

# Clean Up!

Input file:            **standard input**  
Output file:         **standard output**  
Time limit:          2 seconds  
Memory limit:       512 megabytes

Once Charlie decided to start a new life by deleting all files in his Downloads directory. It's easy to do that using **bash** shell! It has two useful features: the “**rm**” command, which removes all files given as arguments, and patterns, which are replaced with the list of files matching them before executing the command.

Charlie ran “**rm \***”, but received an “**Argument list too long**” response. Unfortunately, after **bash** replaced “**\***” with the names of all files in the Downloads directory, it failed to run the command because it had too many arguments.

After some experiments, Charlie realized he can execute “**rm abc\***” to delete all files with names starting with “**abc**” if there are at most  $k$  such files. If more than  $k$  files match this pattern, none of them will be deleted. Of course, he can replace “**abc**” with any string.

Help Charlie to find the smallest number of “**rm**” commands needed to delete all files. Assume that he can only use the “**rm**” command as “**rm <prefix>\***”, where **<prefix>** consists of lowercase English letters (and can be empty).

## Input

The first line contains two integers  $n$  and  $k$  — the number of files to delete, and the maximum number of files that can be deleted by one “**rm**” command ( $1 \leq n, k \leq 3 \cdot 10^5$ ).

Each of the next  $n$  lines contains a single string, denoting a file name. All file names are distinct, non-empty, and consist of lowercase English letters. The total length of all file names doesn't exceed  $3 \cdot 10^5$ .

## Output

Print a single integer — the smallest number of “**rm**” commands needed to delete all files.

## Examples

standard input	standard output
4 2 a abc abd b	2
4 2 d c ab a	2
5 3 please remove all these files	3

## Note

In the first example test, Charlie can execute “**rm ab\***” to delete files “**abc**” and “**abd**”, and then execute

`rm *` to delete files `a` and `b`. Note that he can't just run `rm *` immediately, because initially all four files match an empty prefix.