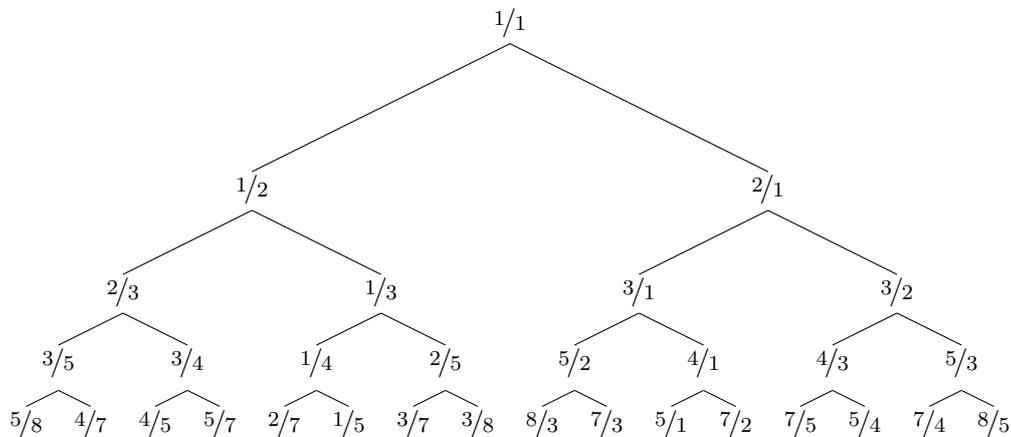


B Bird tree

The Bird tree¹ is an infinite binary tree, whose first 5 levels look as follows:



It can be defined as follows:

$$bird = \begin{array}{c} 1/1 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 1/(bird + 1) \quad (1/bird) + 1 \end{array}$$

This is a *co-recursive* definition in which both occurrences of *bird* refer to the full (infinite) tree. The expression $bird + 1$ means that 1 is added to every fraction in the tree, and $1/bird$ means that every fraction in the tree is inverted (so a/b becomes b/a).

Surprisingly, the tree contains every positive rational number exactly once, so every reduced fraction is at a unique place in the tree. Hence, we can also describe a rational number by giving directions (L for left subtree, R for right subtree) in the Bird tree. For example, $2/5$ is represented by LRR. Given a reduced fraction, return a string consisting of L's and R's: the directions to locate this fraction from the top of the tree.

Input

On the first line a positive integer: the number of test cases, at most 100. After that per test case:

- one line with two integers a and b ($1 \leq a, b \leq 10^9$), separated by a ' / '. These represent the numerator and denominator of a reduced fraction. The integers a and b are not both equal to 1, and they satisfy $\gcd(a, b) = 1$.

For every test case the length of the string with directions will be at most 10 000.

Output

Per test case:

- one line with the string representation of the location of this fraction in the Bird tree.

¹Hinze, R. (2009). The Bird tree. *J. Funct. Program.*, 19:491–508.

Sample in- and output

Input	Output
3	L
1/2	LRR
2/5	RLLR
7/3	