Problem A. Crack the password

Input file:	stdin
Output file:	stdout
Time limit:	1 seconds
Memory limit:	512 megabytes

As a genius hacker, you are going to hack into an exciting system, and you quickly figured out that their encryption algorithm is really naive. The encrypted password contains N binary ('0' or '1') digits, and a special key M attached to it which you've already got. To decrypt the password, you need to sum up the count of consecutive '1' substrings of the encrypted password which length no more than M. Now please write a program to decrypt that password.

Input

Two lines. First line contains two numbers $N, M(1 \leq N \leq 100, 0 \leq M \leq 100)$. Second line contain a binary digits string of length N.

Output

Single line, containing a number which is the decrypted password. Please don't output extra data.

Examples

stdin	stdout
4 3 1111	9
5 6 11011	6

Notes

The first example has following consecutive '1' substrings with length no more than 3.

1_{111}, $1_{1}1_{11}$, $1_{11}1_{1}$, 1_{111}, 11_{11}, $1_{1}11_{1}$, $1_{11}11$, 111_{1}, $1_{1}111$

The Second example has following consecutive '1' substrings with length no more than 6.

1_{11011}, $1_{1}1_{011}$, $1_{10}1_{1}$, 1_{1011}, 11_{011}, $1_{10}11$