# Great Indices

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|---|---|
| Input file: | `standard input` |
| Output file: | `standard output` |
| Time limit: | 2 seconds |
| Memory limit: | 512 megabytes |

You are given a sequence $a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n$. For each $1 \leq i \leq n$, index $i$ is called *great* if and only if the following holds:

- There is at most one index $1 \leq j \leq n$ such that $a_j$ is not a divisor of $a_i$.

Your task is to find all *great* indices in the sequence.

Recall that an integer $d$ is a divisor of an integer $n$ if and only if there exists an integer $k$ such that $n = d \times k$.

## Input

The input consists of multiple test cases. The first line contains an integer $t$ ($1 \leq t \leq 10^5$), the number of test cases. For each test case:

- The first line contains a single integer $n$ ($1 \leq n \leq 3 \times 10^5$), representing the length of sequence $a$.
- The second line contains $n$ integers $a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n$ ($1 \leq a_i \leq 10^9$), representing the given sequence.

It is guaranteed that the sum of $n$ over all test cases does not exceed $3 \times 10^5$.

## Output

For each test case, output two lines:

- The first line contains a single integer $m$, representing the number of *great* indices.
- The second line contains $m$ integers $p_1, p_2, \cdots, p_m$ ($p_1 < p_2 < \cdots < p_m$), representing the *great* indices **in increasing order**.

## Example

| standard input | standard output |
|---|---|
| 3<br>4<br>1 2 3 6<br>6<br>1 1 4 5 1 4<br>5<br>1 9 1 9 810 | 1<br>4<br>2<br>3 6<br>3<br>2 4 5 |

## Note

In the first test case:

- When $i = 1$, the indices $j$ where $a_j$ is not a divisor of $a_i$ are 2, 3, and 4. Since $3 > 1$, index 1 is not a *great* index.
- When $i = 2$, there are two indices, $j = 3$ and $j = 4$, for which $a_j$ is not a divisor of $a_i$.

- When $i = 3$, there are two indices, $j = 2$ and $j = 4$, for which $a_j$ is not a divisor of $a_i$.
- When $i = 4$, each of $a_j$ is a divisor of $a_i$, so that index 4 is a *great* index.

Therefore, the only *great* index is $i = 4$.