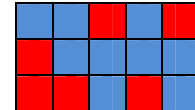


Table Coloring

Sam and his sister Sara have a table of $n \times m$ square cells. They want to color all of the cells in red or blue. Due to personal beliefs, they want every 2×2 square of the table have odd number of red cells (i.e. 1 or 3). For example, a valid coloring of a 3×5 table is drawn in the figure below.

Unfortunately, last night, someone had colored some cells of the table with red and some of the others with blue! Sam and Sara are wondering whether they can color the rest of the table according to their rules or not. If it is possible, they want to know in how many ways can they color the table such that no 2×2 square contain an even number of red cells.



Input

The first line of input contains three integers n , m and k , respectively the number of rows and columns of the table and the number of initially-colored cells. The following k lines contain description of colored cells. The i^{th} line of this section contains three integers x_i , y_i and c_i , where x_i and y_i are the row number and column number of the i^{th} initially-colored cell and c_i shows the color of the cell. c_i is equal to 1 if that cell is colored in red and it is equal to 0 if the cell colored in blue. It is guaranteed that these k cells have distinct positions.

Output

In a single line, write number of possible ways of coloring the table (say W) modulo 10^9 (i.e. if W is greater than or equal to 10^9 , write its remainder in division by 10^9).

Constraints

- For each description of initially colored cells, it is guaranteed that $1 \leq x_i \leq n$ and $1 \leq y_i \leq m$.
- Consider $2 \leq n, m \leq 10^5$ and $0 \leq k \leq 10^5$ in all of the test cases.
- In 20% of tests $n, m \leq 5$ and $k \leq 5$.
- In 50% of tests $n, m \leq 5000$ and $k \leq 25$.

Sample Input and Output

Sample Input	Sample Output
3 4 3 2 2 1 1 2 0 2 3 1	8