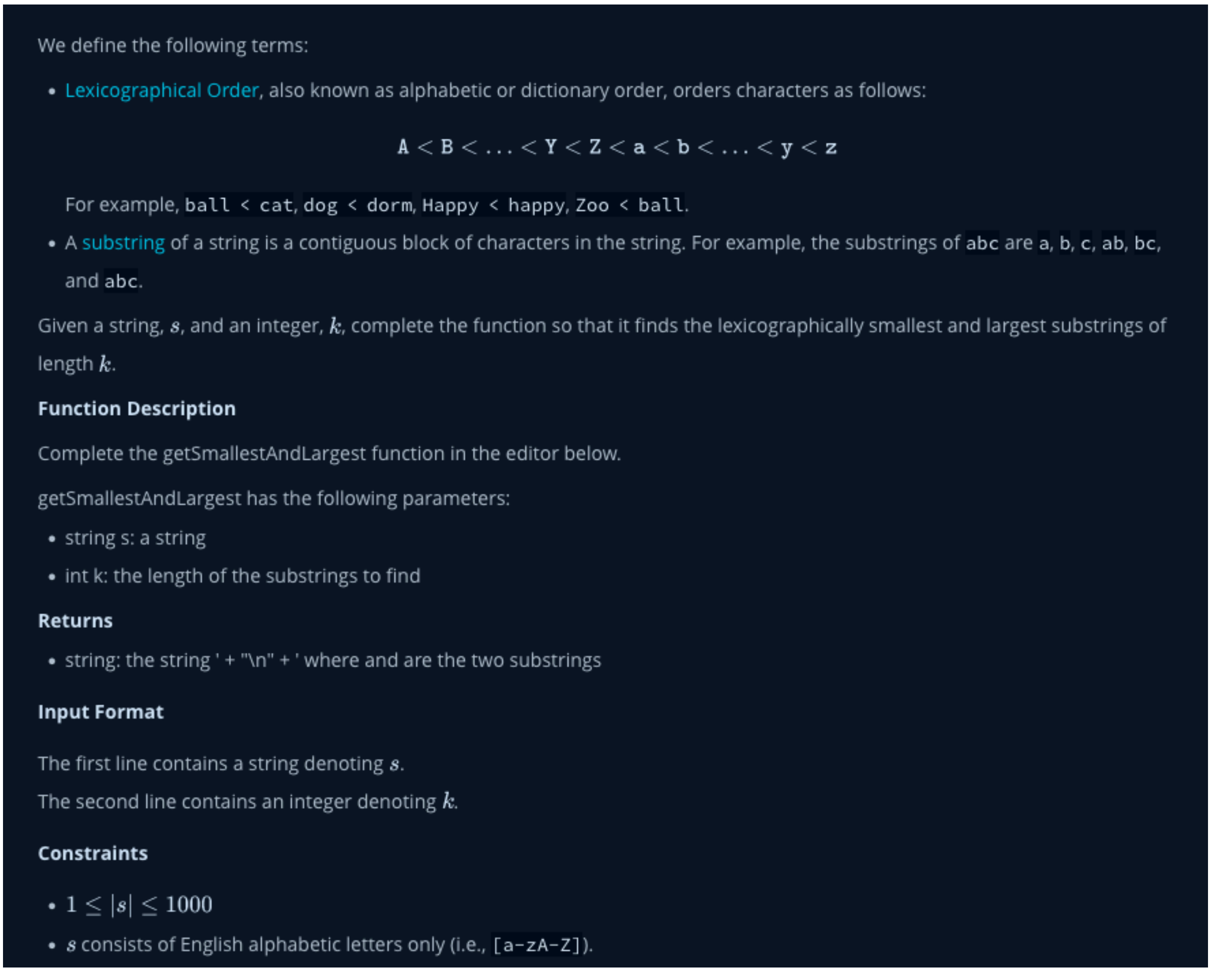


We define the following terms:

- Lexicographical Order, also known as alphabetic or dictionary order, orders characters as follows:

$$\mathtt{A} < \mathtt{B} < \ldots < \mathtt{Y} < \mathtt{Z} < \mathtt{a} < \mathtt{b} < \ldots < \mathtt{y} < \mathtt{z}$$

  For example, `ball < cat`, `dog < dorm`, `Happy < happy`, `Zoo < ball`.
- A substring of a string is a contiguous block of characters in the string. For example, the substrings of `abc` are `a`, `b`, `c`, `ab`, `bc`, and `abc`.

