Ada Number

Consider two following representations of a non-negative integer:

1. A simple decimal integer, constructed of a non-empty sequence of digits from `0` to `9`;
2. An integer with at least one digit in a base from `2` to `16` (inclusive), enclosed between `#` characters, and preceded by the base, which can only be a number between `2` and `16` in the first representation. For digits from `10` to `15` characters `a`, `b`, ..., `f` and `A`, `B`, ..., `F` are used.

Additionally, both representations may contain *underscore* (_) characters; they are used only as separators for improving legibility of numbers and can be ignored while processing a number.

Your task is to determine whether the given string is a valid integer representation.

Note: this is how integer numbers are represented in the programming language Ada.

Example

- For `line = "123_456_789"`, the output should be `adaNumber(line) = true`;
- For `line = "16#123abc#"`, the output should be `adaNumber(line) = true`;
- For `line = "10#123abc#"`, the output should be `adaNumber(line) = false`;
- For `line = "10#10#123ABC#"`, the output should be `adaNumber(line) = false`;
- For `line = "10#0#"`, the output should be `adaNumber(line) = true`;
- For `line = "10##"`, the output should be `adaNumber(line) = false`.

Input/Output

- **[execution time limit] 4 seconds (js)**
- **[input] string line**

  A non-empty string.

  Guaranteed constraints:
  `2 ≤ line.length ≤ 30`.

- **[output] boolean**

  `true` if `line` is a valid integer representation, `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;
}
```