

Two strings, *a* and *b*, are called anagrams if they contain all the same characters in the same frequencies. For example, the anagrams of CAT are CAT, ACT, TAC, TCA, ATC, and CTA.

Complete the function in the editor. If *a* and *b* are case-insensitive anagrams, print "Anagrams"; otherwise, print "Not Anagrams" instead.

Input Format

The first line contains a string denoting *a*.

The second line contains a string denoting *b*.

Constraints

- $1 \leq \text{length}(a), \text{length}(b) \leq 50$
- Strings *a* and *b* consist of English alphabetic characters.
- The comparison should NOT be case sensitive.

Output Format

Print "Anagrams" if *a* and *b* are case-insensitive anagrams of each other; otherwise, print "Not Anagrams" instead.

Sample Input 0

```
anagram
margana
```

Sample Output 0

```
Anagrams
```

Explanation 0

Character	Frequency: anagram	Frequency: margana
A or a	3	3
G or g	1	1
N or n	1	1
M or m	1	1
R or r	1	1

The two strings contain all the same letters in the same frequencies, so we print "Anagrams".

Sample Input 1

```
anagramm  
marganaa
```

Sample Output 1

```
Not Anagrams
```

Explanation 1

Character	Frequency: anagramm	Frequency: marganaa
A or a	3	4
G or g	1	1
N or n	1	1
M or m	2	1
R or r	1	1

The two strings don't contain the same number of **a**'s and **m**'s, so we print "Not Anagrams".

Sample Input 2

```
Hello  
hello
```

Sample Output 2

```
Anagrams
```

Explanation 2

Character	Frequency: Hello	Frequency: hello
E or e	1	1
H or h	1	1
L or l	2	2
O or o	1	1

The two strings contain all the same letters in the same frequencies, so we print "Anagrams".