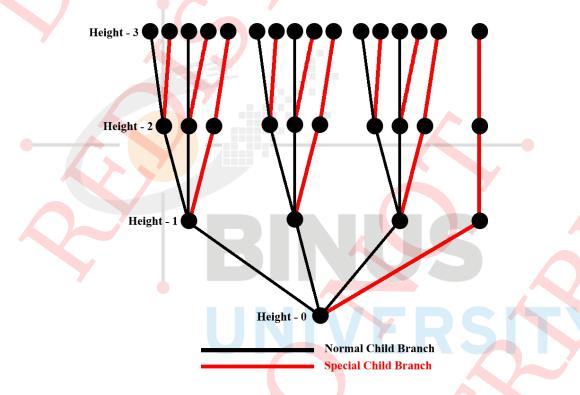


Weird Tree

One day, the weather was cloudy. Therefore, Bibi planned to walk around the park. Arriving there, he found a unique tree. The tree has a root like trees in general with a height of M. From the root, it has N child branches pointing upwards. From each of the N branches, there are N-1 child branches pointing upwards and so on. But, one of its child branches is unique because this branch will always have only 1 child in its next branch, Bibi called this branch as a special child branch. Bibi wants to count the number of child branches that tree has. As the number of child branches could be very large, output the number of child branches modulo by 1000000000. Here is a picture of the tree if N=4 and M=3.



Black lines indicate normal child branches, while red lines indicate special child branches. The number of child branches in the picture above is 30.

Format Input

There are T test cases. Each testcase contains integers M and N which indicate the height of the tree and the number of branches in the root.

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Format Output

Output T line with format "Case #X: Y", where X represents the testcase number and Y represents the number of child branches in the tree modulo 1000000000.

Constraints

- $1 \le T \le 100$
- $1 \le M \le N \le 1000$

Sample Input (standard input)

2

3 4

2 5

Sample Output (standard output)

Case #1: 30

Case #2: 22

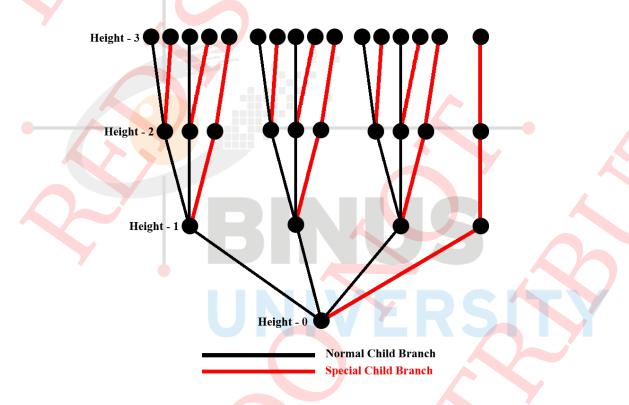


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Weird Tree

Suatu hari, Cuaca hari sedang mendung. Karena itu, Bibi berencana berjalan mengitari taman. Sampainya disana, dia menemukan suatu pohon yang unik. Pohon tersebut mempunyai akar seperti pohon pada umumnya dengan tinggi M. Dari akar, ia mempunyai N cabang anak yang mengarah ke atas. Dari masing-masing N cabang tersebut, terdapat N-1 anak cabang yang mengarah ke atas pula dan seterusnya. Namun uniknya, di setiap cabang tersebut selalu terdapat 1 anak cabang yang memiliki anak cabang selalu 1, Bibi menyebut anak cabang tersebut sebagai anak cabang spesial. Bibi ingin menghitung jumlah anak cabang yang dimiliki pohon tersebut. Oleh karena jumlah anak cabang bisa sangat besar, output jumlah anak cabang dimodulo 100000000. Berikut gambaran pohonnya apabila N=4 dan M=3.



Garis hitam menandakan cabang anak normal, sedangkan garis merah menandakan cabang anak spesial. Jumlah anak cabang pada gambar diatas adalah 30.

Format Input

Terdapat T buah testcase. Setiap testcase berisi bilangan bulat M dan N, dimana M merupakan tinggi pohon dan N merupakan banyak cabang dari akar pohon.

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Format Output

Keluarkan T baris dengan format "Case # X: Y", dimana X menandakan nomor testcase dan Y menandakan jumlah anak cabang pada pohon tersebut modulo 1000000000.

Constraints

- $1 \le T \le 100$
- $1 \le M \le N \le 1000$

Sample Input (standard input)

2

3 4

2 5

Sample Output (standard output)

Case #1: 30

Case #2: 22



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