**Make a Distinct Digit Array**

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Given an array A[] of n elements.The task is to make a sorted array which will contain all distinct digits present in A[].

**Input:**  
The first line of input contains an integer T denoting the no of test cases. Then T test cases follow. Each test case contains an integer N, denoting the length of the array. Then in the next line are N space separated integers of the array.

**Output:**  
For each test case in a new line print the distinct array of digits.

**Constraints:**  
1<=T<=100  
1<=n<=200  
1<=A[]<=1000

**Example:  
Input**:  
2  
3  
131 11 48  
4  
111 222 333 446

**Output:**  
1 3 4 8  
1 2 3 4 6

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

<http://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/make-a-distinct-digit-array/0>

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package javaapplication244;

import java.io.BufferedReader;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.io.InputStreamReader;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.Collections;

import java.util.List;

/\*\*

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\*/

public class JavaApplication244 {

/\*\*

\* @param args the command line arguments

\*/

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(" ");

List<Character> lista = new ArrayList<Character>();

for(String elem: input) {

for(int i =0; i<elem.length(); i++) {

if(!lista.contains(elem.charAt(i))) {

lista.add(elem.charAt(i));

}

}

}

Collections.sort(lista);

for(int i =0; i<lista.size(); i++) {

System.out.print(lista.get(i) + " ");

}

System.out.println();

}

}

}