1、

The GeoSurvComp geologic survey company is responsible for detecting underground oil deposits. GeoSurvComp works with one large rectangular region of land at a time, and creates a grid that divides the land into numerous square plots. It then analyzes each plot separately, using sensing equipment to determine whether or not the plot contains oil.  
  
A plot containing oil is called a pocket. If two pockets are adjacent, then they are part of the same oil deposit. Oil deposits can be quite large and may contain numerous pockets. Your job is to determine how many different oil deposits are contained in a grid.  
  
Input  
The input file contains one or more grids. Each grid begins with a line containing m and n, the number of rows and columns in the grid, separated by a single space. If m = 0 it signals the end of the input; otherwise 1<=m<=100 and 1<=n<=100. Following this are m lines of n characters each (not counting the end-of-line characters). Each character corresponds to one plot, and is either `\*', representing the absence of oil, or `@', representing an oil pocket.  
  
Output  
For each grid, output the number of distinct oil deposits. Two different pockets are part of the same oil deposit if they are adjacent horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. An oil deposit will not contain more than 100 pockets.  
  
Sample Input  
1 1  
\*  
3 5  
\*@\*@\*  
\*\*@\*\*  
\*@\*@\*  
1 8  
@ @ \*\*\*\*@\*  
5 5  
\*\*\*\* @  
\*@ @\*@  
\*@ \*\*@  
@ @ @\*@  
@ @\*\*@  
0 0  
  
Sample Output  
0  
1  
2  
2、

现在我们定义：若一个字符串包含两个相邻的重复子串，我们叫“重复的串”，否则叫“不重复的串”，例如，BB、ABCDABCD、ABCDACABCAB都是重复的串，而D、DC、ABDAB、CBABCBA都是不重复的串。

输入正整数n和L，输出由前L个字符组成的、字典序第n小的“不重复的串”。例如，当L=3时，前7个“不重复的串”分别为：A、AB、ABA、ABAC、ABACA、ABACAB、ABACABA。

注：输入保证答案不超过80个字符。

样例输入1：

7      3

样例输出1：

ABACABA

样例输入2：

30     3

样例输出2：

ABACABCACBABCABACABCACBACABA