# **Letter Islands**



You are given string  $\boldsymbol{s}$  and number  $\boldsymbol{k}$ .

Consider a substring p of string s. For each position of string s mark it if there is an occurrence of the substring that covers the position. More formally, position i will be marked if there exists such index j that:  $j \le i \le j + |p| - 1$  and  $s_j s_{j+1} \dots s_{j+|p|-1} = p$ . We will tell p produce p islands if all the marked positions form p groups of contiguous positions.

For example, if we have a string ababaewabaq the substring aba marks the positions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10; that is XXXXXewXXXq (X denotes marked position). We can see 2 groups of contiguous positions, that is 2 islands. Finally, substring aba produces 2 islands in the string ababaewabaq.

Calculate and print the number of different substrings of string s that produce exactly k islands.

#### **Input Format**

The first line contains string s ( $1 \le |s| \le 10^5$ ). The string consists of lowercase letters only. The second line contains an integer k ( $1 \le k \le |s|$ ).

## **Output Format**

Output a single integer  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  the answer to the problem.

#### **Sample Input**

abaab 2

# **Sample Output**

3

## **Explanation**

All the suitable substrings are: a, ab, b.