## Counting Lucky Numbers

Find out how many numbers between $a$ and $b$ (inclusive) when represented as binary numbers have sum of digits lucky.

A number is lucky if its decimal representation contains digits 4 and 7 only.
eg. $4,7,47,77$ etc. where as 14,41 etc. are not.
Note that $0<=\mathrm{a}<=\mathrm{b}<=10^{\wedge} 19$.

## Input

T: number of test cases $T<=10^{\wedge} 5$
Next T lines have $a$ and $b$ in every line. $a<=b$

## Output

for every test case output as described in problem statement

## Example

Input:
2
1515
6363
Output:
1
0

