We define subsequence as any subset of an array. We define a subarray as a contiguous subsequence in an array.

2. all nonempty subsequences.

Print the two values as space-separated integers on one line.

Given an array, find the maximum possible sum among:

Note that empty subarrays/subsequences should not be considered.

Example

arr = [-1, 2, 3, -4, 5, 10]

The maximum subarray sum is comprised of elements at inidices [1-5]. Their sum is 2+3+-4+5+10=16. The maximum subsequence sum is comprised of elements at indices [1,2,4,5] and their sum is 2+3+5+10=20.

Function Description

Complete the maxSubarray function in the editor below.

maxSubarray has the following parameter(s):

• int arr[n]: an array of integers

Returns

• int[2]: the maximum subarray and subsequence sums

Input Format

The first line of input contains a single integer t, the number of test cases.

The first line of each test case contains a single integer n.

The second line contains n space-separated integers arr[i] where $0 \leq i < n$.

Constraints

- $1 \le t \le 10$
- $1 \le n \le 10^5$
- $\bullet \ \ -10^4 \leq arr[i] \leq 10^4$

The subarray and subsequences you consider should have at least one element.

Sample Input

2

1 2 3 4

6

2 -1 2 3 4 -5

Sample Output

10 10 10 11

Explanation

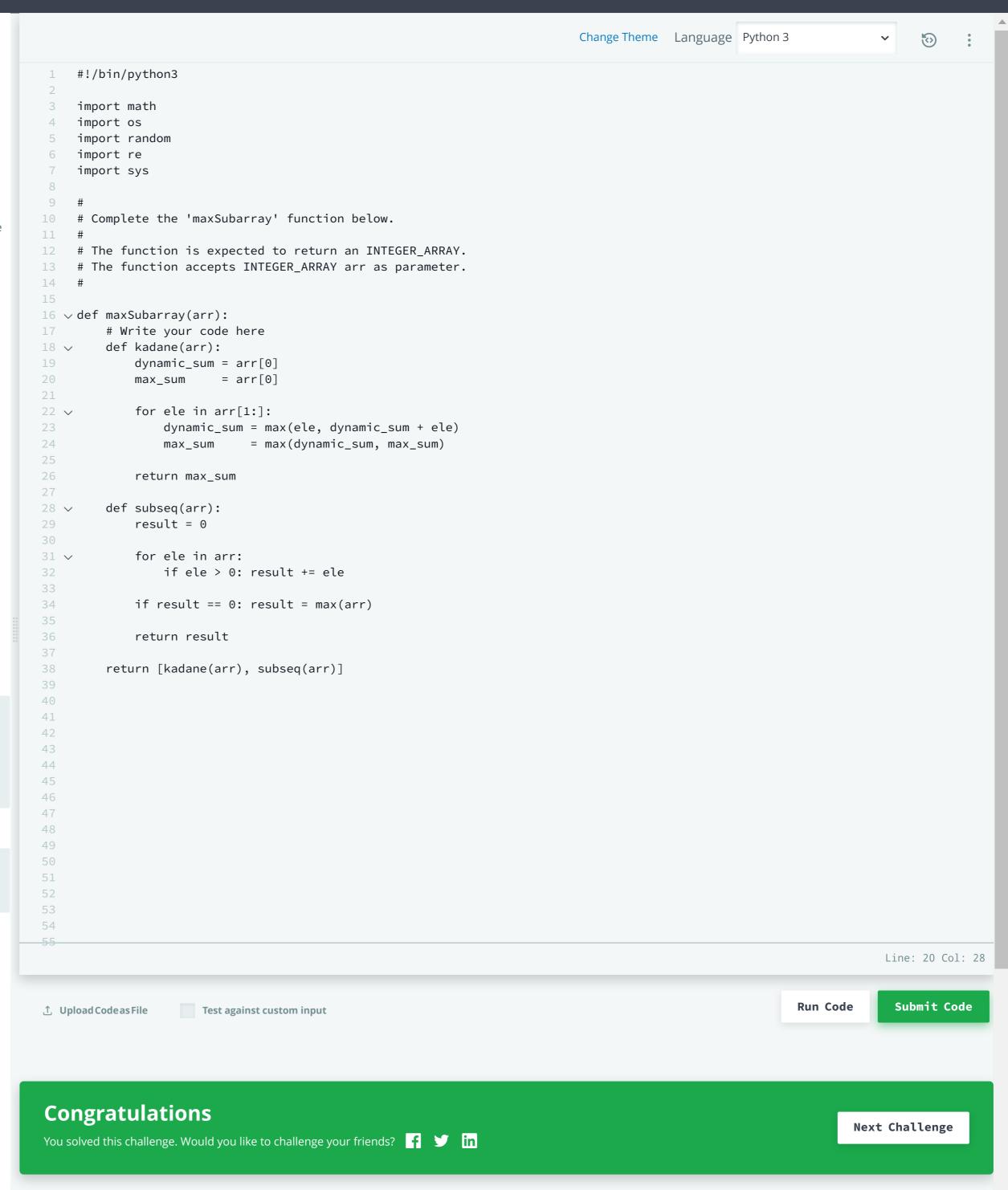
In the first case:

The max sum for both contiguous and non-contiguous elements is the sum of ALL the elements (as they are all positive).

In the second case:

[2 -1 2 3 4] --> This forms the contiguous sub-array with the maximum sum.

For the max sum of a not-necessarily-contiguous group of elements, simply add all the positive elements.



 \odot Test case 0 \triangle

Compiler Massage