

Two friends like to pool their money and go to the ice cream parlor. They always choose two distinct flavors and they spend all of their money.

Given a list of prices for the flavors of ice cream, select the two that will cost all of the money they have.

Example. $m = 6$ $cost = [1, 3, 4, 5, 6]$

The two flavors that cost **1** and **5** meet the criteria. Using **1**-based indexing, they are at indices **1** and **4**.

Function Description

Complete the `icecreamParlor` function in the editor below.

`icecreamParlor` has the following parameter(s):

- `int m`: the amount of money they have to spend
- `int cost[n]`: the cost of each flavor of ice cream

Returns

- `int[2]`: the indices of the prices of the two flavors they buy, sorted ascending

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, t , the number of trips to the ice cream parlor. The next t sets of lines each describe a visit.

Each trip is described as follows:

1. The integer m , the amount of money they have pooled.
2. The integer n , the number of flavors offered at the time.
3. n space-separated integers denoting the cost of each flavor: $cost[1], cost[2], \dots, cost[n]$.

Note: The index within the cost array represents the flavor of the ice cream purchased.

Constraints

- $1 \leq t \leq 50$
- $2 \leq m \leq 10^4$
- $2 \leq n \leq 10^4$
- $1 \leq cost[i] \leq 10^4, \forall i \in [1, n]$
- There will always be a unique solution.

Sample Input

STDIN	Function
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2	t = 2
4	k = 4
5	cost[] size n = 5
1 4 5 3 2	cost = [1, 4, 5, 3, 2]
4	k = 4
4	cost[] size n = 4
2 2 4 3	cost=[2, 2,4, 3]

Sample Output

```
1 4
1 2
```

Explanation

Sunny and Johnny make the following two trips to the parlor:

1. The first time, they pool together $m = 4$ dollars. Of the five flavors available that day, flavors **1** and **4** have a total cost of $1 + 3 = 4$.
2. The second time, they pool together $m = 4$ dollars. Of the four flavors available that day, flavors **1** and **2** have a total cost of $2 + 2 = 4$.