,3,4]