1) Name of the Course: Object Oriented Programming

2) Name of the Faculty: Dr. P. A. Bailke

3) Innovative method practiced: Solved programming challenges on platforms like Hacker Rank

Such exercise has improved analytical as well as coding skills of students.

Example problem: [URL: https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/java-string-compare/problem?isFullScreen=true]

We define the following terms:

Lexicographical Order, also known as alphabetic or dictionary order, orders characters as follows:

For example, ball < cat, dog < dorm, Happy < happy, Zoo < ball.

A substring of a string is a contiguous block of characters in the string. For example, the substrings of abc are a, b, c, ab, bc, and abc.

Given a string, , and an integer, , complete the function so that it finds the lexicographically smallest and largest substrings of length .

Function Description

Complete the getSmallestAndLargest function in the editor below.

getSmallestAndLargest has the following parameters:

string s: a string

int k: the length of the substrings to find

Returns

string: the string ' + "n" + ' where and are the two substrings

Input Format

The first line contains a string denoting.

The second line contains an integer denoting .

Constraints consists of English alphabetic letters only (i.e., [a-zA-Z]).

Sample Input

welcometojava

3

Sample Output

ava

wel

Explanation

String has the following lexicographically-ordered substrings of length :

We then return the first (lexicographically smallest) substring and the last (lexicographically largest) substring as two newline-separated values (i.e., ava\nwel).

The stub code in the editor then prints ava as our first line of output and wel as our second line of output.

