The numerals in the ancient Roman system of notation are still used for limited purposes (movie credits, page numbers). The basic symbols and their decimal equivalent are as follows:

I = 1  
V = 5  
X = 10  
L = 50  
C = 100  
D = 500  
M = 1000

Roman integers are written according to the following rules

1. If a letter is immediately followed by one of equal or lesser value, its value is added to a cumulative total. Thus XX = 20, XV = 15, and VI = 6.

2. If a letter is immediately followed by one of greater value, its value is subtracted from a cumulative total. Thus IV = 4, XL = 40, and CM = 900.

Write a program to convert any string (up to 20 characters) of Roman numerals entered into the keyboard into its decimal equivalent. Have your program repeatedly ask for another string of Roman numerals. The program should stop when the user types *That's all*. Test your program with the following data.

MCMLXXIX  
MDMCLCXVXI  
mdclxvi  
IVXLCDM