Problem A

John is obsessed with security. He is writing a letter to his friend Brus and he wants nobody else to be able to read it. He uses a simple substitution cipher to encode his message. Each letter in the message is replaced with its corresponding letter in a substitution alphabet. A substitution alphabet is a permutation of all the letters in the original alphabet. In this problem, the alphabet will consist of only lowercase and uppercase letters ('a'-'z', 'A'-'Z').

John wants to be sure that his encryption is safe, so he will not choose a cipher where a letter is encoded to either itself or to its lowercase or uppercase equivalent. For example, he will not choose a cipher where the letter 'j' is encoded to either 'j' or 'J'.

Given the original message msg and encoded message $encMsg$, determine the number of simple substitution ciphers that fit John's requirements and encode msg to $encMsg$. Return this number modulo 1234567891.

The first line of the input contains t, the number of test cases, followed by $2 \cdot t$ lines. Each test case is represented by two strings msg and $encMsg$.

Restrictions:

- msg will contain between 1 and 50 characters, inclusive.
- msg and $encMsg$ will contain the same number of characters.
- msg and $encMsg$ both will contain only lowercase and uppercase letters ('a' - 'z', 'A' - 'Z').

Example:

```
Input:
1
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWX
cdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Output:
2
```

Here we have to choose how to encode to letters 'Y' and 'Z' with two letters 'a' and 'b'. There are two ways to do it.