

Ampang Communications & Mobile (ACM) provides telecom services for various types of users. Since the people of Ampang are quite talkative, they are always seeking for packages that are best suited for them. To have an edge over their competitors, ACM provides various packages. Two of the most popular packages are:

- Mile
- Juice

Mile charges every 30 seconds at a rate of 10 cents. That means if you talk for 29 seconds or less, you will be charged with 10 cents. If you talk for 30 to 59 seconds, you will be charged with 20 cents and so on.

Juice charges every 60 seconds at a rate of 15 cents. That means if you talk for 59 seconds or less, you will be charged with 15 cents. Similarly, if you talk for 60 seconds to 119 seconds, you will be charged with 30 cents and so on.

Given a list of call durations, can you determine the package that is cheaper?



Input

The first line of input is an integer T ($T < 50$) that denotes the total number of test cases. Each case starts with a line containing an integer N ($0 < N < 20$). The next line gives a list of N call durations (In second). Each call duration is an integer in the range $[1, 2000]$. Consecutive integers are separated by a single space character.

Output

For each case, output the case number first. Then output the name of the cheaper package followed by the corresponding cost in cents. If both package gives the same total cost, then output both the names ('Mile' preceding 'Juice') followed by the cost. Look at the output for sample input for details.

Illustration

- Case 1: Mile($30+10=40$) & Juice($30+15=45$).
Case 2: Mile($20+20+20=60$) & Juice($15+15+15=45$).
Case 3: Mile($30+30=60$) & Juice($30+30=60$).

Sample Input

```
3
2
61 10
3
40 40 40
2
60 65
```

Sample Output

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Case 1: Mile 40
Case 2: Juice 45
Case 3: Mile Juice 60
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