Left Rotation

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

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

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:

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

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