**Missing number in shuffled array**

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Given an array ‘A’ of n positive integers. Contents of A[ ] are copied to another array ‘B’, but numbers are shuffled and one element is removed. The task is to find the missing element.  
  
Examples:

Input : A[] = {4, 8, 1, 3, 7},

B[] = {7, 4, 3, 1}

Output : 8

Input : A[] = {12, 10, 15, 23, 11, 30},

B[] = {15, 12, 23, 11, 30}

Output : 10

**Input:**  
The first line of input contains an integer T denoting the number of test cases. Then T test cases follow. The first line of each test case contains an integers N, where N is the size of array. The second line of each test case contains N space separated integers denoting elements of the array A[ ]. The third line of each test case contains N-1 space separated integers denoting elements of the array B [ ].  
  
**Output:**  
Corresponding to each test case, in a new line, print the missing number.  
  
**Constraints:**  
1 <= T <=1000  
1 <= N <=10000  
1 <= A, B <=100000000  
  
**Example:  
Input:**  
2  
5  
1 3 5 6 9  
1 9 6 5  
3  
1 2 3  
1 3

**Output:**  
3  
2

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

<http://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/missing-number-in-shuffled-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.Arrays;

import java.util.Collections;

import java.util.HashMap;

import java.util.List;

/\*\*

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public class JavaApplication244 {

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().trim());

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

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

//int[] a = new int[n];

//int[] b = new int[n-1];

int sum\_a =0, sum\_b=0;

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

//a[i] = Integer.parseInt(as[i]);

sum\_a += Integer.parseInt(as[i]);

}

for(int i =0; i<n-1; i++) {

//b[i] = Integer.parseInt(bs[i]);

sum\_b +=Integer.parseInt(bs[i]);

}

System.out.println(sum\_a-sum\_b);

}

}

}