A quadtree, first introduced by Finkel and Bentley, is a tree data-structure in which each internal node has exactly four children. Quadtrees are often used for problems that can be mapped into a two-dimensional space which is then recursively subdivided it into four equally-sized regions while a certain condition holds. The problem consists in reading a compressed binary image represented with a quadtree and determining which pixels are set to white.

For a better understanding of this problem, consider the third test case from Sample Input, represented in the figure. The uncompressed binary image is composed by ( $8 \times 8$ ) pixels, where 35 of them are white. Notice each node in the quadtree is mapped into a square area from the target image. White nodes denote areas composed by white pixels exclusively, whereas black nodes denote areas with only black pixels; finally, gray nodes are composed by white and black pixels and thus, they need to be subdivided into four new square areas. Notice that the order of visiting square areas is: left to right and top to bottom.


## Input

The first line contains an integer $N>0$ denoting the number of test cases.
The next $N$ lines start each with the length $L$ of the target image; $L$ has to be a power of 2 .
The length is followed by a space and a sequence of ' 0 ', ' 1 ' and ' $*$ ', denoting black, white and gray nodes of the quadtree, respectively. The quadtree is traversed in pre-order.

## Output

The output consists of $N$ lines containing each a comma-separated list of either:
a) ( $x, y$ ) position of a pixel adjacent horizontally by black pixels, or
b) ( $\left.x_{i}-x_{f}, y\right)$, where $x_{f}>x_{i}$ : a sequence of white pixels at row $y$ surrounded by black pixels.

The following holds: $1 \leq x, x_{i}, x_{f}, y \leq L$. Traverse the binary image from left to right, top to bottom.

If $L$ is not a power of 2 , the output should display the text 'Invalid length', instead.

## Sample Input

```
3
4**1000*010010
7*101*0100
8*10*011*0010*1*101010
```


## Sample Output

```
(1,1), (4,1), (1-2,3), (1-2,4)
Invalid length
(1-4,1),(1-4,2),(1-4,3),(1-4,4),(3-7,5),(3-7,6),(1-2,7),(5-6,7),(1-3,8),(5-6,8)
```

