



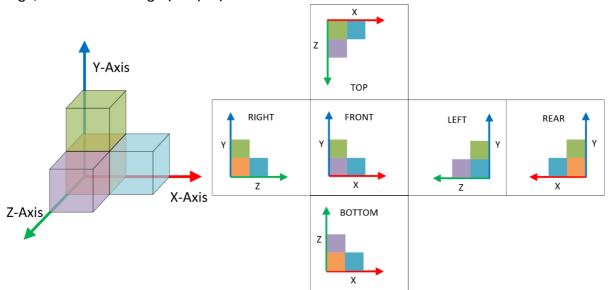
Introduction

We need a program to draw an orthographic projection of a 3D model (this is the projection of the model in 2 dimensions), which is represented by a set of voxels (a voxel is a cube positioned in the space according to the 3D coordinates (x, y, z)).

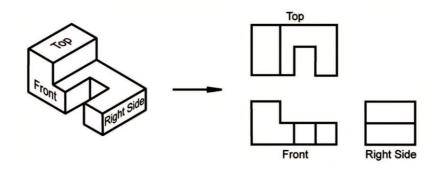
The 6 projections are:

View name	Projection axes	View axis
FRONT	ху	+z
REAR	xy	-Z
TOP	XZ	+y
BOTTOM	xy	-у
LEFT	zy	+x
RIGHT	zy	-X

An example of the 3D model, formed by 4 voxels of different color (the orange one is hidden in the image), and their 6 orthographic projections:



We want to draw only the voxel's edges that are visible and are not touching other edges, as shown in the image below:







Input

The first line indicates the type of projection.

The second line is a positive integer that indicates the number of voxels forming the 3D model.

Finally, the sequence of voxels of the 3D model, each one of them defined by a triplet of "X Y Z" coordinates. Each coordinate is an integer in the range [0, 10].

Output

Voxels are drawn using '+', '-' and '|' symbols.

This is the representation of a single voxel:

The output must be the 2D projection of the input 3D model according to the provided projection type, within a drawing space of 11x11 voxels (see the examples below).

The drawing space is framed by # symbols.

Notice that the origin of coordinates (0, 0) of each 2D projection is a different corner of the drawing space.





Example 1

Input	Output
FRONT 38 2 0 3 3 0 3 4 0 3 5 0 3 6 0 3 2 1 3 3 1 3 4 1 3 5 1 3 6 1 3 2 2 3 3 2 3 4 2 3 5 2 3 6 2 3 3 0 4 4 0 4 5 0 4 3 1 4 4 1 4 5 1 4 1 9 0 1 8 0 1 7 0 2 9 0 2 7 0 3 9 0 3 7 0 5 8 0 5 7 0 6 7 0 7 8 0 7 7 0 8 7 0 9 9 0 9 8 0 9 7 0	







Example 2

Input	Output	
TOP	#####################	
13	# #	
2 1 5	# #	
3 1 5	# #	
4 1 5	# #	
5 1 5	# #	
6 1 5	# #	
2 1 6	# #	
3 1 6	# #	
4 1 6	# #	
6 1 6	# #	
2 2 5	# +-+-+-+ #	
3 2 5	# #	
2 2 6	# + + +-+ + #	
3 2 6	# #	
	# +-+-+ +-+ #	
	# #	
	# #	
	# #	
	# #	
	# #	
	# #	
	# #	
	# #	
	#######################	

