The square-ten tree decomposition of an array is defined as follows:

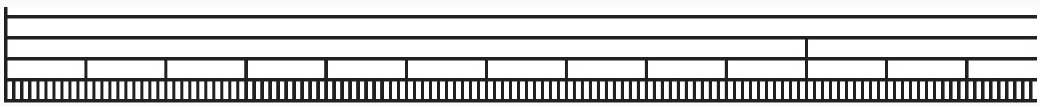
- The lowest (0^{th}) level of the square-ten tree consists of single array elements in their natural order.
- The k^{th} level (starting from 1) of the square-ten tree consists of subsequent array subsegments of length $10^{2^{k-1}}$ in their natural order. Thus, the 1^{st} level contains subsegments of length $10^{2^{1-1}} = 10$, the 2^{nd} level contains subsegments of length $10^{2^{2-1}} = 100$, the 3^{rd} level contains subsegments of length $10^{2^{3-1}} = 10000$, etc.

In other words, every k^{th} level (for every $k \geq 1$) of square-ten tree consists of array subsegments indexed as:

$$\left[1,\ 10^{2^{k-1}}\right], \left[10^{2^{k-1}}+1,\ 2\cdot 10^{2^{k-1}}\right], \ldots, \left[i\cdot 10^{2^{k-1}}+1,\ (i+1)\cdot 10^{2^{k-1}}\right], \ldots$$

Level 0 consists of array subsegments indexed as $[1,\ 1], [2,\ 2], \ldots, [i,\ i], \ldots$.

The image below depicts the bottom-left corner (i.e., the first 128 array elements) of the table representing a square-ten tree. The levels are numbered from bottom to top:



Task
Given the borders of array subsegment $[L, R]$, find its decomposition into a minimal number of nodes of a square-ten tree. In other words, you must find a subsegment sequence $[l_1, r_1], [l_2, r_2], \ldots, [l_m, r_m]$ such as $l_{i+1} = r_i + 1$ for every $1 \leq i < m$, $l_1 = L$, $r_m = R$, where every $[l_i, r_i]$ belongs to any of the square-ten tree levels and m is minimal amongst all such variants.

Input Format

The first line contains a single integer denoting L.
The second line contains a single integer denoting R.

Constraints

- $1 \leq L \leq R \leq 10^{10^6}$
- The numbers in input do not contain leading zeroes.

Output Format

As soon as array indices are too large, you should find a sequence of m square-ten tree level numbers, $s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_m$, meaning that subsegment $[l_i, r_i]$ belongs to the s_i^{th} level of the square-ten tree.

Print this sequence in the following compressed format:

- On the first line, print the value of n (i.e., the compressed sequence block count).
- For each of the n subsequent lines, print 2 space-separated integers, t_i and c_i ($t_i \geq 0$, $c_i \geq 1$), meaning that the number t_i appears consequently c_i times in sequence s. Blocks should be listed in the order they appear in the sequence. In other words, $s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{c_1}$ should be equal to t_1, $s_{c_1+1}, s_{c_1+2}, \ldots, s_{c_1+c_2}$ should be equal to t_2, etc.

Thus $\sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i = m$ must be true and $t_i \neq t_{i+1}$ must be true for every $1 \leq i < n$. All numbers should be printed without leading zeroes.

Sample Input 0

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1
10
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Sample Output 0

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1
1 1
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Explanation 0

Segment $[1, 10]$ belongs to level 1 of the square-ten tree.