# Problem E Hexadecimal Statistic

Given a sequence of positive integers in hexadecimal representation, for example, S = [9af47c0b, 2545557, ff6447979], we define sum(S) as the sum of all elements in S. Now, consider a certain permutation of the 16 hexadecimal digits, for example, p = [4, 9, 5, a, 0, c, f, 3, d, 7, 8, b, 1, 2, 6, e]. Beginning with the base sequence S, we can define a transformed sequence  $S^{[4]}$ , obtained with the removal of all occurences of the hexadecimal digit 4 from all integers in S,  $S^{[4]} = [9af7c0b, 255557, ff67979]$ . Next, we can remove the digit 9 and obtain  $S^{[4,9]} = [af7c0b, 255557, ff677]$ . Following the digit order in the permutation p, we can define in this way, 16 sequences:  $S^{[4]}$ ,  $S^{[4,9]}$ ,  $S^{[4,9,5]}$ ,...,  $S^{[4,9,5,a,0,c,f,3,d,7,8,b,1,2,6,e]}$ . We are interested in the sum of all elements from these 16 sequences:

$$\mathtt{total}(S,p) = \mathtt{sum}(S^{[4]}) + \mathtt{sum}(S^{[4,9]}) + \mathtt{sum}(S^{[4,9,5]}) + \dots + \mathtt{sum}(S^{[4,9,5,a,0,c,f,3,d,7,8,b,1,2,6,e]})$$

Clearly, this total depends on the permutation p used in the successive removal. Given a sequence of N positive integers in hexadecimal, you have to compute, considering all possible permutations of the 16 hexadecimal digits: the minimum total, the maximum total and the sum of all totals from all permutations. For the sum of all totals, print the result modulo 3b9aca07 ( $10^9 + 7$  on base 10).

## Input

## Output

Output one line containing three positive integers, in hexadecimal with lowercase letters, representing the minimum total, the maximum total and the sum of all totals considering all possible permutations of the 16 hexadecimal digits.

#### **Examples**

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Input	Output
3	1312c99c b4e87e9387 5bb5fc
9af47c0b	0 effffffff 15dac189
2545557	
ff6447979	
1	
ffffffff	