

# Problem M

## Tic-Tac State

Congratulations! You are starting your internship for the famous digital archaeologist, Endiana Jones. You have been assigned to evaluate the results of saved games of a 1980's version of Tic-Tac-Toe. In those days, programmers had very little storage, so they saved game state as compactly as possible. In this case, the state was in a 32-bit register. Bits 0 – 8 stored the positions that had been played and bits 9 – 17 indicated an X or O. A set bit (1 bit) indicated a played position for bits 0 – 8 or that X played for bits 9 – 17. Bit 18 indicated the next player to play. (Bits are numbered from right to left, starting at the least-significant bit.) If bit 18 is set (is 1), it is X's turn to play next. Visually the bits were laid out as shown in Figure M.1:

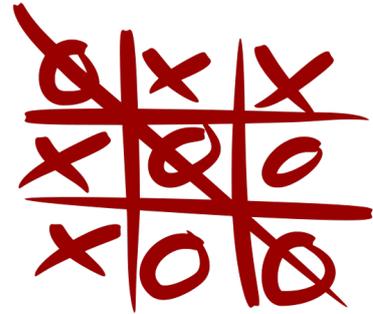


Photo by Symode09

"Played" bits:			"X or O" bits:			
0	1	2	9	10	11	Bit 18: set to 1 if it is X's turn to play
3	4	5	12	13	14	
6	7	8	15	16	17	

Figure M.1: Bits in a game state

The game represented by the picture would have bits 0 – 8 set because all positions have been played. Bits 10, 11, 12, and 15 would be set because those positions contain an X. Bit 18 would be set because it would be X's turn next. The state would be represented in binary as: 1 001 001 110 111 111 111 or in octal as 01116777.

The Tic-Tac-Toe implementation was very simple, and a cat's game (draw or tie) was not called until all positions had been played. Your task is to interpret the state of the game given an **octal** integer.

**Quick review of Tic-Tac-Toe:** Two players play the game. Either player may go first. One player's mark is X and the other's is O. Each player takes turns placing their mark in one of the empty squares. If a player gets three marks in a horizontal, vertical, or diagonal row, that player wins. If there is no winner and there are no empty spaces left, the game stops, and the game is declared "Cat's" game.

### Input

The first line of input consists of a single decimal integer  $c$  ( $1 \leq c \leq 10\,000$ ), the number of states to evaluate. Each of the following  $c$  lines will have a single **octal** number representing the state of a game. All numbers will follow the convention of writing octal numbers with a leading 0. All game states will be legal, that is, achievable in a real game of Tic-Tac-Toe.



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## Output

For each game state number print a single line indicating the state of the game. The four possible output lines are:

- X wins
- O wins
- Cat's
- In progress

### Sample Input 1

```
4
01116777
07037
01416777
050055
```

### Sample Output 1

```
O wins
X wins
Cat's
In progress
```