C. From Y to Y

time limit per test: 1 second
memory limit per test: 256 megabytes
input: standard input
output: standard output

From beginning till end, this message has been waiting to be conveyed.

For a given unordered multiset of n lowercase English letters ("multi" means that a letter may appear more than once), we treat all letters as strings of length 1, and repeat the following operation n - 1 times:

- Remove any two elements s and t from the set, and add their concatenation $s + t$ to the set.

The cost of such operation is defined to be , where $f(s, c)$ denotes the number of times character c appears in string s.

Given a non-negative integer k, construct any valid non-empty set of no more than $100\,000$ letters, such that the minimum accumulative cost of the whole process is **exactly** k. It can be shown that a solution always exists.

Input

The first and only line of input contains a non-negative integer k $(0 \leq k \leq 100\,000)$ — the required minimum cost.

Output

Output a non-empty string of no more than $100\,000$ lowercase English letters — any multiset satisfying the requirements, concatenated to be a string.

Note that the printed string doesn't need to be the final concatenated string. It only needs to represent an unordered multiset of letters.

Examples

input
```
12
```
output
```
abababab
```

input
```
3
```
output
```
codeforces
```

Note

For the multiset {'a', 'b', 'a', 'b', 'a', 'b', 'a', 'b'}, one of the ways to complete the process is as follows:

- {"ab", "a", "b", "a", "b", "a", "b"}, with a cost of 0;
- {"aba", "b", "a", "b", "a", "b"}, with a cost of 1;
- {"abab", "a", "b", "a", "b"}, with a cost of 1;
- {"abab", "ab", "a", "b"}, with a cost of 0;
- {"abab", "aba", "b"}, with a cost of 1;
- {"abab", "abab"}, with a cost of 1;
- {"abababab"}, with a cost of 8.

The total cost is 12, and it can be proved to be the minimum cost of the process.