B. Restore the Permutation by Merger

time limit per test: 1 second memory limit per test: 256 megabytes input: standard input output: standard output

A permutation of length n is a sequence of integers from 1 to n of length n containing each number exactly once. For example, [1], [4, 3, 5, 1, 2], [3, 2, 1] are permutations, and [1, 1], [0, 1], [2, 2, 1, 4] are not.

There was a permutation p[1...n]. It was merged with itself. In other words, let's take two instances of p and insert elements of the second p into the first maintaining relative order of elements. The result is a sequence of the length 2n.

For example, if p = [3, 1, 2] some possible results are: [3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2], [3, 3, 1, 1, 2, 2], [3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 2]. The following sequences are not possible results of a merging: [1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3], [3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1], [3, 3, 1, 2, 2, 1].

For example, if p = [2, 1] the possible results are: [2, 2, 1, 1], [2, 1, 2, 1]. The following sequences are not possible results of a merging: [1, 1, 2, 2], [2, 1, 1, 2], [1, 2, 2, 1].

Your task is to restore the permutation p by the given resulting sequence a. It is guaranteed that the answer exists and is unique.

You have to answer t independent test cases.

Input

The first line of the input contains one integer t ($1 \le t \le 400$) — the number of test cases. Then t test cases follow.

The first line of the test case contains one integer n ($1 \le n \le 50$) — the length of permutation. The second line of the test case contains 2n integers $a_1, a_2, ..., a_{2n}$ ($1 \le a_i \le n$), where a_i is the i-th element of a. It is guaranteed that the array a represents the result of merging of some permutation p with the same permutation p.

Output

For each test case, print the answer: n integers $p_1, p_2, ..., p_n$ ($1 \le p_i \le n$), representing the initial permutation. It is guaranteed that the answer **exists and is unique**.

Example

```
input

5
2
1122
4
13143422
5
1212343545
3
123123
4
23241341

output

12
1342
12345
123
2345
```