

Problem: Repeated String

Lilah has a string, s , of lowercase English letters that she repeated infinitely many times.

Given an integer, n , find and print the number of letter `a`'s in the first n letters of Lilah's infinite string.

Input Format

The first line contains a single string, s .

The second line contains an integer, n .

Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^6$
- $1 \leq |s| \leq 10$
- For 100% of the test cases, $|s| \leq 10$.

Output Format

Print a single integer denoting the number of letter `a`'s in the first n letters of the infinite string created by repeating s infinitely many times.

Sample Input 0

```
aba
10
```

Sample Output 0

```
7
```

Explanation 0

The first n letters of the infinite string are `abaabaabaa`. Because there are 7 `a`'s, we print 7 on a new line.

Sample Input 1

```
a
1000000000000
```

Sample Output 1

```
1000000000000
```

Explanation 1

Because all of the first n letters of the infinite string are `a`, we print n on a new line.

Solution:

```

long checkOccurance(string s, int length)
{
    int occurrence=0;
    for(int i=0; i<length ; i++)
        { (s[i]=='a' ? occurrence+=1 : occurrence+=0); }
    return occurrence;
}

```

```

int main() {

    /*Feeding the data*/
    string s;
    long number, counter=0;   Counter counts the occurrences of character 'a'
    cin>>s >>number;
    long length=s.length();

    /*counting occurrence in the string*/
    counter=(number/length)*checkOccurance(s, s.length()) ;
    counter+=checkOccurance(s, number%s.length());
    cout<<counter;
    return 0;
}

```

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