Given an undirected weighted graph G, you should find one of spanning trees specified as follows.

The graph G is an ordered pair (V, E), where V is a set of vertices $\{v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n\}$ and E is a set of undirected edges $\{e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_m\}$. Each edge $e \in E$ has its weight $w(e)$.

A spanning tree T is a tree (a connected subgraph without cycles) which connects all the n vertices with $n-1$ edges. The *slimness* of a spanning tree T is defined as the difference between the largest weight and the smallest weight among the $n-1$ edges of T.

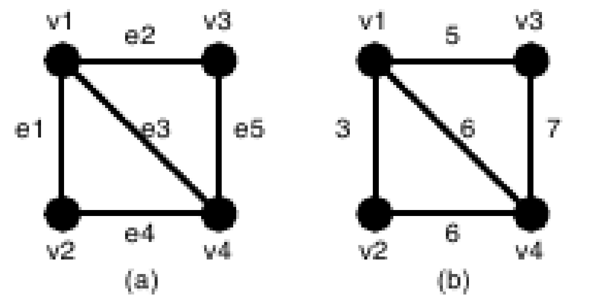

Figure 5: A graph G and the weights of the edges

For example, a graph G in Figure 5(a) has four vertices $\{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$ and five undirected edges $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5\}$. The weights of the edges are $w(e_1) = 3$, $w(e_2) = 5$, $w(e_3) = 6$, $w(e_4) = 6$, $w(e_5) = 7$ as shown in Figure 5(b).

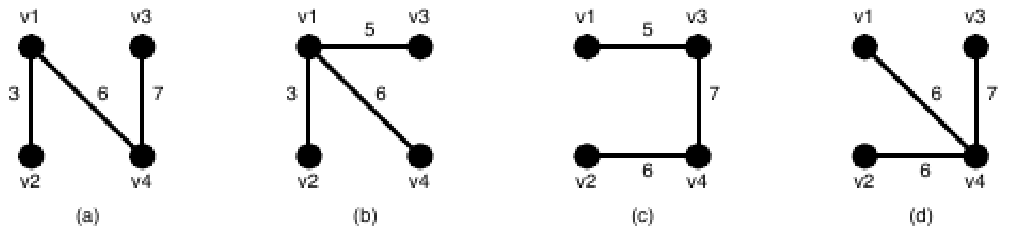

Figure 6: Examples of the spanning trees of G

There are several spanning trees for G. Four of them are depicted in Figure 6(a)(d). The spanning tree T_a in Figure 6(a) has three edges whose weights are 3, 6 and 7. The largest weight is 7 and the smallest weight is 3 so that the slimness of the tree T_a is 4. The slimnesses of spanning trees T_b, T_c and T_d shown in Figure 6(b), (c) and (d) are 3, 2 and 1, respectively. You can easily see the slimness of any other spanning tree is greater than or equal to 1, thus the spanning tree T_d in Figure 6(d) is one of the slimmest spanning trees whose slimness is 1.

Your job is to write a program that computes the smallest slimness.

Input

The input consists of multiple datasets, followed by a line containing two zeros separated by a space. Each dataset has the following format.

n m
a_1 b_1 w_1
$\vdots$
a_m b_m w_m

Every input item in a dataset is a non-negative integer. Items in a line are separated by a space.

n is the number of the vertices and m the number of the edges. You can assume $2 \leq n \leq 100$ and $0 \leq m \leq n(n-1)/2$. a_k and b_k $(k = 1, \ldots, m)$ are positive integers less than or equal to n, which represent the two vertices v_{a_k} and v_{b_k} connected by the k-th edge e_k. w_k is a positive integer less than or equal to 10000, which indicates the weight of e_k. You can assume that the graph $G = (V, E)$ is simple, that is, there are no self-loops (that connect the same vertex) nor parallel edges (that are two or more edges whose both ends are the same two vertices).

Output

For each dataset, if the graph has spanning trees, the smallest slimness among them should be printed. Otherwise, '-1' should be printed. An output should not contain extra characters.

Sample Input

```
4 5
1 2 3
1 3 5
1 4 6
2 4 6
3 4 7
4 6
1 2 10
1 3 100
1 4 90
2 3 20
2 4 80
3 4 40
2 1
1 2 1
3 0
3 1
1 2 1
3 3
1 2 2
2 3 5
1 3 6
5 10
1 2 110
1 3 120
1 4 130
1 5 120
2 3 110
2 4 120
2 5 130
3 4 120
3 5 110
4 5 120
5 10
1 2 9384
1 3 887
1 4 2778
1 5 6916
2 3 7794
2 4 8336
2 5 5387
3 4 493
3 5 6650
4 5 1422
5 8
1 2 1
2 3 100
3 4 100
4 5 100
1 5 50
2 5 50
3 5 50
4 1 150
0 0
```

Sample Output

```
1
20
0
-1
-1
1
0
1686
50
```