Good Subsequence

A sequence B is called good if $B_i \mod 2 \neq B_{i-1} \mod 2$ for all $2 \leq i \leq |B|$. For example, $[1, 2, 3]$ and $[4]$ are good sequences, but $[1, 3]$ is not.

You are given an array A of length N. Find the length of the largest subsequence† of A that is good.

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† A subsequence is a sequence that can be formed by deleting some (possibly zero) elements from the array without changing the order. For example, $[1, 3]$, $[2]$ and $[1, 2, 3]$ are subsequences of $[1, 2, 3]$ but $[3, 1]$ is not.

Input Format

- The first line of input will contain a single integer T, denoting the number of test cases.
- Each test case consists of multiple lines of input.
  - The first line of each test case contains a single integer N.
  - The second line contains N integers - $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_N$.

Output Format

For each test case, output on a new line the length of the largest good subsequence of A.

Constraints

- $1 \leq T \leq 100$
- $1 \leq N \leq 100$
- $1 \leq A_i \leq 100$

Sample 1:

Input	Output
3 5 1 1 2 6 3 4 100 1 98 97 1 5	3 4 1

Explanation:

Test Case 1 : We can choose the subsequence $[1, 2, 3]$ which is good.

Test Case 2 : The entire sequence itself is good.