

Encrypted Contacts (ransomware)

Marco's phone has been attacked by hackers with a ransomware: they have remotely encrypted the phone book with all his contacts and now he has been asked to pay a ransom in bitcoins to recover his data.

He has decided to have some fun trying to perform a full reverse engineering of the malware to recover data without having to pay money. Fortunately for him, the encryption scheme is not too sophisticated. The malware encrypts each digit in isolation and substitutes it with a *code*. For every digit from 0 to 9, Marco has been able to determine which was the corresponding code.

For instance, suppose that digit 0 has been replaced with the code 12345 and that the digit 1 has been replaced with the code 1235; in this scenario an hypothetical number 010 would have been encrypted with the sequence of digits 12345123512345.

After all this grueling work, Marco asks you a small help: recover the original unencrypted numbers for his N contacts in the phone book.

📎 Among the attachments of this task you may find a template file `ransomware.*` with a sample incomplete implementation.

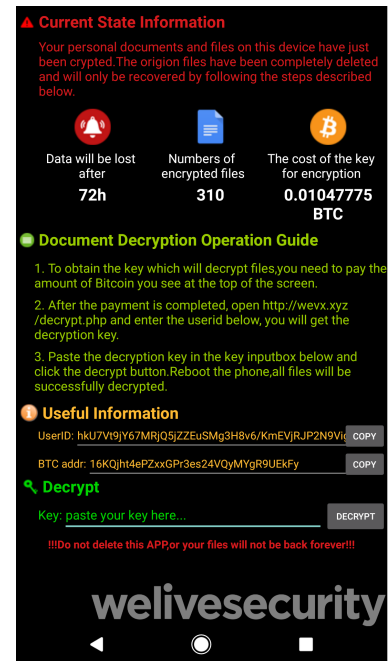


Figure 1: An Android phone infected by ransomware (source: welivesecurity.com)

Input

The first line contains the number of contacts N . The following N lines contain each a string of digits representing the encrypted number. The i -th of the following (and last) 10 lines contains the encrypted code used to replace the digit i .

Output

You need to write N lines where the i -th contains the unencrypted number of the i -th contact.

Constraints




- $1 \leq N \leq 100$.
- Each number has at most 1000 digits in its encrypted version.
- Each code used to encrypt a digit is at most 100 digits long.
- It is guaranteed that a solution exists and is unique.

Scoring

Your program will be tested against several test cases grouped in subtasks. In order to obtain the score of a subtask, your program needs to correctly solve all of its test cases.

– Subtask 1 (0 points) Examples.



- **Subtask 2** (30 points) All codes have length 1.

- **Subtask 3** (35 points) All codes have the same length.

- **Subtask 4** (35 points) No additional limitations.


Examples

input	output
2 333333000111777000 333333000111777111 000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999	330170 330171
1 717171500500211150050089 500 3 21 71 501 11 0 98 89 42	3330025008

Explanation

In the **first sample case** all codewords have the same length, three digits. The first contact can be decrypted as 333 (encrypted code for digit 3), 333 (encrypted code for digit 3), 000 (encrypted code for digit 0), 111 (encrypted code for digit 1), 777 (encrypted code for digit 7), 000 (encrypted code for digit 0). The second contact follows the same reasoning.

In the **second sample case** the contact can be decrypted as: 71 (encrypted code for digit 3) three times, 500 (encrypted code for digit 0) twice, 21 (encrypted code for digit 2), 11 (encrypted code for digit 5, 500 (encrypted code for digit 0), and 89 (encrypted code for digit 8).