```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
namespace MergedList
{
    class Program
    {
          * Given two lists of students, return a merged list of the two lists.
          * Order of the merged list is not important.
          * Example:
          * List A = [Allison, Brian, Peter]
          * List B = [Jason, Peter, Sara]
          * Return = [Allison, Brian, Peter, Jason, Sara]
        static void Main(string[] args)
            List<string> arr1 = new List<string>(){ "Allison", "Brian", "Peter" };
            List<string> arr2 = new List<string> { "Jason", "Peter", "Sara" };
            List<string> result = MergedListNoDuplicates(arr1, arr2);
            foreach(var item in result)
                Console.Write($"{item} ");
        }
         * Approach:
         * 1. Copy the first list to the result list
           2. Loop through two lists for each, then compare the component.
           3. If the two elements are duplicated, remove the element from the copied list.
         * 4. Print out the result.
        public static List<string> MergedListNoDuplicates(List<string> a, List<string> b)
        {
            List<string> result = new List<string>(a); // copy the list
            for (int i = 0; i < b.Count; i++) // Time Complexity = O(n)</pre>
                for (int j = 0; j < result.Count; j++) // Time Complexity = O(n^2)
                {
                    if (b[i] == result[j]) // Time Complexity = O(n^2 + m)
                        result.Remove(result[j]);
                result.Add(b[i]);
            }
            return result;
             * Another Approach:
             * Use Hashset to display only unique components (no duplicates).
             * Can improve time complexitly to O(1) from O(n^2 + m), constant time.
            //HashSet<string> result = new HashSet<string>(a);
            //result.UnionWith(b);
            //return result.ToList();
        }
   }
}
```