

**C****Common Palindrome**

A **palindrome** is a string that reads the same from the left as it does from the right. Given two strings **A** and **B**, you need to find the length of longest palindrome which is a subsequence of both **A** and **B**. A subsequence is a sequence obtained by deleting zero or more characters from a string.

For example, say, **A** = “cfcfaafc”, **B** = “efagfc”. Then the longest palindrome which is a subsequence of both A and B is “fa”. So the answer is 3.

Input

First line of the input contains a positive integer **T** ($T \leq 100$). Each of the following **T** cases consists of 2 lines. These 2 lines contain the strings **A** and **B**, respectively. Length of **A** and **B** will not be more than **60**. All these strings contain only lowercase letters (**'a' - 'z'**). No empty strings will appear in the input.

Output

For each case, print a line of the form **Case <x>: <y>**, where **x** is the case number and **y** is the length of the longest common palindromic subsequence.

Sample Input	Sample Output
3 cfcfaafc efagfc afbdcfca bcadfcgyfka palin drome	Case 1: 3 Case 2: 5 Case 3: 0

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