## Problem K. Master of Both

Input file: standard input<br>Output file: standard output<br>Time limit: 1 second<br>Memory limit: 1024 megabytes

Professor Hui-Bot is the master of string theory and advanced data structures, so he came up with an interesting problem. Given a sequence of $n$ strings consisting of only lowercase English letters, how many inversions are there in this sequence when the strings are compared by lexicographical order?
As the most extraordinary student of Hui-Bot, Putata and Budada mastered superb string theory and advanced data structure skills respectively, and they solved this problem together with ease. However, there are $q$ different parallel universes, where the characters in the alphabet are not appearing in the original order.
Formally, the alphabet in each universe is a string, which is a permutation of the 26 lowercase English letter, denoting the order each character appears.
A string $a$ is lexicographically smaller than a string $b$ if and only if one of the following holds:

- $a$ is a prefix of $b$, but $a \neq b$;
- in the first position where $a$ and $b$ differ, the string $a$ has a letter that appears earlier in the alphabet than the corresponding letter in $b$.

The number of inversions in a sequence $a$ of length $n$ is the number of ordered pairs $(i, j)$ such that $1 \leq i<j \leq n, a_{j}<a_{i}$.

Please help Putata and Budada in each universe to solve the problem.

## Input

The first line of the input contains two integers $n, q\left(1 \leq n \leq 5 \times 10^{5}, 1 \leq q \leq 5 \times 10^{4}\right)$, denoting the length of the sequence.
For the following $n$ lines, the $i$-th line contains a string $s_{i}\left(1 \leq\left|s_{i}\right| \leq 10^{6}\right)$. It is guaranteed that the string consists of only lowercase English letters, and $\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left|s_{i}\right| \leq 10^{6}$.
For the following $q$ lines, each line contains a string $t$, denoting the alphabet in one universe. It is guaranteed that $t$ is a permutation of 26 lowercase English letters.

## Output

Output $q$ lines, denoting the answer in $q$ universes.

## Example

| standard input | standard output |
| :--- | :--- |
| 53 | 4 |
| aac | 3 |
| oiputata | 4 |
| aaa |  |
| suikabudada |  |
| aba |  |
| abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz |  |
| qwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnm |  |
| aquickbrownfxjmpsvethlzydg |  |

