Day 6: Let's Review

Objective

Today we will expand our knowledge of strings, combining it with what we have already learned about loops. Check out the Tutorial tab for learning materials and an instructional video.

Task

Given a string, S, of length N that is indexed from 0 to N-1, print its *even-indexed* and *odd-indexed* characters as 2 space-separated strings on a single line (see the *Sample* below for more detail).

Note: 0 is considered to be an even index.

Example

s = adbecf

Print abc def

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, T (the number of test cases).

Each line i of the T subsequent lines contain a string, S.

Constraints

- 1 < T < 10
- $2 \le \text{length of } S \le 10000$

Output Format

For each String S_j (where $0 \le j \le T-1$), print S_j 's even-indexed characters, followed by a space, followed by S_j 's odd-indexed characters.

Sample Input

2 Hacker Rank

Sample Output

Hce akr Rn ak

Explanation

Test Case 0: S ="Hacker"

$$S[0] = "H"$$

$$S[1] = "a"$$

$$S[2] = \text{"c"}$$

$$S[3] = "k"$$

$$S[4] = "e"$$

$$S[5] =$$
"r"

The *even* indices are 0, 2, and 4, and the *odd* indices are 1, 3, and 5. We then print *a single line* of 2 space-separated strings; the first string contains the ordered characters from S's *even* indices (**Hce**), and the second string contains the ordered characters from S's *odd* indices (**akr**).

Test Case 1: S ="Rank"

$$S[0] = "R"$$

$$S[1] =$$
"a"

$$S[2] =$$
"n"

$$S[3] = "k"$$

The *even* indices are 0 and 2, and the *odd* indices are 1 and 3. We then print a *single line* of 2 space-separated strings; the first string contains the ordered characters from S's *even* indices (\mathbf{Rn}), and the second string contains the ordered characters from S's *odd* indices (\mathbf{ak}).