Megaprime Numbers

A prime number is an integer greater than 1 that has no positive divisors other than 1 and itself.

We call a number *megaprime* if it is prime and all of its individual digits are prime. For example, 53 is megaprime because it is prime and all its digits (5 and 3) are prime; however, 35 is not megaprime because it is not prime (it's divisible by 5 and 7), and 13 is not megaprime because it has a non-prime digit (1 is not prime).

Given two long integers, $first$ and $last$, find and print the total number of megaprime numbers in the inclusive range between $first$ and $last$.

Input Format

Two space-separated long integers describing the respective values of $first$ and $last$.

Constraints

- $1 \leq first \leq last \leq 10^{15}$
- $last - first \leq 10^9$

Output Format

Print a long integer denoting the total number of megaprimes in the inclusive interval between $first$ and $last$.

Sample Input 0

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1 100
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Sample Output 0

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8
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Explanation 0

There are eight megaprime numbers in the inclusive range from $first = 1$ to $last = 100$ (i.e., 2, 3, 5, 7, 23, 37, 53, and 73), so we print 8 as our answer.