**Absolute distinct count**

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Given a sorted array of integers, return the number of distinct absolute values among the elements of the array.

**Input:**

The first line of input contains an integer T denoting the number of test cases.  
The first line of each test case is N,N is the size of array.  
The second line of each test case contains N input C[i].

**Output:**

Print the number of distinct absolute values.

**Constraints:**

1 ≤ T ≤ 50  
1 ≤ N ≤ 100  
-5000 ≤ C[i] ≤ 5000

**Example:**

Input:

2

5

-1 -1 0 1 2

4

0 0 0 0

Output:

3

1

\*\*For More Examples Use Expected Output\*\*

<http://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/absolute-distinct-count/0>

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package javaapplication248;

import java.io.BufferedReader;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.io.InputStreamReader;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.Arrays;

import java.util.HashSet;

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public class JavaApplication248 {

public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {

// TODO code application logic here

BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

int t = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

while(t-- > 0) {

int n = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

String[] input = br.readLine().trim().split(" ");

int[] c = new int[n];

for(int i =0; i<n; i++) {

c[i] = Integer.parseInt(input[i]);

}

HashSet<Integer> hs = new HashSet<Integer>();

for(int i =0; i<n; i++) {

hs.add(Math.abs(c[i]));

}

System.out.println(hs.size());

}

}

}