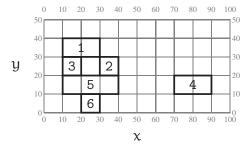
Imagine a collection of two-dimensional rectangular blocks whose sides are perfectly horizontal or vertical, pushed downward (in the negative y-direction) by gravity. Blocks resting on the x-axis or firmly atop another block are well-supported, and resist tumbling downward. In this problem, we are given the positions of a collection of blocks and determine which blocks are supported and which are not supported. In the following example, blocks 2, 3, 5 and 6 are supported, block 4 is not supported, and block 1 is not supported (but would be if moved slightly left or right).



Let a and b be blocks. We define top(b) and bottom(b) to be the y-coordinates of the bottom edge and top edge of b, and define left(b), center(b) and right(b) to be the x-coordinates of the left edge, vertical center and right edge of b. We define

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a left-supports b if bottom(b) = top(a) and left(b) < right(a) and center(b) > left(a). a right-supports b if bottom(b) = top(a) and right(b) > left(a) and center(b) < right(a). b is supported if bottom(b) = 0 or \exists a_1, a_r \ [a_1 \text{ is supported and } a_r \text{ is supported and } a_l \text{ left-supports b and } a_r \text{ right-supports b} ].
```

## Input Format

Each line of input describes a block b and contains non-negative integers x, y and positive integers w, h separated by white space. (x,y) is the coordinate of the bottom left corner, w is the width, and h is the height of block b. Blocks on successive lines are implicitly numbered  $1,2,3,\ldots$  You may assume that no two blocks in the input overlap.

## **Output Format**

For each block described in the input, output a line giving the block number and indicating whether or not it is supported, as shown in the output sample.

Input Sample	Output Sample
10 30 20 10	block 1 is not supported
30 20 10 10	block 2 is supported
10 20 10 10	block 3 is supported
70 10 20 10	block 4 is not supported
10 10 30 10	block 5 is supported
20 0 10 10	block 6 is supported