Jumping Numbers

Link : https://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/jumping-numbers/0

Given a positive number **X**. Find all Jumping Numbers smaller than or equal to X.
Jumping Number: A number is called Jumping Number if all adjacent digits in it differ by only 1. All single digit numbers are considered as Jumping Numbers. For example **7**, **8987** and **4343456** are Jumping numbers but **796** and **89098** are not.

Input:
The first line of the input contains **T** denoting the number of testcases. Each testcase contain a positive number **X**.

Output:
Output all the jumping numbers less than X in sorted order. Jump to example for better understanding.

Constraints:
1 <= T <= 100
1 <= N <= 10^9

Example:
Input:
2
10
50
Output:
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 21 23 32 34 43 45

Explanation:
Testcase 2: Here, the most significant digits of each jumping number is following increasing order, i.e., jumping numbers starting from 0, followed by 1, then 2 and so on, themselves being in increasing order 2, 21, 23.