The great innovators of the great pyramid have another great new idea. They are now planning to build pyragrids - number of pyramid like stuffs assorted on a grid. What makes it even more interesting is the item they are making the grid with - bamboo. They have a huge field that can be treated as a 2D Cartesian plane. Let's assume the lower left corner of the field has co-ordinate ( $-100,-100$ ) while the upper right corner is $(100,100)$. A number of bamboo sticks (You can safely assume that even on that land of ideas, none has tried the weird idea of bending a bamboo stick. So, the sticks will be always straight) are placed on this field. There are two mechanical restrictions which must be met while placing bamboos. Firstly, the endpoint of a bamboo stick must be put on a grid point. Second, the sticks must be either lie parallel or form a 45 degree angle with one of the axes. These sticks intersect at different points and form a criss-crossed grid of irregular shaped cells. By the way, two bamboo sticks can overlap i.e. one stick can be placed on top of another one. I forgot to tell you, these new pyargrids have triangle shaped base, unlike the square shaped bases of the original pyramid. So, you can build a pyragrid on a cell only if the cell has triangular shape. You need to determine the number of possible cells on the grid where a pyragrid can be built.

## Input

First line of each test case contains an integer $N(1 \leq N \leq 100)$, the number of bamboo sticks. Each of the next $N$ lines has 4 integers, $x_{1}, y_{1}, x_{2} \& y_{2}\left(-100 \leq x_{1}, y_{1}, x_{2}, y_{2} \leq 100\right)$, where $\left(x_{1}, y_{1}\right)$ are the co-ordinates of one end point of the bamboo stick while ( $x_{2}, y_{2}$ ) are that of the other end. A stick will have length greater than 0 . The end of input will be denoted by a case with $N=0$. This case should not be processed.

## Output

For every test case except the last one, print one line of the form 'Case $X: \quad Y$ ', where $X$ is the serial of output (starting from 1) and $Y$ is the number of possible unique cells where a pyragrid can be placed.

## Sample Input

## 3

0050
0055
0550
5
0022
1133
0020
1120
2220
0

## Sample Output

Case 1: 1
Case 2: 3

