A. Display Size

time limit per test: 1 second
memory limit per test: 256 megabytes
input: standard input
output: standard output

A big company decided to launch a new series of rectangular displays, and decided that the display must have exactly n pixels.

Your task is to determine the size of the rectangular display — the number of lines (rows) of pixels a and the number of columns of pixels b, so that:

- there are exactly n pixels on the display;
- the number of rows does not exceed the number of columns, it means $a \leq b$;
- the difference b - a is as small as possible.

Input

The first line contains the positive integer n ($1 \leq n \leq 10^6$) — the number of pixels display should have.

Output

Print two integers — the number of rows and columns on the display.

Examples

input
8
output
2 4

input
64
output
8 8

input
5
output
1 5

input
999999
output
999 1001

Note

In the first example the minimum possible difference equals 2, so on the display should be 2 rows of 4 pixels.

In the second example the minimum possible difference equals 0, so on the display should be 8 rows of 8 pixels.

In the third example the minimum possible difference equals 4, so on the display should be 1 row of 5 pixels.