**Uncommon characters**

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Find and print the uncommon characters of the two given strings. Here uncommon character means that either the character is present in one string or it is present in other string but not in both. The strings contain only lowercase characters and can contain duplicates.  
  
**Input:**  
The first line of input contains an integer T denoting the number of test cases. Then T test cases follow. Each test case contains two strings.  
  
**Output:**  
Print the uncommon characters of the two given strings in sorted order.  
  
**Constraints:**  
1<=T<=10^5  
1<=length of two strings<=10^5  
  
**Example:  
Input:**  
1  
characters  
alphabets  
  
**Output:**  
bclpr

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

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\*/

package javaapplication241;

import java.io.\*;

import java.util.\*;

/\*\*

\*

\* @author Administrador

\*/

public class JavaApplication241 {

/\*\*

\* @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 a = br.readLine();

String b = br.readLine();

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

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

if(b.indexOf(a.charAt(i)) < 0 ) {

hs.add(a.charAt(i));

}

}

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

if(a.indexOf(b.charAt(i)) < 0) {

hs.add(b.charAt(i));

}

}

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

Collections.sort(lista);

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

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

}

System.out.println();

}

}

}

//}