

The laws of modular arithmetic are among the best weapons that we have in our arsenal. We, the wannabe computer scientists, frequently use those laws to keep things manageable. For example if we are to compute the units digit of

$$2^3 5^{13} 7^{14} - 2^4 5^{14} 7^{32}$$

we would be able to do that in a flash. However if it requires dealing with equations involving modular arithmetic, many of us may not feel just as comfortable. Fear not; were not going to daunt you with a system of gruesome modular equations we would keep it small and simple.

Given the range of three integers a ($a_{min} \leq a \leq a_{max}$), b ($b_{min} \leq b \leq b_{max}$) and m ($m_{min} \leq m \leq m_{max}$) you are to find the number of triples (a, b, c) that satisfy the equation:

$$(a + b) \bmod m = (a - b) \bmod m$$

Here is a sample.

$1 \leq a \leq 2, 2 \leq b \leq 4, 3 \leq m \leq 5$		
$(a + b) \bmod m$	=	$(a - b) \bmod m$
$(1 + 2) \bmod 4$	3	$(1 - 2) \bmod 4$
$(1 + 3) \bmod 3$	1	$(1 - 3) \bmod 3$
$(1 + 4) \bmod 4$	1	$(1 - 4) \bmod 4$
$(2 + 2) \bmod 4$	0	$(2 - 2) \bmod 4$
$(2 + 3) \bmod 3$	2	$(2 - 3) \bmod 3$
$(2 + 4) \bmod 4$	2	$(2 - 4) \bmod 4$

Input

There can be multiple test cases. The first line of the input gives you the number of test cases T ($1 \leq T \leq 20$). Each of the next T line would contain the input for each test case. The input for each test is given by 3 pairs of integer a_{min} , a_{max} , b_{min} , b_{max} and m_{min} , m_{max} . You can assume that,

- $-1000 \leq a_{min} \leq a_{max} \leq +1000$
- $-1000 \leq b_{min} \leq b_{max} \leq +1000$
- $+1 \leq m_{min} \leq m_{max} \leq +1000$.

Output

For each of the test case you need to print the serial number of the test case first. Then on the same line you have to print the number of triples (a, b, c) that satisfy our modular equation.

Sample Input

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3
1 2 2 4 3 5
-100 100 200 350 1 1000
5 9 10 12 2 9
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Sample Output

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Case 1: 6
Case 2: 318384
Case 3: 45
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