

## 1349 – Aladdin and the Optimal Invitation

Finally Aladdin reached home, with the great magical lamp. He was happier than ever. As he was a nice boy, he wanted to share the happiness with all people in the town. So, he wanted to invite all people in town in some place such that they can meet there easily. As Aladdin became really wealthy, so, number of people was not an issue. Here you are given a similar problem.

Assume that the town can be modeled as an  $m \times n$  2D grid. People live in the cells. Aladdin wants to select a cell such that all people can gather here with optimal **overall cost**. Here, cost for a person is the distance he has to travel to reach the selected cell. If a person lives in cell  $(x, y)$  and he wants to go to cell  $(p, q)$ , then the cost is  $|x-p| + |y-q|$ . So, distance between  $(5, 2)$  and  $(1, 3)$  is  $|5-1| + |2-3|$  which is **5**. And the **overall cost** is the **summation** of costs for all people.

So, you are given the information of the town and the people, your task to report a cell which should be selected by Aladdin as the gathering point and the **overall cost** should be as low as possible.

### Input

Input starts with an integer  $T$  ( $\leq 20$ ), denoting the number of test cases.

Each case starts with a blank line. Next line contains three integers:  $m, n$  and  $q$  ( $1 \leq m, n, q \leq 50000$ ),  $m$  and  $n$  denote the number of rows and columns of the grid respectively. Each of the next  $q$  lines contains three integers  $u \ v \ w$  ( $1 \leq u \leq m, 1 \leq v \leq n, 1 \leq w \leq 10000$ ), meaning that there are  $w$  persons who live in cell  $(u, v)$ . You can assume that there are no people in the cells which are not listed. You can also assume that each of the  $q$  lines contains a distinct cell.

### Output

For each case, print the case number and the row and column position of the cell where the people should be invited. There can be multiple solutions, any valid one will do.

Sample Input	Output for Sample Input
2  5 1 1 2 1 10  5 5 4 1 1 1 2 2 1 4 4 1 5 5 1	Case 1: 2 1 Case 2: 3 3

### Note

1. This is a special judge problem; wrong output format may cause 'Wrong Answer'.
2. Dataset is huge, use faster I/O methods.