

# Strings

Given two strings A and B, we define the operator  $\hat{c}$  on  $\{A,B\}$  for string C as  $C \hat{c} \{A,B\}$ .

if  $\text{length}(A) < \text{length}(C) < \text{length}(B)$ , then C satisfies the above operator.

else

if  $\text{length}(A) = \text{length}(C)$ , then C must be lexicographically greater than A.

if  $\text{length}(B) = \text{length}(C)$ , then C must be lexicographically smaller than B.

## Input

Given two strings A,B with  $\text{length}(A) \leq \text{length}(B) \leq 6$ . A,B can contain any characters between A and J (capital letters).

## Output

Print the number of strings satisfying the above criteria. C must also satisfy criteria of A and B. Any two adjacent characters in string C may neither be the same nor consecutive (i.e. the absolute difference between the ASCII values of adjacent characters is greater than 1).

## Example

**Input:**

A J

AA BCD

ABC DEFG

**Output:**

8

129

1770