A. Nearly Lucky Number

time limit per test

2 seconds

memory limit per test

256 megabytes

input

standard input

output

standard output

*Petya loves lucky numbers. We all know that lucky numbers are the positive integers whose decimal representations contain only the lucky digits****4****and****7****. For example, numbers****47****,****744****,****4****are lucky and****5****,****17****,****467****are not.*

Unfortunately, not all numbers are lucky. Petya calls a number *nearly lucky* if the number of lucky digits in it is a lucky number. He wonders whether number *n* is a nearly lucky number.

**Input**

The only line contains an integer *n* (1 ≤ *n* ≤ 1018).

Please do not use the %lld specificator to read or write 64-bit numbers in С++. It is preferred to use the cin, cout streams or the %I64d specificator.

**Output**

Print on the single line "YES" if *n* is a nearly lucky number. Otherwise, print "NO" (without the quotes).

**Sample test(s)**

**input**

40047

**output**

NO

**input**

7747774

**output**

YES

**input**

1000000000000000000

**output**

NO

**Note**

In the first sample there are 3 lucky digits (first one and last two), so the answer is "NO".

In the second sample there are 7 lucky digits, 7 is lucky number, so the answer is "YES".

In the third sample there are no lucky digits, so the answer is "NO".

<http://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/110/A>

using System;

using System.Collections.Generic;

using System.Linq;

using System.Text;

namespace ConsoleApplication1

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

long n = long.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

//int[] lucky = { 4, 7, 44, 47, 74, 77, 444, 447, 474, 477, 744, 747, 774, 777, };

string ns = n.ToString();

int cont = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < ns.Length; i++)

{

if (ns[i] == '4' || ns[i] == '7')

{

cont++;

}

}

if (cont == 4 || cont == 7 || cont == 44 || cont == 47 || cont == 74)

{

Console.WriteLine("YES");

}

else

{

Console.WriteLine("NO");

}

Console.ReadLine();

}

}

}