

Magic Potion

Jojo is the best chemist in the city. One day, a customer ask Jojo to create a magic potion. After days of research, Jojo finally found formula for magic potion. A magic potion can be created by combining exactly one bottle of potion A, exactly one bottle of potion B, and exactly one bottle of potion C regardless the composition ratio. So, if Jojo has X liter bottle of potion A, Y liter bottle of potion B, and Z liter bottle of potion C, once he combines it, he has to use the entire bottle and he will get X + Y + Z liter of magic potion.

One day, a customer ask for K liter of magic potion. Jojo immediately look at his shelves of potion. At shelf A, he has N_A bottles of potion A (each bottle has different capacity). The i-th bottle of potion A has A_i liter capacity. At shelf B, he has N_B bottles of potion B (each bottle has different capacity). The i-th bottle of potion B has B_i liter capacity. At shelf C, he has N_C bottles of potion C (each bottle has different capacity). The i-th bottle of potion C has C_i liter capacity. Jojo wants to know how many ways he can create K liter of magic potion. Remember that he can only use exactly one bottle and use the entire bottle of each potion type.

Format Input

There are T testcases. Every testcase consists of a line of an integer N_A followed by a line of N_A integers A_1 , A_2 , ..., A_{N_A} . Followed by a line of an integer N_B followed by a line of N_B integers B_1 , B_2 , ..., B_{N_B} . Followed by a line of an integer N_C followed by a line of N_C integers C_1 , C_2 , ..., C_{N_C} . And finally followed by a line consists of an integer K.

Format Output

Output T testcases with format "Case #X:", where X indicates the testcase number and then followed by an integer indicates how many ways Jojo can create K liter of magic potion.

Constraints

- $1 \le T \le 5$
- $1 \le N_A, N_B, N_C \le 1000$
- $1 \le A_i, B_i, C_i, K \le 10^9$

[©] School of Computer Science - BINUS, 2020. No part of the materials available may be copied, photocopied, reproduced, translated, or reduced to any electronic medium or machine-readable form, in whole or in part, without prior written consent of School of Computer Science - BINUS. Any other reproduction in any form without the permission of School of Computer Science - BINUS is probibited. For those who violated this disclaimer, academic sanctioned can be enforced.



Sample Input (standard input)

```
3
3
  2 3
3
3 2 1
3
5
  1 3
7
5
1
  3 7 10 9
4
2 5 12 8
3
13 23 22
100
3
2 3 5
3
3 5 2
3
5 2 3
10
```

Sample Output (standard output)

```
Case #1: 5
Case #2: 0
Case #3: 6
```

Explanation

At the first case, there are 5 ways to create 7 liter of magic potion: $\{A_1, B_1, C_3\}$, $\{A_1, B_3, C_1\}$, $\{A_2, B_2, C_3\}$, $\{A_3, B_4, C_5\}$, there are no ways to create 100 liter of magic potion.

At the first case, there are 6 ways to create 10 liter of magic potion: $\{A_1,B_1,C_1\}, \{A_1,B_2,C_3\}, \{A_2,B_2,C_3\}$

[©] School of Computer Science - BINUS, 2020. No part of the materials available may be copied, photocopied, reproduced, translated, or reduced to any electronic medium or machine-readable form, in whole or in part, without prior written consent of School of Computer Science - BINUS. Any other reproduction in any form without the permission of School of Computer Science - BINUS is probihited. For those who violated this disclaimer, academic sanctioned can be enforced.



