**Java Substring Comparisons**

<https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/java-string-compare/problem>

We define the following terms:

* [Lexicographical Order](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lexicographical_order), also known as alphabetic or dictionary order, orders characters as follows:

A < B < . . . < Y < Z < a < b < . . . < y < z

For example, ball < cat, dog < dorm, Happy < happy, Zoo < ball.

* A [substring](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Substring) of a string is a contiguous block of characters in the string. For example, the substrings of abc are a, b, c, ab, bc, and abc.

Given a string, s, and an integer, k, complete the function so that it finds the lexicographically smallest and largest substrings of length k.

**Input Format**

The first line contains a string denoting s.  
The second line contains an integer denoting k.

**Constraints**

* 1 <= |s| <= 1000
* s consists of English alphabetic letters only (i.e., [a-zA-Z]).

**Output Format**

Return the respective lexicographically smallest and largest substrings as a single newline-separated string.

**Sample Input 0**

welcometojava

3

**Sample Output 0**

ava

wel

**Explanation 0**

String s = “welcometojava” has the following lexicographically-ordered substrings of length k = 3:

[“ava”, “com”, “elc”, “eto”, “jav”, “lco”, “met”, “oja”, “ome”, “toj”, “wel”]

We then return the first (lexicographically smallest) substring and the last (lexicographically largest) substring as two newline-separated values (i.e., ava\nwel).

The stub code in the editor then prints ava as our first line of output and wel as our second line of output.