**Problem Description**

The longest common subsequence (LCS) problem is the problem of finding the longest subsequence common to all sequences in a set of sequences (often just two sequences). This problem not required occupying consecutive positions within the original sequences.  
  
For example, having the strings “AAAAAAABBAAB” and “ABAABBAB”, the Longest Common Subsequence is the string “AAABBAB” with a length of 7.

**Input**

The input consists of a number of cases. For each case will come 2 strings ( 0 < length1, length <= 1000).

**Output**

For each case, print on a line with the length of the Longest Common Subsequence. Check the Sample Output for the presentation.

**Sample Input**

2  
AAAAAAABBAAB  
ABAABBAB  
XMJYAUZ  
MZJAWXU

**Sample Output**

Case 1: 7  
Case 2: 4