Description

Now let's implement a simple converter. It will convert the given decimal number to the given radix. You should support three radices with prefixes:

- binary (`0b`);
- octal (`0`);
- hexadecimal (`0x`).

To get a string with the answer, use the `Long.toString(sourceNumber, destinationRadix)` expression. Note that the expected output is a String, because Java implicitly converts 0/0b/0x concatenated numbers to their decimal representation.

This stage is auto-graded. The grader will **input two lines** (a number and a radix) and check that **your output** is the correct number representation in the given radix. Don't forget about the prefix!

Example

Example 1:

Input:

```
8
16
```

Output:

```
0x8
```

Example 2:

Input:

```
101
2
```

Output:

```
0b1100101
```

Example 3:

Input:

```
103
8
```

Output:

0147