**BASICS: Let’s start from the basics**

The Long-form of multiplication of two numbers is a fantastic example of an algorithm which we pick up right from our childhood without mostly giving a much thought as to why it always seems to work. An important factor in the success of this amazingly simple looking algorithm is the way we manipulate the partial products.

Assuming that we do the addition of all the partial products in a single step, your task is to determine the number of carry-overs in the final sum of the partial products. Refer to following figure to get more clarity:

1234

x 987 The sum of digits which produce carry-over are:

--------------- 6+7+6 = **1**9

8638 1+8+8+0 = **1**7 (note that 1 is carry-over from previous sum of digits)

9872 1+9+1 = **1**1 (note that 1 is carry-over from previous sum of digits)

11106

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1217958

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As shown in the above figure, the partial products are 8368,9872,11106 and it has 3 carry-overs.

**Input Format:**

Line 1: N /\* the number of test cases (N <=100)\*/

Line 2: X1 Y1 /\* Test Case 1: X1 Y1 are two numbers to be multiplied. \*/

Line 3: X2 Y2 /\* Test Case 2\*/

......

......

Line N+1: Xn Yn /\* Test Case N \*/

**/\* the numbers are positive integers can be at the most 100 digits long. \*/**

**Output Format:**

Line 1: C1 /\* C1 is the number of carry-overs in multiplication of X1 and Y1 as explained \*/

Line 2: C2 /\* Carry over for test case 2\*/

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Line N: Cn /\* Carry Over for test case N \*/

**Sample Input:**

3

1234 987

1234 111

1234 929

**Sample Output:**

3

0

1