## Hamming Base

You are given $\mathbf{N}$ integers in base- $\mathbf{N}$ each of them having exactly $\mathbf{M}$ digits (may be with some leading zeros). Two integers are called $\mathbf{K}$-similar if they have the same digits in exactly $\mathbf{K}$ positions. For example 321 and 213 are $\mathbf{0}$-similar. 3456 and 6453 are $\mathbf{2}$-similar, 123 and 453 are $\mathbf{1}$-similar. You want to change these given $\mathbf{N}$-integers in such a way that each pair of these integers are $\mathbf{0}$-similar. To achieve this goal you can change the integers in several steps. In a single step you can change a single digit of a single integer by 1 (incrementing or decrementing). But you can't decrement if the digit is $\mathbf{0}$ or you can't increment if the digit is $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{1}$.

You need to achieve your goal in minimum number of steps.

## Input

Input starts with an integer $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{5 0})$, denoting the number of test cases.
Each case starts with a line containing two integers $\mathbf{N}(2 \leq \mathbf{N} \leq 2000)$ and $\mathbf{M}(1 \leq \mathbf{M} \leq 10)$. Each of the next $\mathbf{N}$ lines contains $\mathbf{M}$ integers between $\mathbf{0}$ and $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{1}$ inclusive. These $\mathbf{M}$ integers form an $\mathbf{M}$ digit number in base $\mathbf{N}$.

## Output

For each case, print the case number and the minimal steps required to achieve your goal.

| Sample Input | Output for Sample Input |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Case 1: 9 |
| 33 | Case 2: 8 |
| 000 |  |
| 000 |  |
| 000 |  |
| 42 |  |
| 00 |  |
| 00 |  |
| 02 |  |
| 20 |  |

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