

Problem F. Minimal Cut

Input file: *standard input*
Output file: *standard output*
Time limit: 3 seconds
Memory limit: 1024 mebibytes

Today Rikka got an undirected graph G with n vertices and m edges. The vertices are numbered by integers from 1 to n . The i -th edge connects vertices u_i and v_i , and its weight is w_i .

Rikka likes Hamiltonian graphs: the ones that have a Hamiltonian cycle. Therefore, Rikka constructs a graph based on G that is surely Hamiltonian. She does so by inserting n extra edges: the i -th edge connects vertices i and $(i \bmod n + 1)$, and its weight is 10^9 .

Let $c(i, j)$ be the value of the minimal cut between the i -th and the j -th vertices. Rikka wants you to calculate

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n c(i, j).$$

Given a graph $G_0 = \langle V, E \rangle$, a set of edges $C \subseteq E$ is a *cut* between vertices i and j if and only if in graph $G_1 = \langle V, E \setminus C \rangle$, vertices i and j are not (indirectly or directly) connected. The *minimal cut* between i and j is the cut with the minimal sum of edge weights. The *value* $c(i, j)$ of the minimal cut is this minimal sum itself.

Input

The first line contains two integers n and m ($3 \leq n \leq 20\,000$, $0 \leq m \leq 20\,000$).

Then m lines follow. Each of them contains three integers u_i , v_i , and w_i ($1 \leq u_i, v_i \leq n$, $u_i \neq v_i$ and $1 \leq w_i \leq 10\,000$).

Note that the graph has no self-loops, but may contain multiple edges.

Output

Output a single line with a single integer, the answer modulo 998 244 353.

Example

standard input	standard output
4 2 1 3 2 2 4 2	21067776