Problem A. Progress Bar

Time limit	1000 ms
Mem limit	262144 kB
Input file	stdin
Output file	stdout

A progress bar is an element of graphical interface that displays the progress of a process for this very moment before it is completed. Let's take a look at the following form of such a bar.

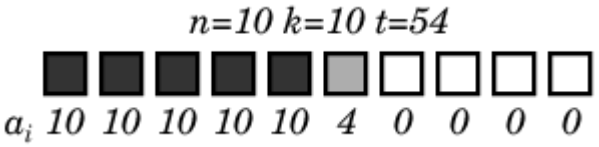
A bar is represented as n squares, located in line. To add clarity, let's number them with positive integers from 1 to n from the left to the right. Each square has saturation (a_i for the i-th square), which is measured by an integer from 0 to k. When the bar for some i ($1 \le i \le n$) is displayed, squares $1, 2, \ldots, i$ - 1 has the saturation k, squares $i + 1, i + 2, \ldots, n$ has the saturation 0, and the saturation of the square i can have any value from 0 to k.

So some first squares of the progress bar always have the saturation k. Some last squares always have the saturation 0. And there is no more than one square that has the saturation different from 0 and k.

The degree of the process's completion is measured in percents. Let the process be t% completed. Then the following inequation is fulfilled:

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i}{nk} \le \frac{t}{100} < \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i) + 1}{nk}.$$

An example of such a bar can be seen on the picture.



For the given n, k, t determine the measures of saturation for all the squares a_i of the progress bar.

Input

We are given 3 space-separated integers n, k, t ($1 \le n, k \le 100$, $0 \le t \le 100$).

Output

Print n numbers. The i-th of them should be equal to a_i.

Examples

Input	Output
10 10 54	10 10 10 10 10 4 0 0 0 0

Input	Output
11 13 37	13 13 13 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0