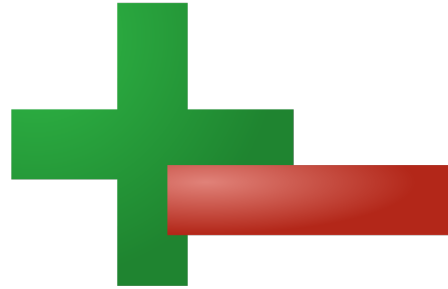


Plus Minus

Problem ID: plusminus

Matthew the physicist studies the quantum electro-dynamics of a silicon-based rectangular microchip. The microchip consists of a very large $N \times M$ grid of electrons. Each electron has either positive (up) or negative (down) spin, denoted by $+$ and $-$ respectively.

Matthew does not know the spin of all the electrons, but he has done K measurements. In the i -th measurement, he discovered that the electron at position (y_i, x_i) has a given spin s_i . He also knows that in each 2×2 subgrid, there are equally many electrons with positive and negative spin. He wants to know whether he can recover the state of every electron based on his measurements. If not, he would like to know how many possible states are consistent with his measurements. For classified reasons, he wants the answer modulo $10^9 + 7$.



CC0 Public Domain, Marian Sigler via Wikimedia Commons

Input

The first line contain three numbers N , M and K : the height of the grid, the width of the grid and the number of measurements. The next K lines contain a spin s_i where s_i is either $+$ or $-$, and two numbers $1 \leq y_i \leq N$ and $1 \leq x_i \leq M$ – the coordinates of the electron. Matthew never did two measurements at the exact same location.

Constraints

We always have $1 \leq N, M \leq 10^9$ and $0 \leq K \leq 100\,000$. For subcases, the inputs have these further restrictions:

- **Group 1: 12 points** $N, M \leq 5$
- **Group 2: 42 points** $N, M \leq 1\,000$
- **Group 3: 46 points** No further restrictions.

Output

Output the total number of valid states consistent with Matthew's measurements modulo $10^9 + 7$.

Explanation of sample 1

The only two valid grids are

$+-+$

$+ - +$

and

$+-+$

$- + +$

Sample Input 1

```
2 4 4
+ 1 1
- 1 2
+ 1 3
- 1 4
```

Sample Output 1

```
2
```

Sample Input 2

3 3 3
- 2 1
+ 2 3
+ 3 3

Sample Output 2

0