Sample Problem

Given an integer n and a string s, print s n times on one line.

Input

Input will be a single line starting with an integer from 1 to 9, followed by a space, followed by a string containing only lower-case letters (‘a’-‘z’). There will be at most 20 characters in the string.

Output

Print, on a single line, and with no spaces or other separators, n copies of s. Make sure to print a line terminator.

Sample Input	**Sample Output**
3 ho	hohoho

Solution in C

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main(int argc, char*argv[]) {
   int cnt=0 ;
   char str[101] ;
   if (scanf("%d %100s", &cnt, str) != 2)
      exit(10) ;
   while (cnt--)
      printf("%s", str) ;
   printf("\n") ;
}
```

Solution in Python 2

```
a = raw_input().split(" ")
print a[1] * int(a[0])
```

Solution in Python 3

```
a = input().split(" ")
print(a[1] * int(a[0]))
```

Solution in C++

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std ;
int main(int argc, char*argv[]) {
   int cnt=0 ;
   string str ;
   cin >> cnt >> str ;
   while (cnt--)
      cout << str ;
   cout << endl ;
}
```

Solution in Java

```
import java.util.* ;
class Sample {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in) ;
      int cnt = sc.nextInt() ;
      String str = sc.next() ;
      while (cnt-- > 0)
         System.out.print(str) ;
      System.out.println() ;
   }
}
```

Solution in C#

```
using System;
public class Sample {
   public static void Main(string[] args) {
      String[] a = Console.ReadLine().Split(' ') ;
      int cnt = int.Parse(a[0]) ;
      while (cnt-- > 0)
         Console.Write(a[1]) ;
      Console.WriteLine() ;
   }
}
```