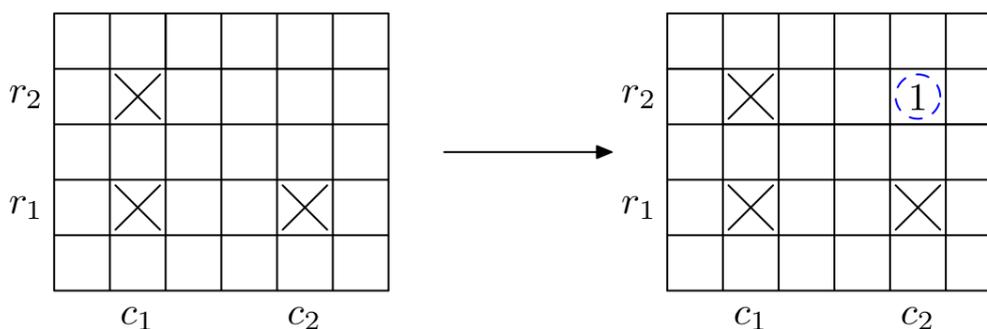


Task D. Chemical Table

Innopolis University scientists continue to investigate the periodic table. There are $n \cdot m$ known elements and they form a periodic table: a rectangle with n rows and m columns. Each element can be described by its coordinates (r, c) ($1 \leq r \leq n$, $1 \leq c \leq m$) in the table.

Recently scientists discovered that for every four different elements in this table that form a rectangle with sides parallel to the sides of the table, if they have samples of three of the four elements, they can produce a sample of the fourth element using nuclear fusion. So if we have elements in positions (r_1, c_1) , (r_1, c_2) , (r_2, c_1) , where $r_1 \neq r_2$ and $c_1 \neq c_2$, then we can produce element (r_2, c_2) .



Samples used in fusion are not wasted and can be used again in future fusions. Newly crafted elements also can be used in future fusions.

Innopolis University scientists already have samples of q elements. They want to obtain samples of all $n \cdot m$ elements. To achieve that, they will purchase some samples from other laboratories and then produce all remaining elements using an arbitrary number of nuclear fusions in some order. Help them to find the minimal number of elements they need to purchase.

Input

The first line contains three integers n , m , q ($1 \leq n, m \leq 200\,000$; $0 \leq q \leq \min(n \cdot m, 200\,000)$), the chemical table dimensions and the number of elements scientists already have.

The following q lines contain two integers r_i , c_i ($1 \leq r_i \leq n$, $1 \leq c_i \leq m$), each describes an element that scientists already have. All elements in the input are different.

Output

Print the minimal number of elements to be purchased.

Scoring

You will get points for the subtask only if you pass all tests from this subtask.

1. (10 points) $n = 2, m = 2, 0 \leq q \leq 4$
2. (8 points) $n = 1, 1 \leq m \leq 20, 0 \leq q \leq 20$
3. (9 points) $n = 2, 1 \leq m \leq 20, 0 \leq q \leq 40$
4. (8 points) $1 \leq n, m \leq 20, q = 0$
5. (20 points) $1 \leq n, m \leq 20, 0 \leq q \leq 400$
6. (10 points) $1 \leq n, m \leq 100, 0 \leq q \leq 10\,000$
7. (10 points) $1 \leq n, m \leq 250, 0 \leq q \leq 62\,500$
8. (10 points) $1 \leq n, m \leq 10\,000, 0 \leq q \leq 100\,000$
9. (15 points) $1 \leq n, m \leq 200\,000, 0 \leq q \leq 200\,000$

Examples

For each example you have a picture which illustrates it.

The first picture for each example describes the initial set of element samples available.

Black crosses represent elements available in the lab initially.

The second picture describes how remaining samples can be obtained.

Red dashed circles denote elements that should be purchased from another labs (the optimal solution should minimize the number of red circles).

Blue dashed circles are elements that can be produced with nuclear fusion.

They are numbered in order in which they can be produced.

Example 1

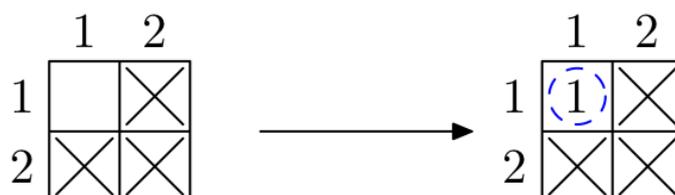
Input:

```
2 2 3
1 2
2 2
2 1
```

Output:

```
0
```

We can use nuclear fusion and get the element from three other samples, so we don't need to purchase anything.



Example 2

Input:

1 5 3
 1 3
 1 1
 1 5

Output:

2

We cannot use any nuclear fusion at all as there is only one row, so we have to purchase all missing elements.



Example 3

Input:

4 3 6
 1 2
 1 3
 2 2
 2 3
 3 1
 3 3

Output:

1

There are several possible solutions. One of them is illustrated below.

Note that after purchasing one element marked as red it's still not possible to immediately produce the middle element in the bottom row (marked as 4). So we produce the element in the left-top corner first (marked as 1), and then use it in future fusions.

