Problem C: Base Pairs

Description

Nucleobases function as fundamental units of a genetic code (DNA or RNA). There are four primary nucleobases found in DNAs: adenine (A), cytosine (C), guanine (G), and thymine (T). Adenine always pairs with thymine (A-T) and cytosine always pairs with guanine (C-G). Given a random sequence of letters, determine if the sequence can form more of A-T or C-G pairs once the bases paired amongst themselves. It is not guaranteed that the sequence contains only DNA nucleobases.

Input

The only line of the input contains the random sequence of capital letters (not exceeding 1,000,000).

Output

Print "A-T" if more of A-T pairs can be formed or "C-G" if more of C-G pairs can be found. If no pairs can be formed, print "NO". If equal number of pairs can be formed, print "EQUAL". All results should be printed without quotes.

NB: *Kindly note that your solution will be run at least five times. Each time, it will be tested against a different set of input. The first few test cases are given below to help you check your solution. The remaining tests can be seen from the contest page for this problem or the results page after you submit your solution*.

Test 1

Input	Output
ATTACCGGCG	C-G

Test 2

Input	Output
ATTABCCGG	EQUAL

Test 3

Input	Output
ATTACTCAGKGATTACCZTTGGAACG	A-T