Magic Potion

Jojo adalah ahli kimia terbaik di kota. Suatu hari, seorang pelanggan meminta Jojo untuk membuat ramuan sihir. Setelah beberapa hari melakukan penelitian, Jojo akhirnya menemukan resep untuk membuat ramuan sihir. Ramuan sihir bisa dibuat dengan mencampurkan tepat satu botol ramuan A, tepat satu botol ramuan B, dan tepat satu botol ramuan C terlepas dengan rasio komposisinya. Jadi, jika Jojo memiliki sebotol X liter ramuan A, sebotol Y liter ramuan B, dan sebotol Z liter ramuan C, Sewaktu dia mencampurkannya, ia harus menggunakan seluruh isi botol dan akhirnya dia akan mendapatkan X + Y + Z liter ramuan sihir

Suatu hari, seorang pelanggan meminta K liter ramuan sihir. Jojo segera melihat rak-rak ramuannya. Pada rak A, ia memiliki N_A buah botol ramuan A (setiap botol memiliki kapasitas berbeda). Botol ke-i ramuan A memiliki kapasitas A_i liter. Pada rak B, ia memiliki N_B buah botol ramuan B (setiap botol memiliki kapasitas berbeda). Botol ke-i ramuan B memiliki kapasitas B_i liter. Pada rak C, ia memiliki N_C buah botol ramuan C (setiap botol memiliki kapasitas berbeda). Botol ke-i ramuan C memiliki kapasitas C_i liter. Jojo ingin tahu berapa banyak cara dia bisa menciptakan K liter ramuan sihir. Ingat bahwa dia hanya bisa menggunakan tepat satu botol dan harus menggunakan seluruh isi botol untuk setiap tipe ramuan.

Format Input

Terdapat T testcase. Setiap testcase mengandung sebuah baris berisi sebuah bilangan bulat N_A diikuti sebuah baris berisi N_A bilangan bulat A_1 , A_2 , ..., A_{N_A} . Diikuti sebuah baris berisi sebuah bilangan bulat N_B diikuti sebuah baris berisi N_B bilangan bulat N_B , ..., N_B , Diikuti sebuah baris berisi sebuah bilangan bulat N_C diikuti sebuah baris berisi N_C bilangan bulat N_C , ..., N_C . Dan akhirnya diikuti sebuah baris berisi sebuah bilangan bulat N_C

Format Output

Output T testcase dengan format "Case~#X:", dimana X menyatakan nomor testcase kemudian diikuti sebuah bilangan bulat menyatkaan berapa banyak cara Jojo bisa menciptakan K liter ramuan sihir

Constraints

• $1 \le T \le 5$

[©] School of Computer Science - BINUS, 2020. No part of the materials available may be copied, photocopied, reproduced, translated, or reduced to any electronic medium or machine-readable form, in whole or in part, without prior written consent of School of Computer Science - BINUS. Any other reproduction in any form without the permission of School of Computer Science - BINUS is probibited. For those who violated this disclaimer, academic sanctioned can be enforced.



- $1 \le N_A, N_B, N_C \le 1000$
- $1 \le A_i, B_i, C_i, K \le 10^9$

Sample Input (standard input)

```
3
3
  2 3
1
3
3
  2 1
3
  1 3
5
7
5
  3 7 10 9
4
2
 5 12 8
3
13 23 22
100
3
  3 5
2
3
3
 5 2
3
5 2 3
10
```

Sample Output (standard output)

```
Case #1: 5
Case #2: 0
Case #3: 6
```

Explanation

Pada kasus pertama, terdapat 5 cara untuk membuat 7 liter ramuan sihir: $\{A_1, B_1, C_3\}$, $\{A_1, B_3, C_1\}$, $\{A_1, B_2, C_3\}$, $\{A_1, B_2, C_3\}$, $\{A_1, B_2, C_3\}$, $\{A_1, B_2, C_3\}$, $\{A_2, B_3, C_3\}$, $\{A_3, B_3, C_3\}$

Pada kasus ketiga, terdapat 6 cara untuk membuat 10 liter ramuan sihir: $\{A_1, B_1, C_1\}$, $\{A_1, B_2, C_3\}$, $\{A_2, B_3, C_4\}$

[©] School of Computer Science - BINUS, 2020. No part of the materials available may be copied, photocopied, reproduced, translated, or reduced to any electronic medium or machine-readable form, in whole or in part, without prior written consent of School of Computer Science - BINUS. Any other reproduction in any form without the permission of School of Computer Science - BINUS is probihited. For those who violated this disclaimer, academic sanctioned can be enforced.