Problem C. C and Pascal Strings

Input file:	standard input
Output file:	standard output
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	512 megabytes

In this problem we will deal with byte sequences. Each byte is given by two hexadecimal digits (four bits each, eight bits in total) and is treated as an unsigned integer between 0 and $\texttt{ff}_{16} = 255_{10}$ (inclusive). Hexadecimal digits are denoted 0123456789abcdef, as usual.

Consider the C ASCII string to be the byte sequence starting with zero or more bytes from range between 20_{16} and $7\texttt{f}_{16}$ (inclusive) followed by a zero byte. There may be arbitrary bytes following the zero byte, they are called "junk" bytes.

Consider the Pascal ASCII string to be the byte sequence starting with byte l defining the length of the string, followed by l bytes from range between 20_{16} and $7\texttt{f}_{16}$ (inclusive). There may be arbitrary bytes following the last of these l bytes, they are also called "junk" bytes. In particular, Pascal string length is limited to the range from 0 to $\texttt{ff}_{16} = 255_{10}$.

You are given a memory dump as a sequence of integers b_i given in hexadecimal form. Each integer belongs to the range from 0 to $\texttt{ff}_{16}$ (inclusive). Your task is to determine, which of four cases takes place:

- dump defines a valid C ASCII string as well as a valid Pascal ASCII string;
- dump defines a valid C ASCII string, but not a valid Pascal ASCII string;
- dump defines a valid Pascal ASCII string, but not a valid C ASCII string;
- dump does not define a valid C ASCII string or a valid Pascal ASCII string.

Note that in all cases junk bytes are allowed.

Input

Input contains a sequence of no more than 1000 space-separated hexadecimal integers; each integer consists of exactly two characters, each of which is from one of the 0123456789abcdef characters. In particular, leading zeroes are allowed.

Output

If the dump can be interpreted both as a C ASCII string and as a Pascal ASCII string, print the word "Both".

If the dump can be interpreted as a C ASCII string but not as a Pascal ASCII string, print the word "C".

If the dump can be interpreted as a Pascal ASCII string but not as a C ASCII string, print the word "Pascal".

If the dump can't be interpreted as a C ASCII string or as a Pascal ASCII string, print "None".

Examples

standard input	standard output
4d 4f 53 43 4f 57 00 5a	C
04 49 43 50 43 00	Pascal
05 4e 4f 4e 45 81	None
00 f4	Both