Given an undirected weighted connected graph, find the Really Special SubTree in it. The Really Special SubTree is defined as a subgraph consisting of all the nodes in the graph and:

- There is only one exclusive path from a node to every other node.

- The subgraph is of minimum overall weight (sum of all edges) among all such subgraphs.

- No cycles are formed

To create the Really Special SubTree, always pick the edge with smallest weight. Determine if including it will create a cycle. If so, ignore the edge. If there are edges of equal weight available:

- Choose the edge that minimizes the sum where and are vertices and is the edge weight.
- If there is still a collision, choose any of them.

Print the overall weight of the tree formed using the rules.

For example, given the following edges:

u	v	wt
1	2	2
2	3	3
3	1	5

First choose at weight . Next choose at weight . All nodes are connected without cycles for a total weight of .

Function Description

Complete the function in the editor below. It should return an integer that represents the total weight of the subtree formed.

kruskals has the following parameters:

- *g_nodes*: an integer that represents the number of nodes in the tree
- *g_from*: an array of integers that represent beginning edge node numbers
- *g_to*: an array of integers that represent ending edge node numbers
- *g_weight*: an array of integers that represent the weights of each edge

Input Format

The first line has two space-separated integers and , the number of nodes and edges in the graph.
The next lines each consist of three space-separated integers , and , where and denote the two nodes between which the **undirected** edge exists and denotes the weight of that edge.

Constraints

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**Note: ** If there are edges between the same pair of nodes with different weights, they are to be considered as is, like multiple edges.

Output Format

Print a single integer denoting the total weight of the Really Special SubTree.