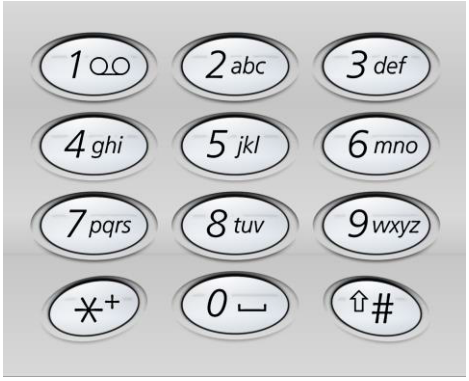
Texting



Phones with keypads have letters associated with the buttons, allowing us to input text, as shown in the image on the right. To input a letter, you press the button with that letter. Pressing the button once produces the first letter, pressing it quickly twice produces the second letter, and so on. For example, pressing **2** gives **'a'**, pressing **22** gives **'b'**, and pressing **222** gives **'c'**. If you want two **'a'**s in a row, you need to press **2**, wait for half a second, then press **2** again. To input a space, press the **0** button. To input special characters or change between uppercase and lowercase, you would use the ***** and **#** buttons (we will ignore these for this problem).

In this task, write two functions:

- **text2keys(text)** receives a string **text** and returns a string of numbers and spaces (spaces represent pauses between key presses) that would be pressed to input the text. For example, **text2keys("Ok, Python")** will return **"666 55 0 7 999 8 44 666 66"**.
    - **text** may contain both uppercase and lowercase letters, but treat them as the same.
    - Ignore any non-English alphabetic characters or spaces in **text**.
- **keys2text(keys)** receives a string **keys** containing numbers and spaces and returns the corresponding text from the key presses, for example,

  keys2text("666 55 0 7 999 8 44 666 66"), will return **"ok python"**.

```
def text2keys( text ):


def keys2text( keys ):


# The following command must be included when submiting to Grader
exec(input().strip())
```

Input

Python command to test function behavior.

Output

Result from executing input Python command.

Example

Input (from keyboard)	Output (on screen)
`print(text2keys("I am busy."))`	`444 0 2 6 0 22 88 7777 999`
`print(keys2text("444 0 2 6 0 22 88 7777 999"))`	`i am busy`