Problem D

There is nothing more beautiful than just an integer number.

You are given an integer n. Return the smallest integer greater than or equal to n that contains exactly k distinct digits in decimal notation.

The first line of the input contains t, the number of test cases, followed by $2 \cdot t$ lines. Each test case is represented by two integers n and k.

Restrictions:

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^{18}$
- $1 \leq k \leq 10$

Example:

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Input:
1
47
1

Output:
55
```

Here, k is 1, so we're looking for a number whose digits are all equal. The smallest such number that is greater than or equal to 47 is 55.