

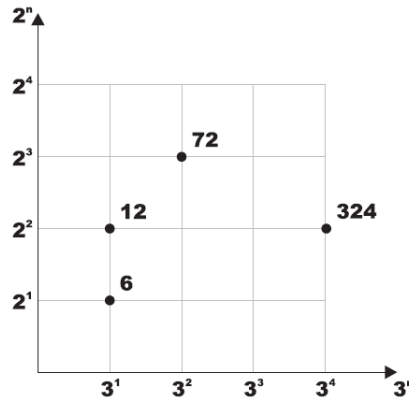
C - Not So Flat After All

Input: standard input

Output: standard output

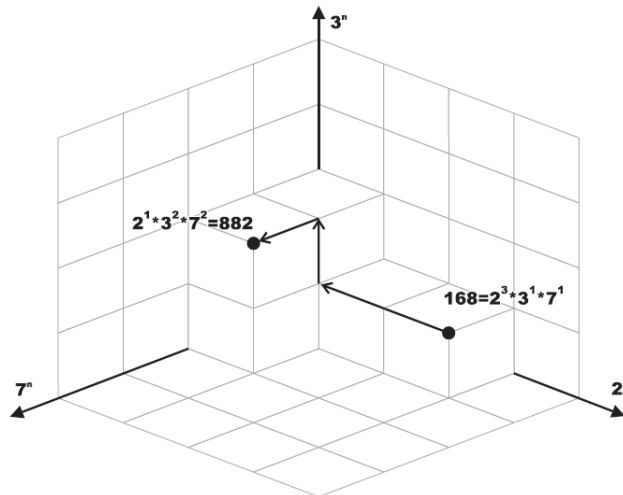
Any positive integer v can be written as $p_1^{a_1} * p_2^{a_2} * \dots * p_n^{a_n}$, where p_i is a prime number and $a_i \geq 0$. For example: $24 = 2^3 * 3^1$.

Pick any two prime numbers p_1 and p_2 where $p_1 \neq p_2$. Imagine a two dimensional plane where the powers of p_1 are plotted on the x-axis and the powers of p_2 on the y-axis. Now, any number that can be written as $p_1^{a_1} * p_2^{a_2}$ can be plotted on this plane at location $(x, y) = (a_1, a_2)$. The figure below shows few examples where $p_1 = 3$ and $p_2 = 2$.



This idea can be extended for any N -Dimensional space where each of the N axes is assigned a unique prime number. Each N -Dimensional space has a unique set of primes. We call such set the *Space Identification Set* or S for short. $|S|$ (the ordinal of S) is N .

Any number that can be expressed as a multiplication of $p_i \in S$ (each raised to a power $a_i \geq 0$) can be plotted in this $|S|$ -Dimensional space. The figure below illustrates this idea for $N = 3$ and $S = 2, 3, 7$. Needless to say, any number that can be plotted on space A can also be plotted on space B as long as $S_A \subset S_B$.



We define the distance between any two points in a given N -Dimensional space to be the sum of units traveled to get from one point to the other while following the grid lines (i.e. movement is always parallel to one of the axes.) For example, in the figure above, the distance between 168 and 882 is 4.

Given two positive integers, write a program that determines the minimum ordinal of a space where both numbers can be plotted in. The program also determines the distance between these two integers in that space.

Input

Your program will be tested on one or more test cases. Each test case is specified on a line with two positive integers ($0 < A, B < 1,000,000$) where $A * B > 1$.

The last line is made of two zeros.

Output

For each test case, print the following line:

k. X:D

Where k is the test case number (starting at one), X is the minimum ordinal needed in a space that both A and B can be plotted in and D is the distance between these two points.

Sample Input

```
168 882
770 792
0 0
```

Sample Output

```
1. 3:4
2. 5:6
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