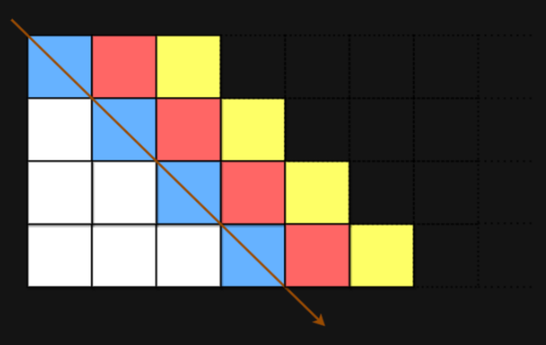
2075. Decode the Slanted Ciphertext

Description

A string `originalText` is encoded using a **slanted transposition cipher** to a string `encodedText` with the help of a matrix having a **fixed number of rows** `rows`.

`originalText` is placed first in a top-left to bottom-right manner.

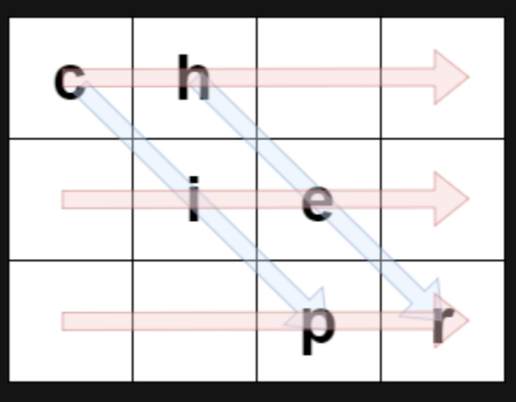


The blue cells are filled first, followed by the red cells, then the yellow cells, and so on, until we reach the end of `originalText`. The arrow indicates the order in which the cells are filled. All empty cells are filled with `' '`. The number of columns is chosen such that the rightmost column will **not be empty** after filling in `originalText`.

`encodedText` is then formed by appending all characters of the matrix in a row-wise fashion.

The characters in the blue cells are appended first to `encodedText`, then the red cells, and so on, and finally the yellow cells. The arrow indicates the order in which the cells are accessed.

For example, if `originalText = "cipher"` and `rows = 3`, then we encode it in the following manner:



The blue arrows depict how `originalText` is placed in the matrix, and the red arrows denote the order in which `encodedText` is formed. In the above example, `encodedText = "ch ie pr"`.

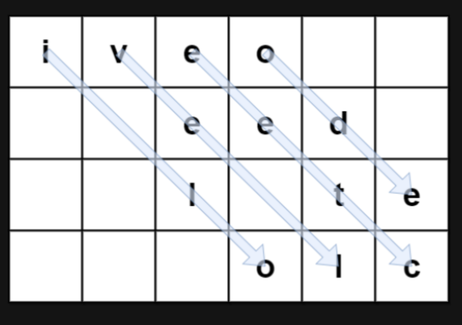
Given the encoded string `encodedText` and number of rows `rows`, return *the original string* `originalText`.

Note: `originalText` **does not** have any trailing spaces `' '`. The test cases are generated such that there is only one possible `originalText`.

Example 1:

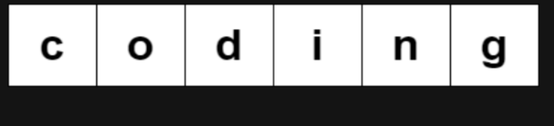
```
Input: encodedText = "ch   ie   pr", rows = 3
Output: "cipher"
Explanation: This is the same example described in the problem description.
```

Example 2:




```
Input: encodedText = "iveo    eed   l te   olc", rows = 4
Output: "i love leetcode"
Explanation: The figure above denotes the matrix that was used to encode originalText.
The blue arrows show how we can find originalText from encodedText.
```

Example 3:




```
Input: encodedText = "coding", rows = 1
Output: "coding"
Explanation: Since there is only 1 row, both originalText and encodedText are the same.
```

Constraints:

- `0 <= encodedText.length <= 10^6`
- `encodedText` consists of lowercase English letters and `' '` only.
- `encodedText` is a valid encoding of some `originalText` that **does not** have trailing spaces.
- `1 <= rows <= 1000`
- The testcases are generated such that there is **only one** possible `originalText`.