A: Conlang

Time Limit: 1 second
Memory Limit: 1024 MB

Problem Statement

Lili was conlanging (constructing languages) one day and created N new words, each one syllable long. However, in her haste, she forgot to check whether these words were valid.

For a word to be valid, it must fit exactly into a certain syllable structure, S. S contains `C`s for consonants and `V`s for vowels.

The vowels in Lili's conlang are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* and *y*. All other letters are consonants.

Help Lili determine the number of valid words she has made!

Input Format

The first line of input contains one integer N and one string S, the number of words Lili has made and the syllable structure of her conlang respectively.
The second line of input contains N space-separated strings, W_1 to W_N.

Output Format

Output one integer, the number of valid words there are.

Constraints

- $1 \leq N \leq 5 \times 10^3$
- S will be at least `V` and at most `CCCCVVCCCC`.
- Each word $W_1 \cdots W_N$ will be at most 10 characters long, and only contain lowercase letters of the basic ASCII Latin alphabet.

Subtasks

1. (0 points) Sample testcases
2. (5 points) $N = 1$
3. (5 points) $S =$ `CV`
4. (10 points) $1 \leq N \leq 100$, S is at most `CCVCC`
5. (80 points) No additional constraints

Sample Input 1

```
6 CV
i am bad at ce pe
```

Sample Output 1

```
2
```

Explanation 1

`ce` and `pe` both contain exactly one consonant and one vowel in this order, thus fitting *exactly* into the `CV` syllable structure.

Sample Input 2

```
7 CCVCC
drink die clump grant piss abs too
```

Sample Output 2

```
3
```

Explanation 2

Only `drink`, `clump` and `grant` are valid, since all of them contain *exactly* two consonants at the start, one vowel, and two consonants at the end, in this order.

Further Reading

Syllables in most languages are comprised of three main parts, the *onset*, *nucleus* and *coda*. In short, the onset contains consonants that come before the vowels, the nucleus contains the vowel(s) and the coda contains the consonants after the vowels. For example, the English word *drink* [d͡ʒɹʷɪŋk] contains two onset consonants, one nucleus vowel, and two coda consonants.

Different languages have different syllable structures. In reality, not all parts of the syllable need to be fulfilled — most languages only require the nucleus to be filled for a syllable to be considered a valid one. This problem simplifies this basic concept of phonology.

Courtesy of `nihonese` for providing the idea to this problem.

who tf makes conlangs in this cca? — you, probably