Given the array arr of positive integers and the array queries where queries[i] = [Li,Ri], for each query i compute the **XOR** of elements from Li to Ri (that is, arr[Li] **xor** arr[Li+1] **xor** ... **xor** arr[Ri] ). Return an array containing the result for the given queries.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** arr = [1,3,4,8], queries = [[0,1],[1,2],[0,3],[3,3]]

**Output:** [2,7,14,8]

**Explanation:**

The binary representation of the elements in the array are:

1 = 0001

3 = 0011

4 = 0100

8 = 1000

The XOR values for queries are:

[0,1] = 1 xor 3 = 2

[1,2] = 3 xor 4 = 7

[0,3] = 1 xor 3 xor 4 xor 8 = 14

[3,3] = 8

**Example 2:**

**Input:** arr = [4,8,2,10], queries = [[2,3],[1,3],[0,0],[0,3]]

**Output:** [8,0,4,4]

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= arr.length <= 3 \* 10^4
* 1 <= arr[i] <= 10^9
* 1 <= queries.length <= 3 \* 10^4
* queries[i].length == 2
* 0 <= queries[i][0] <= queries[i][1] < arr.length