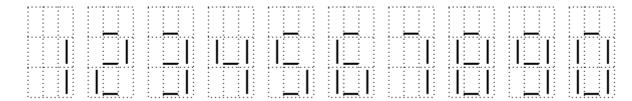
Banks, always trying to increase their profit, asked their computer experts to come up with a system that can read bank cheques; this would make the processing of cheques cheaper. One of their ideas was to use optical character recognition (ocr) to recognize bank accounts printed using 7 line-segments.

Once a cheque has been scanned, some image processing software would convert the horizontal and vertical bars to ASCII bars '|' and underscores '_'.

The ASCII 7-segment versions of the ten digits look like this:



A bank account has a 9-digit account number with a checksum. For a valid account number, the following equation holds: $(d_1 + 2 \times d_2 + 3 \times d_3 + \cdots + 9 \times d_9) \mod 11 = 0$. Digits are numbered from right to left like this: $d_9d_8d_7d_6d_5d_4d_3d_2d_1$.

Unfortunately, the scanner sometimes makes mistakes: some line-segments may be missing. Your task is to write a program that deduces the original number, assuming that:

- when the input represents a valid account number, it is the original number;
- at most one digit is garbled;
- the scanned image contains no extra segments.

For example, the following input

used to be "123456789".

Input

The input file starts with a line with one integer specifying the number of account numbers that have to be processed. Each account number occupies 3 lines of 27 characters.

Output

For each test case, the output contains one line with 9 digits if the correct account number can be determined, the string 'failure' if no solutions were found and 'ambiguous' if more than one solution was found.

Sample Input

Sample Output

123456789 ambiguous failure 878888888