

CPB221 Exercise ch09-1

9-1. Search files

- Entering "ls" command in a Linux terminal displays all subdirectories and files in the current directory. To find the file you want, you can do as follows.
- If you enter "ls pattern", only files matching the pattern are searched. For example, if you enter "ls te?t.txt", the first two letters of the file name are "te", the fourth letter is "t", and all the files with the extension are "txt". The third character is searched regardless.
- This time, given the search results, it is a question of inferring which pattern was used. Search patterns can contain only uppercase and lowercase alphabets, ".", and "?". If possible, use the minimum number of "?". All file names are the same length.
- Input: The first line gives the number N of file names. From the second line, the number N of file names are given by line. N is a natural number less than or equal to 50, and all file names have the same length and have a length of 50. File names consist only of uppercase and lowercase alphabets and ".".
- Output: Just print the pattern on the first line.

```
3
config.sys
confia.sts
confag.yas
conf???.??s
3
c.user.mike.programs
c.user.nike.programs
c.user.rice.programs
c.user.?i?e.programs
```