GGCD

Euclidean algorithm is an efficient method for computing greatest common divisor (GCD) of 2 numbers, the largest positive integer that divides both of them without leaving a remainder. For example, the GCD of 8 and 12 is 4. To calculate the GCD, we could use the equation below

GCD(a,b) = GCD(b,a)	if a < b
GCD(a,b) = GCD(b,a%b)	if a > b and b != 0
GCD(a,b) = a	if a > b and b = 0

This problem is very simple, you just have to read N number and print the greatest of GCD (GGCD). To find GGCD, you must find the GCD of all pairs (a_i, a_j) where i != j and find the largest GCD.

Format Input
The input starts with an integer T represents the number of test cases. Each test case will start with an integer N, the number of numbers to read. The next line will contain N integers a_i as the numbers to be read.

Format Output
For each test case, print "Case #X: Y" where X is the test number and Y is the GGCD.

Constraints
1 <= T <= 100
2 <= N <= 100
1 <= a_i <= 1 000 000 000

Sample Input (standart input)	**Sample Output** (standard output)
4 5 10 25 15 30 50 4 10 11 34 22 3 1 17 33 3 5 5 7	Case #1: 25 Case #2: 11 Case #3: 1 Case #4: 5

Explanation
All pairs' GCD in Case #2:
GCD(10, 11) = 1
GCD(10, 34) = 2
GCD(10, 22) = 2
GCD(11, 34) = 1
GCD(11, 22) = 11
GCD(34, 22) = 2
Therefore, GGCD = 11