We are given two arrays A and B of words.  Each word is a string of lowercase letters.

Now, say that word b is a subset of word aif every letter in b occurs in a, **including multiplicity**.  For example, "wrr" is a subset of "warrior", but is not a subset of "world".

Now say a word a from A is *universal* if for every b in B, b is a subset of a.

Return a list of all universal words in A.  You can return the words in any order.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** A = ["amazon","apple","facebook","google","leetcode"], B = ["e","o"]

**Output:** ["facebook","google","leetcode"]

**Example 2:**

**Input:** A = ["amazon","apple","facebook","google","leetcode"], B = ["l","e"]

**Output:** ["apple","google","leetcode"]

**Example 3:**

**Input:** A = ["amazon","apple","facebook","google","leetcode"], B = ["e","oo"]

**Output:** ["facebook","google"]

**Example 4:**

**Input:** A = ["amazon","apple","facebook","google","leetcode"], B = ["lo","eo"]

**Output:** ["google","leetcode"]

**Example 5:**

**Input:** A = ["amazon","apple","facebook","google","leetcode"], B = ["ec","oc","ceo"]

**Output:** ["facebook","leetcode"]

**Note:**

1. 1 <= A.length, B.length <= 10000
2. 1 <= A[i].length, B[i].length <= 10
3. A[i] and B[i] consist only of lowercase letters.
4. All words in A[i] are unique: there isn't i != j with A[i] == A[j].