Two arrays are called *similar* if one can be obtained from another by swapping at most one pair of elements in one of the arrays.

Given two arrays `a` and `b`, check whether they are *similar*.

Example

- For `a = [1, 2, 3]` and `b = [1, 2, 3]`, the output should be `areSimilar(a, b) = true`.

  The arrays are equal, no need to swap any elements.

- For `a = [1, 2, 3]` and `b = [2, 1, 3]`, the output should be `areSimilar(a, b) = true`.

  We can obtain `b` from `a` by swapping `2` and `1` in `b`.

- For `a = [1, 2, 2]` and `b = [2, 1, 1]`, the output should be `areSimilar(a, b) = false`.

  Any swap of any two elements either in `a` or in `b` won't make `a` and `b` equal.

Input/Output

- **[execution time limit] 4 seconds (js)**
- **[input] array.integer a**

  Array of integers.

  Guaranteed constraints:

  $3 \le a.length \le 10^5$,

  $1 \le a[i] \le 1000$.

- **[input] array.integer b**

  Array of integers of the same length as `a`.

  Guaranteed constraints:

  $b.length = a.length$,

  $1 \le b[i] \le 1000$.

- **[output] boolean**

  `true` if `a` and `b` are similar, `false` otherwise.

[JavaScript (ES6)] Syntax Tips

```
// Prints help message to the console
// Returns a string
function helloWorld(name) {
    console.log("This prints to the console when you Run Tests");
    return "Hello, " + name;
}
```