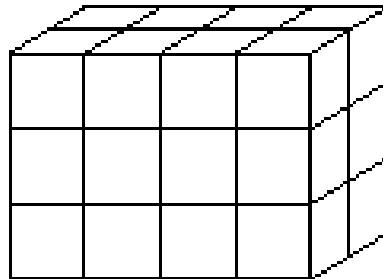


Farmer John has a heap of garbage formed in a rectangular parallelepiped.

It consists of $A \times B \times C$ garbage pieces each of which has a value. The value of a piece may be 0, if the piece is neither profitable nor harmful, and may be negative which means that the piece is not just unprofitable, but even harmful (for environment).

The farmer thinks that he has too much harmful garbage, so he wants to decrease the heap size, leaving a rectangular nonempty parallelepiped of smaller size cut of the original heap to maximize the sum of the values of the garbage pieces in it. You have to find the optimal parallelepiped value. (Actually, if all smaller parallelepiped has value less than the original one, the farmer will leave the original parallelepiped).



Input

The first line of the input contains the number of the test cases, which is at most 15. The descriptions of the test cases follow. The first line of a test case description contains three integers A , B , and C ($1 \leq A, B, C \leq 20$). The next lines contain $A \cdot B \cdot C$ numbers, which are the values of garbage pieces. Each number does not exceed 2^{31} by absolute value. If we introduce coordinates in the parallelepiped such that the cell in one corner is $(1,1,1)$ and the cell in the opposite corner is (A, B, C) , then the values are listed in the order

$$\begin{aligned} &(1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 2), \dots, (1, 1, C), \\ &(1, 2, 1), \dots, (1, 2, C), \dots, (1, B, C), \\ &(2, 1, 1), \dots, (2, B, C), \dots, (A, B, C). \end{aligned}$$

The test cases are separated by blank lines.

Output

For each test case in the input, output a single integer denoting the maximal value of the new garbage heap. Print a blank line between test cases.

Sample Input

```
1
2 2 2
-1 2 0 -3 -2 -1 1 5
```

Sample Output

```
6
```