

Number Labyrinth

Fred is a robotic mouse built by a group of students of artificial intelligence. Fred can move around in the labyrinth shown in the picture below. Whenever Fred comes to a place marked by a number, he has to choose one of the possible directions. Behavior of the mouse should look chaotic and complex enough so that it will impress students' supervisor.

```
+-----4
|       |
| 8--9 |
| | | |
2--7--0 |
| | | |
1 6-----+
```

Numbered places in the labyrinth are called nodes. Fred has one integer X stored in its memory and can perform some calculations. In each node (except node 1) he chooses a direction according to X , decreases X by 1 and goes to the chosen node. The direction is chosen according to this rules:

Node 2: Compute $X \bmod 3$.
If the result is 0, go to 7
1, go to 1
2, go to 4.

Node 4: Let Y be X written backwards (in decimal system).
If $Y > X$ then go to 6 otherwise go to 2.

Node 6: Compute the number of digits of X (in decimal system).
If the result is even then go to 4 otherwise go to 7.

Node 7: Compute $(X * X) \bmod 7$.
If the result is 0 go to 2
1 go to 6
2 go to 8
4 go to 0.

Node 8: Compute $X \bmod 5$.
If the result is 2 or 3 then go to 7 otherwise go to 9.

Node 9: If you have come from 8 then go to 0.
If you have come from 0 then go to 8.

Node 0: Let Y be the third least significant digit of X in decimal system
(if $X < 100$ then $Y = 0$). If $Y \leq 7$ then go to 7 otherwise go to 9.

At the beginning of each experiment, the experimenter puts the mouse in the node 0 and initializes value X by voice. After that, the mouse starts to move. The mouse displays current value of X on its digital display. The experiment finishes when the mouse enters the node 1, the result of the experiment is the number displayed. If the value of X decreases to zero, the experiment fails and its result is -1.

Input file description

The input file contains several initial values of X (less than two-million) as they were told by the experimenter.

Output file description

For each value of X in the input file write to a separate line of the output file the result of the corresponding experiment (see example output).

Example

Input file:

thirteen

fourteen

one-thousand

one-million-three-hundred-and-twenty-five-thousand-nine-hundred-and-seventy-nine

Output file:

-1

9

789

1325784

Note: New test cases were added. Thanks to [Robert Gerbicz](#) and [Stephen Merriman's](#) discussion in the forum.