

It is not always easy to transfer data from one computer system to the other. You need proper standards for data encoding, and may also need to compress data to save bandwidth and thus reduce costs.

To assist the designer in making implementation choices related to the available band-width, a tool is required that computes the size of each message in bits. The tool has to read and interpret the format of each message to do so.

A message can best be described by giving the underlying grammar, which uses the following terminals:

*id* a sequence of letters of length  $L$  ( $1 \leq L \leq 256$ )  
*integer* a number between -10 000 and 10 000 (inclusive)  
"word" the literal string of characters **word**

A message is defined by the following grammar:

*message* ::= *data*  
*data* ::= *id* ":" *type*  
*type* ::= *record* | *array* | *string* | *enum* | *range*  
*record* ::= "{" *data* + "  
*array* ::= "array" *range* "of" *type*  
*string* ::= "string" "(" *integer* ")"  
*enum* ::= "(" *id-list* ")"  
*id-list* ::= *id* | ( *id* "," *id-list* )  
*range* ::= "[" *integer* ".." *integer* "]"

Note that the message grammar is specified according to the following notational conventions:

$x y$  sequence:  $x$  followed by  $y$   
 $x | y$  choice:  $x$  or  $y$   
 $x +$  repetition: one or more occurrences of  $x$   
( ) used for grouping

Any two tokens may be separated by an arbitrary amount of white space (blanks, tabs and newlines). White space does not occur within tokens.

The (minimal) amount of bits needed to transmit a message can be computed using the following rules:

*record* : sum of the sizes of the fields  
*array* : size of the component type, multiplied by the number of elements in the range  
*string* : the length, multiplied by 7 bits  
*enum* : smallest number of bits in which all *ids* can be distinguished  
*range* : smallest number of bits in which all range values can be distinguished

## Input

The input contains on the first line the number of test cases ( $N$ ). Each test case will contain message according to the grammar above. Messages may be separated by an arbitrary amount of white space. You may assume that the input is syntactically correct. For each range ' $L..H$ ', it holds that  $L \leq H$ . A string consists of a positive number of characters.

## Output

For each message, output the sentence: 'A "*id*" message requires  $S$  bits.', where *id* is the identifier of the message and  $S$  its size in bits.

## Sample Input

```
3
year : [1970..2030]
team : {
    name : string(14)
    members : array [1..3] of {
        sex : ( male, female )
        name : string(20)
        age : [16..30]
    }
    position : [1..40]
}
jurynames : array [1..3] of string(20)
```

## Sample Output

```
A "year" message requires 6 bits.
A "team" message requires 539 bits.
A "jurynames" message requires 420 bits.
```