

The Famous Gauss

You must know about Gauss, the famous mathematician. Back in late 1700's, he was at elementary school. Gauss was asked to find the sum of the numbers from 1 to 100. The question was assigned as "busy work" by the teacher. He amazed his teacher with how quickly he found the sum of the integers from 1 to 100 to be 5050. Gauss recognized he had fifty pairs of numbers when he added the first and last number in the series, the second and second-last number in the series, and so on. For example: (1 + 100), (2 + 99), (3 + 98), ..., (50 + 51). Each pair has a sum of 101 and there are 50 pairs.

History repeats itself. Jojo's teacher assign a "busy work" to the students. The teacher believes that there will be no shortcut to finish this task in a minute. The teacher gives N integers $A_1, A_2, ..., A_N$ to the students. The teacher also gives Q questions. Each question contains two integers L and R asking the sum of all A_i where $L \le A_i \le R$. As a good friend of Jojo, help Jojo to amaze his teacher. Answer all the questions!

Format Input

There are T testcases. Every testcase consists of a line with an integers N followed by a line consists of N integers A_1 , A_2 , ..., A_N as described above. Followed by a line consists of an integers Q and Q lines which each consists of two integers L and R as described above.

Format Output

Output T test cases with format "Case~#X:", where X indicates the test case number and then followed by Q lines which each consists of an integers indicates the answer of each question.

Constraints

- $1 \le T \le 3$
- 1 < N, Q < 30000
- $1 \le A_i, L, R \le 10^9$

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Sample Input (standard input)

```
3
6
3
  2 1 3 5 1
3
3 3
2 3
1
  5
5
4
  5 6 7 8
7
4
 4
4
  5
4
  6
  7
4
4
  8
4
  9
3
  8
5
11 12 13 14 15
3
1 10
16 20
 20
```

Sample Output (standard output)

```
Case #1:
6
8
15
Case #2:
4
9
15
22
30
30
30
Case #3:
0
0
65
```

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Anda pasti tahu tentang Gauss, matematikawan yang terkenal. Kembali pada tahun 1700-an, dia berada di bangku sekolah dasar. Gaus ditugaskan untuk mencari jumlah seluruh bilangan dari 1 sampai 100. Tugas ini diberikan oleh gurunya sebagai "pekerjaan menyibukkan". Dia berhasil membuat gurunya takjub dengan cepatnya dia menemukan jumlah seluruh bilangan dari 1 sampai 100 adalah 5050. Gauss menyadari bahwa dia bisa memiliki lima puluh pasang bilangan ketika ia memasangkan bilangan pertama dan terakhir, bilangan kedua dan kedua terakhir, dan seterusnya. Contohnya: (1+100), (2+99), (3+98), ..., (50+51). Tiap pasangan memiliki jumlah 101 dan ada 50 pasang.

Sejarah berulang dengan sendirinya. Guru Jojo memberikan "pekerjaan menyibukkan" untuk murid-murid. Guru Jojo yakin bahwa tidak ada cara cepat untuk menyelesaikan tugas ini dalam semenit. Guru Jojo memberikan N bilangan bulat $A_1, A_2, ..., A_N$ kepada murid-murid. Ia juga memberi Q pertanyaan. Setiap pertanyaan memuat dua bilangan bulat L dan R yang menanyakan jumlah dari seluruh A_i dimana L <= A_i <= R. Sebagai teman baik Jojo, bantu Jojo untuk membuat gurunya takjub. Jawab seluruh pertanyaan!

Format Input

Terdapat T testcase. Setiap testcase terdiri dari sebuah baris berisi bilangan bulat N diikuti baris berisi N bilangan bulat $A_1, A_2, ..., A_N$ seperti yang dijelaskan di atas. Diikuti dengan sebuah baris berisi bilangan bulat Q dan Q baris yang masing-masing terdiri dari dua bilangan bulat Q dan Q baris yang masing-masing terdiri dari dua bilangan bulat Q dan Q baris yang masing-masing terdiri dari dua bilangan bulat Q dan Q baris yang masing-masing terdiri dari dua bilangan bulat Q dan Q baris yang masing-masing

Format Output

Output T testcase dengan format "Case #X:", dimana X menyatakan nomor testcase kemudian diikuti Q baris yang masing-masing berisi sebuah bilangan bulat menyatakan jawaban dari masing-masing pertanyaan.

Constraints

- $1 \le T \le 10$
- $1 \le N \le 20$
- $1 \le K \le 10^9$

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• $1 \le V_i, W_i \le 10^9$

Sample Input (standard input)



Sample Output (standard output)

Case #1: 12 Case #2: 21 Case #3: 0

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