SQL Schema

Table: Terms

+-------------+------+

| Column Name | Type |

+-------------+------+

| power | int |

| factor | int |

+-------------+------+

power is the primary key column for this table.

Each row of this table contains information about one term of the equation.

power is an integer in the range [0, 100].

factor is an integer in the range [-100, 100] and cannot be zero.

You have a very powerful program that can solve any equation of one variable in the world. The equation passed to the program has to follow the following rules:

* The LHS should contain all the terms.
* The RHS should be zero.
* Each term of the LHS should follow the format "sign factor X ^power" after removing the white spaces where:
  + sign is either "+" or "-".
  + factor is the absolute value of the factor.
  + power is the value of the power.
* If the power is 1, do not add "^power".
  + For example, if power = 1 and factor = 3, the term will be "+3X".
* If the power is 0, add neither "X" nor "^power".
  + For example, if power = 0 and factor = -3, the term will be "-3".
* The powers in the RHS should be sorted in descending order.

Write an SQL query to build the equation.

The query result format is in the following example.

**Example 1:**

**Input:**

Terms table:

+-------+--------+

| power | factor |

+-------+--------+

| 2 | 1 |

| 1 | -4 |

| 0 | 2 |

+-------+--------+

**Output:**

+--------------+

| equation |

+--------------+

| +1X^2-4X+2=0 |

+--------------+

**Example 2:**

**Input:**

Terms table:

+-------+--------+

| power | factor |

+-------+--------+

| 4 | -4 |

| 2 | 1 |

| 1 | -1 |

+-------+--------+

**Output:**

+-----------------+

| equation |

+-----------------+

| -4X^4+1X^2-1X=0 |

+-----------------+