Xavier is Learning to Count

Xavier, a 9-year-old student, loves playing many kinds of puzzles. One of his favourites is the following:

Xerier, his classmate, has made many cards. She writes down a single positive number on each of them. No numbers written on different cards are the same. After that she writes down an equation, whose right side is a single positive number chosen by her, and the left side is the sum of p integers:

 $X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_p = n$

Then she asks Xavier put p cards on the corresponding X_i 's position to make this equation correct, with an additional condition that X_i should be ordered from smaller to bigger, i.e.

 $X_i < X_{i+1}, \forall 1 \le i < p$

Every time Xavier immediately comes up with many solutions. Now he wants to know how many solutions in total are there for any n given by Xerier.

Input

There are multiple test cases. The number of them is given in the beginning of the input. Then a series of input block comes one by one.

For each test case:

The first line contains two space-separated integers m and p (1<=p<=5). The second line contains m distinct positive integers - the numbers written on each of the cards. None of these integers exceeds 13000.

There are about 120 test cases in total, but 90% of them are relatively small. More precisely, all numbers are less than or equal to 100 in 90% of the test cases.

Output

For each test case:

For each positive integer, output the number of ways in a single line. To keep the output finite, only numbers with positive ways should be outputted.

Output a blank line after each test case. See sample for more format details.

Example

5 4 1 3 5 6 7 10 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Output:

Case #1: 6: 1

Case #2: 15: 1 16: 1 17: 1 19: 1 21: 1 Case #3: 6: 1 7: 1 8: 2 9: 3 10: 4 11: 5 12: 7 13: 8 14: 9 15: 10 16: 10 17: 10 18: 10 19: 9 20: 8 21:7 22: 5 23: 4 24: 3

25: 2 26: 1

27: 1

This problem has 82 submissions during the onsite contest, but none of them gets Accepted.