1. Good Numbers in a Grid

You're given a 2D array **grid** of dimensions **N x N** consisting of integers.

We define a number at **grid[i][j]** as ***Good***, if and only if it has numbers at all of it's 4 corners and is **strictly smaller** than the numbers at it's 4 corners.

Find out the sum of all the **Good numbers** in the grid.

Look at the sample I/O and explanation for better understanding.

Input Format:
First line of input contains an integer **N**, denoting the dimension of the **grid**.
Next **N** lines contains **N** space separated integers in each line, denoting **grid** elements.

Output Format:
Print the number of **Good Numbers**.

Constraints:
$1 \quad \leq N \leq 20 \text{ - } 1000 \quad \leq grid[i][j] \leq 1000$

Sample I/O:

Input 1:
```
4
11 10 5 34
25 2 26 9
3 10 22 47
11 6 12 3
```
Output 1:
```
12
```

Input 2:
```
3
4 5 6
1 2 3
7 8 9
```
Output 2:
```
2
```

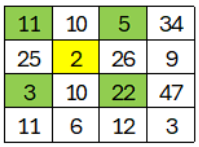
Input 3:
```
3
1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8 9
```
Output 3:
```
0
```

Input 4:
```
5
76 32 56 27 85
40 19 52 31 70
59 19 98 49 94
76 65 85 96 28
99 36 21 77 32
```
Output 4:
```
69
```

Explanation:

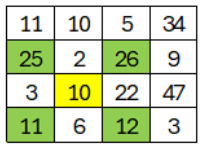
For Input 1

2 is strictly smaller than all the elements at it's corners



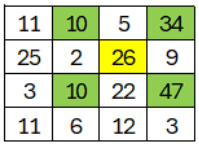
11	10	5	34
25	2	26	9
3	10	22	47
11	6	12	3

10 is strictly smaller than all the elements at it's corners



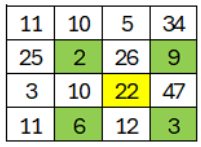
11	10	5	34
25	2	26	9
3	10	22	47
11	6	12	3

26 is NOT strictly smaller than all the elements at it's corners



11	10	5	34
25	2	26	9
3	10	22	47
11	6	12	3

22 is NOT strictly smaller than all the elements at it's corners



11	10	5	34
25	2	26	9
3	10	22	47
11	6	12	3

So there are only two **Good Numbers** 2 and 10 and their sum is **12.**
Note that we only considered the **grid numbers for which there are elements present at all the 4 corners.**

2. Twin Primes in a Range

Two primes p1 and p2 are called Twin Primes, if abs(p1 - p2) = 2.

Informally, if the difference between two primes p1 and p2 is exactly 2, then they are called Twin Primes.

Examples:
(3, 5)
(5, 7)
(11, 13)
(17, 19)

Given two numbers **A** and **B**, print all Twin Primes (in pairs) between **A** and **B**.

Note:
1. Always print a twin prime pair in a way such that first element of pair will be less than second element in the pair.
2. You should only print a twin prime pair, if and only if both numbers in the pair are less than or equal to the upperbound
3. For example if input is 1 and 12, you cannot print the prime pair 11 and 13, since 13 exceeds the upper bound of input.

See the Sample I/O for more clarity.

Input Format:
The only line of input contains two numbers **A** and **B**.

Output Format:
All twin prime pairs present between A and B (inclusive). Print each pair in a seperate line.

Constraints:
1 <= A, B <= 10000

Sample I/O:

Input 1:
1 20
Output 1:
3 5
5 7
11 13
17 19

Input 2:
100 200
Output 2:
101 103
107 109
137 139
149 151
179 181
191 193
197 199

Input 3:
1000 1488
Output 3:
1019 1021
1031 1033
1049 1051
1061 1063
1091 1093
1151 1153
1229 1231
1277 1279
1289 1291
1301 1303
1319 1321
1427 1429
1451 1453
1481 1483