

Nowadays emoticon has become an art. People are no longer limited to simple ones like ‘:-)’, ‘:-(’, ‘:-P’, etc. They use ‘>:0’, ‘~\_~’, ‘=^\_^=’ and so on. Recently I came across ‘^\_^’ and it looks kind of cute to me. Given a string  $S$  consisting of only ‘\_’s and ‘^’s, I was wondering what is the maximum number of disjoint subsequences of “^\_^” (quote for beauty) in the string  $S$ .

For example, if  $S = “\wedge\wedge\_ \wedge\wedge”$  then the answer is 2. However, for  $S = “\_ \wedge\wedge”$  the answer is 0.

## Input

Input starts with a positive integer  $T$  ( $\leq 5,000$ ), denoting the number of test cases. Hence follows  $T$  test cases. Each case consists of a single string made of only ‘^’ and ‘\_’. The length of the strings would be at most 100,000 and the sum of lengths of the strings will be 2,100,000 at most.

## Output

For each test case, print the case number followed by the answer.

### Hint:

- $S[1..n]$  means  $S$  is a string of length  $n$  and it is 1-indexed.
- $S_i$  means  $i$ 'th character of  $S$ .
- A string  $S[1..n]$  is a subsequence of another string  $T[1..m]$ , if we can find:  $(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$  such that,  $S[i] = T[t_i]$  for  $1 \leq i \leq n$  and  $1 \leq t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n \leq m$ . For example, ‘abc’ is a subsequence of ‘aabbcc’ but not of ‘bca’.
- Two subsequences are disjoint if same character (position matters) is not used in both of the subsequences. For example, let  $S = ‘abca’$ . ‘ab’ and ‘ca’ are two disjoint subsequences of  $S$ . However, if  $S = ‘abc’$  then ‘ab’ and ‘ac’ are not disjoint subsequences. In both of these examples the subsequences are unique. However, for  $S = ‘aabb’$  let’s form two subsequences  $S_1S_3$  and  $S_2S_4$  (both are ‘ab’), both of these are disjoint. But if we have chosen  $S_1S_3$  and  $S_1S_4$  then they would not be disjoint.

## Sample Input

```
5
-^^ -^^
^  ^  ^
-  -  -

-----
^^  ^^
-  -
^  ^
-  -
```

## Sample Output

```
Case 1: 1
Case 2: 1
Case 3: 0
Case 4: 2
Case 5: 2
```