Warm-up

The factorial of a positive integer \(n\), denoted \(n!\), is the product of all positive integers \(\leq n\). In other words
\[
   n! = n \times (n-1) \times \ldots \times 2 \times 1
\]

Factorials grow very quickly; for example \(100!\) has over 150 digits.

Write a program that inputs a single integer \(m\) (\(1 \leq m \leq 1000000\)) and outputs two integers, the rightmost non-zero digit of \(m!\) followed by the number of zeros after that digit.

**Sample Input**

10

**Sample Output**

8 2