



STL vector

Implement different operations on a vector A .

Input:

The first line of input contains an integer **T** denoting the no of test cases . Then T test cases follow. The first line of input contains an integer **Q** denoting the no of queries . Then in the next line are **Q** space separated queries .

A query can be of five types

1. a x (Adds an element x to the vector A at the end)
2. b (Sorts the vector A in ascending order)
3. c (Reverses the vector A)
4. d (prints the size of the vector)
5. e (prints space separated values of the vector)
5. f (Sorts the vector A in descending order)

Output:

The output for each test case will be space separated integers denoting the results of each query .

Constraints:

$1 \leq T \leq 100$

$1 \leq Q \leq 100$

Example:

Input

```
2
6
a 4 a 6 a 7 b c e
4
a 55 a 11 d e
```

Output

```
7 6 4
```



2 55 11

Explanation :

For the first test case

There are six queries. Queries are performed in this order

1. a 4 { Vector has 4 }
2. a 7 {vector has 7 }
3. a 6 {vector has 6}
4. b {sorts the vector in ascending order, vector now is 5 6 7}
5. c {reverse the vector }
6. e {prints the element of the vectors 7 6 4}

For the sec test case

There are four queries. Queries are performed in this order

1. a 55 (vector A has 55)
2. a 11 (vector A has 55 ,11)
3. d (prints the size of the vector A ie. 2)
4. e (prints the elements of the vector A ie 55 11)