Arrays: Left Rotation



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].

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. It should return the resulting array of integers.

rotLeft has the following parameter(s):

- An array of integers a.
- An integer *d*, the number of rotations.

Input Format

The first line contains two space-separated integers n and d, the size of a and the number of left rotations you must perform.

The second line contains n space-separated integers a[i].

Constraints

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

Output Format

Print a single line of n space-separated integers denoting the final state of the array after performing d left rotations.

Sample Input

5 4 1 2 3 4 5

Sample Output

5 1 2 3 4

Explanation

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

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