7298 And Then There Was 5

Your friend Mike is arguing with a classmate Chris over what the last digit in π is. (You and I know there is no such thing, but Chris simply isn't to be dissuaded.) Mike's argument is as flawed as it is entertaining: given any digit in π that you look at, either the number itself is a 5 or there is a 5 that occurs after that digit.

Cute, but that same argument is true of any digit, at least for the portion of π that has been calculated. Luckily, you're not being asked to actually prove anything; Mike just wants you to use your "computer skills" to give him some sample data for him to use to support his case.

Your friend wants a large sampling of places of π and wants to show that his argument holds true. For each test case, you will be given an offset into the digits of $\pi(P)$ and a single digit (D).

He wants to you find the Qth and Rth digits of π given that:

- Q is the lowest offset such that $Q \geq P$ and the Q-th digit of π equals D
- R is the lowest offset such that $R > Q$ and the R-th digit of π equals 5

For example, if P is 3 and D is 2, Q would be 6 and R would be 8, and the Q-th and R-th digits of π would be 2 and 5 respectively.

```
              P     Q   R
Offset: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 ...
Value:  3 1 4 1 5 9 2 6 5 3  5  8 ...
```

Input

The first line contains the number of test cases N $(1 \leq N \leq 10,000)$.

Each of the following N lines contains two integers:

- P $(1 \leq P \leq 1,000,000)$, an offset into the digits of π
- D $(0 \leq D \leq 9)$, a digit to find in π

Output

For each test case, you are to output a single line containing the Q-th and R-th digits of π as described above.

Sample Input

```
4
3 2
123456 6
999999 8
765432 7
```

Sample Output

```
2 5
6 5
8 5
7 5
```