

HackerRank



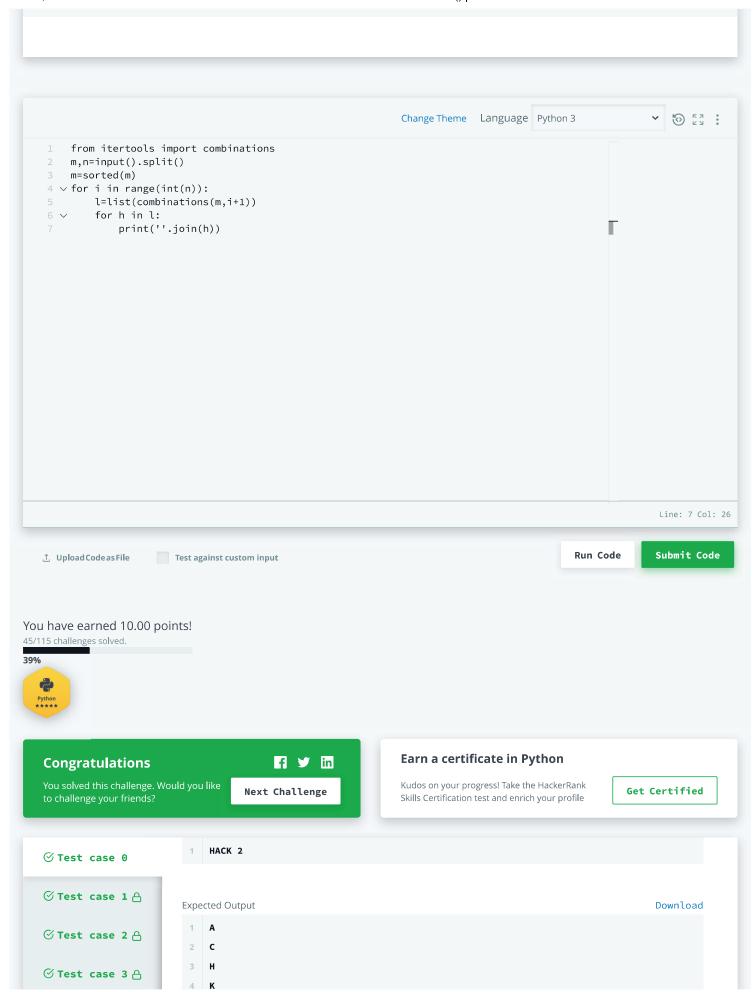


itertools.combinations() ★





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X
                               Your itertools.combinations() submission got 10.00 points.
                                                 Try the next challenge | Try a Random Challenge
    Problem
                                             Leaderboard
                                                                    Editorial A
                      Submissions
itertools.combinations(iterable, r)
This tool returns the m{r} length subsequences of elements from the input iterable.
Combinations are emitted in lexicographic sorted order. So, if the input iterable is sorted, the combination tuples will be produced in sorted order.
Sample Code
   >>> from itertools import combinations
  >>> print list(combinations('12345',2))
  [('1',\ '2'),\ ('1',\ '3'),\ ('1',\ '4'),\ ('1',\ '5'),\ ('2',\ '3'),\ ('2',\ '4'),\ ('2',\ '5'),\ ('3',\ '4'),\ ('3',\ '5'),\ ('4',\ '5')]
  >>> A = [1,1,3,3,3]
  >>> print list(combinations(A,4))
  [(1, 1, 3, 3), (1, 1, 3, 3), (1, 1, 3, 3), (1, 3, 3, 3), (1, 3, 3, 3)]
Task
You are given a string oldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}.
Your task is to print all possible combinations, up to size \emph{\textbf{k}}, of the string in lexicographic sorted order.
A single line containing the string m{S} and integer value m{k} separated by a space.
Constraints
0 < k \leq len(S)
The string contains only UPPERCASE characters.
Output Format
Print the different combinations of string m{S} on separate lines.
Sample Input
  HACK 2
Sample Output
  Α
  Н
  Κ
  AC
  АН
  ΑK
  СН
  CK
  HK
```



6 AH	6 AH 7 AK 8 CH 9 CK	6 AH 7 AK 8 CH 9 CK	⊘ Test case 4 △	5 AC
<pre></pre>	∀ Test case 5 ← 8 CH 9 CK		○ lest case 4 □	6 AH
8 CH 9 CK	8 CH 9 CK	8 CH 9 CK	⊗ Test case 5 A	7 AK
				8 CH
10 HK	10 HK	10 HK		9 CK
				10 HK

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