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

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

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:

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