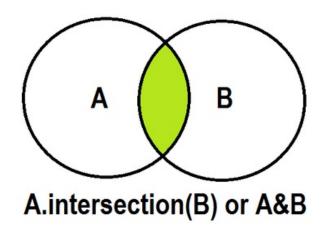
Set .intersection() Operation

Problem Statement



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.intersection()

The .intersection() operator returns the intersection of a set and the set of elements in an iterable. Sometimes, the & operator is used in place of the .intersection() operator, but it only operates on the set of elements in set.

The set is immutable to the *.intersection() operation (or & operation).

```
>>> s = set("Hacker")
>>> print s.intersection("Rank")
set(['a', 'k'])

>>> print s.intersection(set(['R', 'a', 'n', 'k']))
set(['a', 'k'])

>>> print s.intersection(['R', 'a', 'n', 'k'])
set(['a', 'k'])

>>> print s.intersection(enumerate(['R', 'a', 'n', 'k']))
set([])

>>> print s.intersection({"Rank":1})
set([])

>>> s & set("Rank")
set(['a', 'k'])
```

Task

The students of District College have subscriptions to *English* and *French* newspapers. Some students have subscribed only to *English*, some have subscribed only to *French*, and some have subscribed to both newspapers.

You are given two sets of student roll numbers. One set has subscribed to the *English* newspaper, one set has subscribed to the *French* newspaper. Your task is to find the total number of students who have

subscribed to both newspapers.

Input Format

The first line contains \$n\$, the number of students who have subscribed to the *English* newspaper.

The second line contains \$n\$ space separated roll numbers of those students.

The third line contains \$b\$, the number of students who have subscribed to the *French* newspaper.

The fourth line contains \$b\$ space separated roll numbers of those students.

Constraints

\$ 0 < Total \ number \ of \ students \ in \ college < 1000 \$

Output Format

Output the total number of students who have subscriptions to **both** English and French newspapers.

Sample Input

```
9
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
9
10 1 2 3 11 21 55 6 8
```

Sample Output

5

Explanation

The roll numbers of students who have both subscriptions:

\$1, 2, 3, 6\$ and \$8\$.

Hence, the total is \$5\$ students.