

# 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:

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