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:

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

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```python
#!/bin/python3

import math
import os
import random
import re
import sys

#
# Complete the 'rotateLeft' function below.
#
# The function is expected to return an INTEGER_ARRAY.
# The function accepts following parameters:
#  1. INTEGER d
#  2. INTEGER_ARRAY arr
#

def rotateLeft(d, arr):
    # what I'm basically doing is removing the element from the start
    # and pushing it back to the end

    for _ in range(d):
        arr.append(arr.pop(0))

    return arr
```

Line: 49 Col: 5

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Test case 0

Test case 1

Test case 2

Test case 3

Test case 4

Test case 5

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin) Download

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

Expected Output Download

```
5 1 2 3 4
```