

Functional Palindromes

Let's define a function, f , on a string, p , of length l as follows:

$$f(p) = (p_1 \cdot a^{l-1} + p_2 \cdot a^{l-2} + \dots + p_l \cdot a^0) \bmod m$$

where p_i denotes the [ASCII value](#) of the i^{th} character in string p , $a = 100001$, and $m = 10^9 + 7$.

Nikita has a string, s , consisting of n lowercase letters that she wants to perform q queries on. Each query consists of an integer, k , and you have to find the value of $f(w_k)$ where w_k is the k^{th} [alphabetically smallest palindromic substring](#) of s . If w_k doesn't exist, print -1 instead.

Input Format

The first line contains **2** space-separated integers describing the respective values of n (the length of string s) and q (the number of queries).

The second line contains a single string denoting s .

Each of the q subsequent lines contains a single integer denoting the value of k for a query.

Constraints

- $1 \leq n, q \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq k \leq \frac{n \cdot (n+1)}{2}$
- It is guaranteed that string s consists of lowercase English alphabetic letters only (i.e., **a** to **z**).
- $a = 10^5 + 1$
- $m = 10^9 + 7$.

Scoring

- $1 \leq n, q \leq 10^3$ for **25%** of the test cases.
- $1 \leq n, q \leq 10^5$ for **100%** of the test cases.

Output Format

For each query, print the value of function $f(w_k)$ where w_k is the k^{th} *alphabetically smallest palindromic substring* of s ; if w_k doesn't exist, print -1 instead.

Sample Input

```
5 7
abcba
1
2
3
```

4
6
7
8

Sample Output

```
97
97
696207567
98
29493435
99
-1
```

Explanation

There are **7** palindromic substrings of **"abcba"**. Let's list them in lexicographical order and find value of w_k :

1. $w_1 = \text{"a"}, f(w_1) = 97$
2. $w_2 = \text{"a"}, f(w_2) = 97$
3. $w_3 = \text{"abcba"}, f(w_3) = 696207567$
4. $w_4 = \text{"b"}, f(w_4) = 98$
5. $w_5 = \text{"b"}, f(w_5) = 98$
6. $w_6 = \text{"bcb"}, f(w_6) = 29493435$
7. $w_7 = \text{"c"}, f(w_7) = 99$
8. $w_8 =$ doesn't exist, so we print -1 for $k = 8$.