Find the Symmetric Difference

The mathematical term *symmetric difference* (△ or ⊕) of two sets is the set of elements which are in either of the two sets but not in both. For example, for sets `A = {1, 2, 3}` and `B = {2, 3, 4}`, `A △ B = {1, 4}`.

Symmetric difference is a binary operation, which means it operates on only two elements. So, to evaluate an expression involving symmetric differences among *three* elements (`A △ B △ C`), you must complete one operation at a time. Thus, for sets `A` and `B` above, and `C = {2, 3}`, `A △ B △ C = (A △ B) △ C = {1, 4} △ {2, 3} = {1, 2, 3, 4}`.

Create a function that takes two or more arrays and returns an array of their symmetric difference. The returned array must contain only unique values (*no duplicates*).

	`sym([1, 2, 3], [5, 2, 1, 4])` should return `[3, 4, 5]`.
	`sym([1, 2, 3], [5, 2, 1, 4])` should contain only three elements.
	`sym([1, 2, 3, 3], [5, 2, 1, 4])` should return `[3, 4, 5]`.
	`sym([1, 2, 3, 3], [5, 2, 1, 4])` should contain only three elements.
	`sym([1, 2, 3], [5, 2, 1, 4, 5])` should return `[3, 4, 5]`.
	`sym([1, 2, 3], [5, 2, 1, 4, 5])` should contain only three elements.
	`sym([1, 2, 5], [2, 3, 5], [3, 4, 5])` should return `[1, 4, 5]`
	`sym([1, 2, 5], [2, 3, 5], [3, 4, 5])` should contain only three elements.

	`sym([1, 1, 2, 5], [2, 2, 3, 5], [3, 4, 5, 5])` should return `[1, 4, 5]`.
	`sym([1, 1, 2, 5], [2, 2, 3, 5], [3, 4, 5, 5])` should contain only three elements.
	`sym([3, 3, 3, 2, 5], [2, 1, 5, 7], [3, 4, 6, 6], [1, 2, 3])` should return `[2, 3, 4, 6, 7]`.
	`sym([3, 3, 3, 2, 5], [2, 1, 5, 7], [3, 4, 6, 6], [1, 2, 3])` should contain only five elements.
	`sym([3, 3, 3, 2, 5], [2, 1, 5, 7], [3, 4, 6, 6], [1, 2, 3], [5, 3, 9, 8], [1])` should return `[1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]`.
	`sym([3, 3, 3, 2, 5], [2, 1, 5, 7], [3, 4, 6, 6], [1, 2, 3], [5, 3, 9, 8], [1])` should contain only eight elements.