

## Problem J. Domino Covering

Input file: *standard input*  
Output file: *standard output*  
Time limit: 6 seconds  
Memory limit: 512 mebibytes

Elizur has an empty  $n \times m$  grid, and he wants to use some  $1 \times 2$  and  $2 \times 1$  dominoes to cover the **entire** grid. In the grid, each domino ought to cover exactly two adjacent squares and each square ought to be covered by exactly one domino. Two squares are adjacent if and only if they share a common side.

Obviously, he can achieve that if and only if at least one of  $n$  and  $m$  is even: otherwise, there is always a square that must be left empty. Hence, he wants to know in how many ways he can cover the entire grid. Two ways are considered different if and only if there exist two dominoes, one from the first covering and one from the other, such that one of the squares cover is the same but the other is different.

Can you help him determine the answer? The answer may be exceedingly large, so he only asks you to find it modulo a **prime number**  $p$ .

### Input

The first line contains a single integer  $T$  ( $1 \leq T \leq 20\,000$ ), indicating the number of questions.

Each of the next  $T$  lines contains three integers,  $n$  ( $1 \leq n \leq 35$ ),  $m$  ( $1 \leq m \leq 10^{18}$ ), and  $p$  ( $2 \leq p \leq 2^{30}$ ,  $p$  is prime), describing one question.

It is guaranteed that no more than 1000 cases satisfy  $n > 5$  or  $m > 10^9$ .

### Output

For each question, output a single line with a single integer: the answer modulo  $p$ .

### Example

standard input	standard output
6	2
2 2 23	3
2 3 233	0
3 3 2333	11
3 4 23333	36
4 4 2332333	295381485
5 251346744251346744 998244353	

### Note

The following image shows all possible ways (11 in total) for the  $3 \times 4$  grid.