Given a string, s, and an integer, k, complete the function so that it finds the lexicographically smallest and largest substrings of length k.

Function Description

Complete the getSmallestAndLargest function in the editor below.

getSmallestAndLargest has the following parameters:

- string s: a string
- int k: the length of the substrings to find

Returns

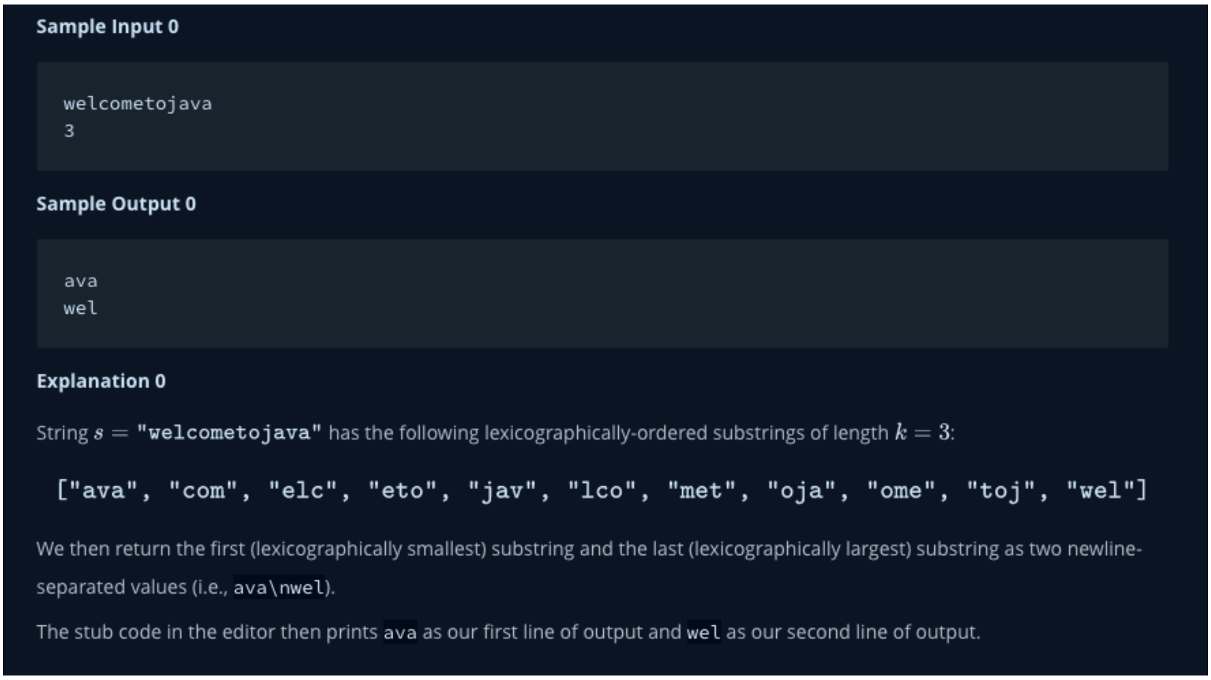
- string: the string ' + "\n" + ' where and are the two substrings

Input Format

The first line contains a string denoting s.
The second line contains an integer denoting k.

Constraints

- $1 \leq |s| \leq 1000$
- s consists of English alphabetic letters only (i.e., `[a-zA-Z]`).



Sample Input 0

```
welcometojava
3
```

Sample Output 0

```
ava
wel
```

Explanation 0

String $s =$ `"welcometojava"` has the following lexicographically-ordered substrings of length $k = 3$:

$$\mathtt{["ava", "com", "elc", "eto", "jav", "lco", "met", "oja", "ome", "toj", "wel"]}$$

We then return the first (lexicographically smallest) substring and the last (lexicographically largest) substring as two newline-separated values (i.e., `ava\nwel`).

The stub code in the editor then prints `ava` as our first line of output and `wel` as our second line of output.