Problem A: Alpha-Bond

The foundation of all computing systems is all about math. KKU students love math, teachers love math, and I know everyone loves math. There is a boy named Beta, who also loves math so much that he likes to play with numbers. One day, he defines a new term: ***alpha-bond***.

Let's say a pair of distinct positive integers (***p***, ***q***) has an ***alpha-bond*** if you can create ***q*** by moving some digits from the end of ***p*** to the beginning. For example, (423767, 674237) is an ***alpha-bonded*** pair since you can create **67**4237 by moving the last two digits of 4237**67** to the front. Note that ***p*** and ***q*** must have the same number of digits (without leading zeros) to be considered an ***alpha-bonded*** pair.

Given integers ***A*** and ***B*** with the same number of digits and no leading zeros, your task is to calculate how many distinct ***alpha-bonded*** pairs (***p***, ***q***) are there such that $A \le p < q \le B$?

Input:
The first line contains an integer ***T***, the number of test cases. Each of the following ***T*** lines contains two integers ***A*** and ***B*** in each test case.

Output:
For each test case, output a single integer representing the number of distinct ***alpha-bonded*** pairs between ***A*** and ***B***.

Sample Input	Sample Output
4 1 5 10 50 100 500 1111 2222	0 6 156 287

Explanation:

Test Case #2:

There are six pairs of alpha-bonded numbers between 10 and 50

- (13, 31)
- (24, 42)
- (12, 21)
- (23, 32)
- (14, 41)
- (34, 43)

Constraints:

- 1 <= ***T*** <= 50
- 1 <= ***A*** <= ***B*** <= 2,000,000