Consider the following:

- A string, s, of length n where $s = c_0 c_1 \ldots c_{n-1}$.
- An integer, k, where k is a factor of n.

We can split s into $\frac{n}{k}$ substrings where each subtring, t_i, consists of a contiguous block of k characters in s. Then, use each t_i to create string u_i such that:

- The characters in u_i are a subsequence of the characters in t_i.
- Any repeat occurrence of a character is removed from the string such that each character in u_i occurs exactly once. In other words, if the character at some index j in t_i occurs at a previous index $< j$ in t_i, then do not include the character in string u_i.

Given s and k, print $\frac{n}{k}$ lines where each line i denotes string u_i.

Example

$s = \text{'AAABCADDE'}$

$k = 3$

There are three substrings of length 3 to consider: 'AAA', 'BCA' and 'DDE'. The first substring is all 'A' characters, so $u_1 = \text{'A'}$. The second substring has all distinct characters, so $u_2 = \text{'BCA'}$. The third substring has 2 different characters, so $u_3 = \text{'DE'}$. Note that a subsequence maintains the original order of characters encountered. The order of characters in

each subsequence shown is important.

Function Description

Complete the merge_the_tools function in the editor below.

merge_the_tools has the following parameters:

- string s: the string to analyze
- int k: the size of substrings to analyze

Prints

Print each subsequence on a new line. There will be $\frac{n}{k}$ of them. No return value is expected.

Input Format

The first line contains a single string, s.

The second line contains an integer, k, the length of each substring.

Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^4$, where n is the length of s
- $1 \leq k \leq n$
- It is guaranteed that n is a multiple of k.

Sample Input

```
STDIN       Function
-----       --------
AABCAAADA   s = 'AABCAAADA'
3           k = 3
```

Sample Output

```
AB
CA
AD
```

Explanation

Split s into $\frac{n}{k} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$ equal parts of length $k = 3$. Convert each t_i to u_i by removing any subsequent occurrences of non-distinct characters in t_i:

1. $t_0 = \texttt{"AAB"} \rightarrow u_0 = \texttt{"AB"}$
2. $t_1 = \texttt{"CAA"} \rightarrow u_1 = \texttt{"CA"}$
3. $t_2 = \texttt{"ADA"} \rightarrow u_2 = \texttt{"AD"}$

Print each u_i on a new line.