

Merge the Tools!

Consider the following:

- A string, s , of length n where $s = c_0c_1 \dots c_{n-1}$.
- An integer, k , where k is a factor of n .

We can split s into $\frac{n}{k}$ substrings where each substring, 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. $t_0 = \text{"AAB"} \rightarrow u_0 = \text{"AB"}$

2. $t_1 = \text{"CAA"} \rightarrow u_1 = \text{"CA"}$

3. $t_2 = \text{"ADA"} \rightarrow u_2 = \text{"AD"}$

Print each u_i on a new line.