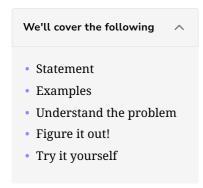
Repeated DNA Sequences

Try to solve the Repeated DNA Sequences problem.



Statement

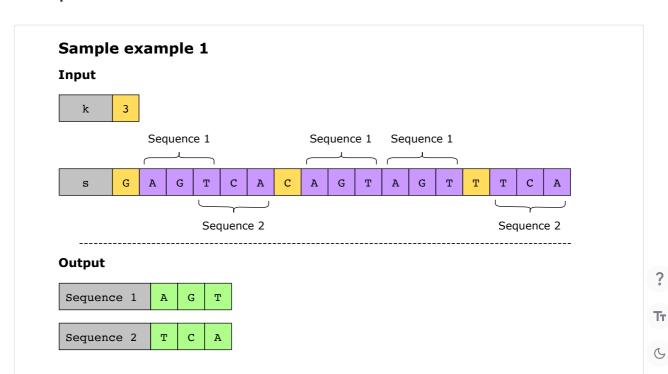
Given a string, \overline{s} , that represents a DNA subsequence, and a number k, return all the contiguous subsequences (substrings) of length k that occur more than once in the string. The order of the returned subsequences does not matter. If no repeated substring is found, the function should return an empty set.

The DNA sequence is composed of a series of nucleotides abbreviated as A, C, G, and T. For example, ACGAATTCCG is a DNA sequence. When studying DNA, it is useful to identify repeated sequences in it.

Constraints:

- $1 \le$ s.length $\le 10^4$
- **s[i]** is either *A*, *C*, *G*, or *T*.

Examples





Understand the problem

Let's take a moment to make sure you've correctly understood the problem. The quiz below helps you check if you're solving the correct problem:

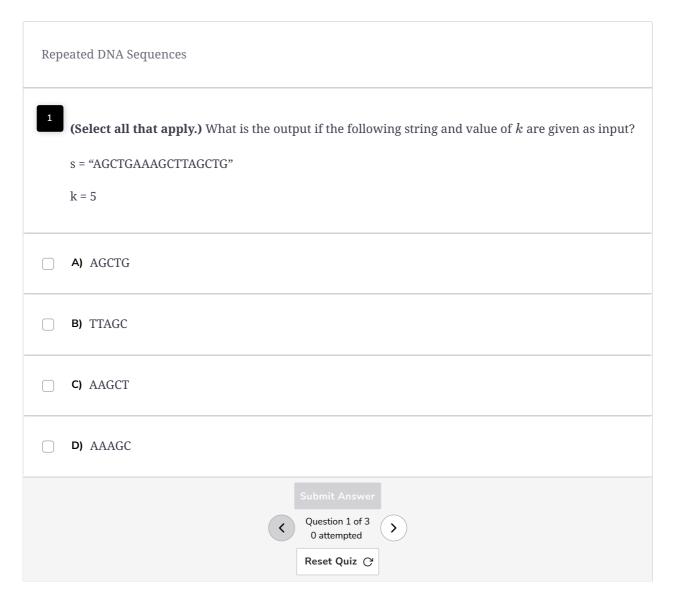
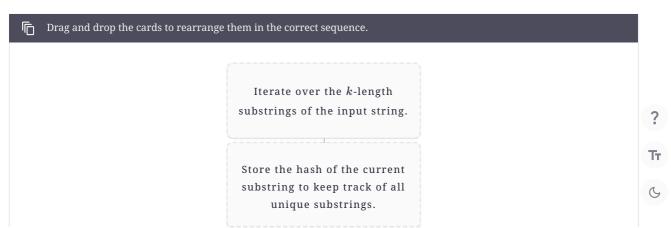
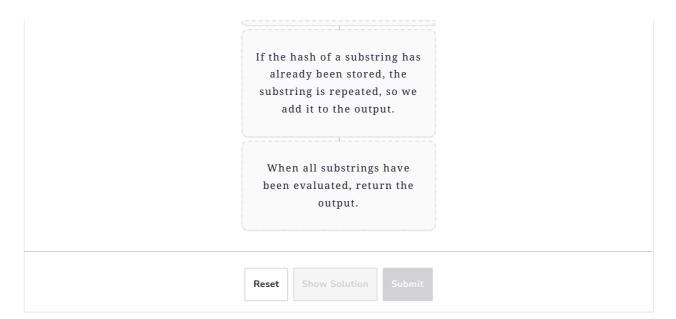


Figure it out!

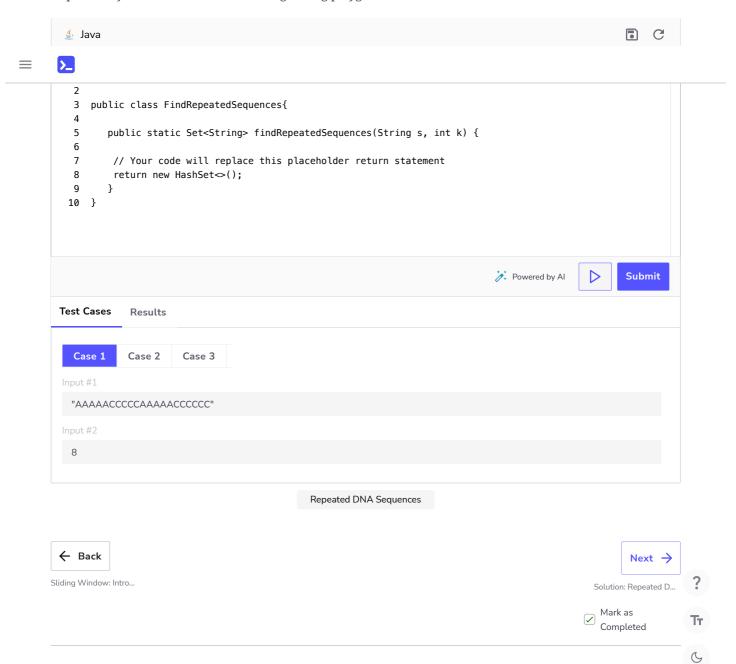
We have a game for you to play. Rearrange the logical building blocks to develop a clearer understanding of how to solve this problem.





Try it yourself

Implement your solution in the following coding playground:



?

Тт

C