

Super Six Substrings

David loves numeric strings. He considers a substring of a numeric sequence to be *super* if both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The substring's integer representation is divisible by 6.
- It does not contain **leading zeroes** (e.g., 6 is super, but 06 is not).

In addition, he considers the one-character substring 0 to be super.

For example, $s = \text{"606"}$ has five super substrings: 6, 0, 6, 60, and 606.

Given s , find and print the total number of super substrings in s .

Note: The length of the numbers represented by s and its substrings are likely to be outside of the bounds of what numeric data types can represent.

Input Format

A single numeric string denoting s .

Constraints

- $1 \leq |s| \leq 10^5$

Output Format

Print an integer denoting the number of super substrings.

Sample Input 0

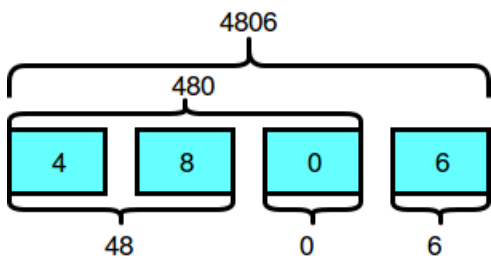
4806

Sample Output 0

5

Explanation 0

The diagram below depicts the five super substrings of string $s = \text{"4806"}$:



Note that substrings `48`, `480`, and `4806` are super because they're divisible by `6` and do not contain any leading zeroes, and the substring `0` is super because it consists of a single zero.