

# Among Us

Input file:            **standard input**  
Output file:           **standard output**  
Time limit:            1 second  
Memory limit:         256 megabytes

Aboard the spaceship *Skeld* are you — the ship’s commander — along with  $N$  crewmates. The voyage from Earth to *Polus* was meant to be peaceful... until it wasn’t. A series of strange incidents occurs: oxygen runs low, the reactor nearly melts down, the lights flicker, and the doors jam shut. Suspicion spreads — there might be impostors among us.

Moments of crisis were handled with the crewmates’ unity, but the tension lingered. Each crewmate now secretly suspects exactly **one** crewmate of being the impostor. Remarkably, **no crewmate is suspected by more than one person**. Formally, there exists a permutation  $P$  of length  $N$ , where  $P[i]$  is the crewmate whom the  $i$ -th crewmate suspects.

Overseeing this chaos from the commander’s room, you, however, are not actually concerned with finding the impostors. Rather, **your only goal is to determine the hidden permutation  $P$** .

Naturally, to achieve this, you may call **emergency meetings**. In each meeting, you can choose the order in which the crewmates speak.

Given a crewmate speaking, they will accuse the crewmate they suspect. If the speaker has not yet been marked as *sus*, their accusation is valid, and the accused crewmate becomes *sus*. However, if the speaker is already *sus*, their accusation is ignored.

Unfortunately, as the commander, you cannot attend the meetings yourself. Instead, after each meeting, the ship’s log reports the *sus* status of all crewmates as a binary array, where 1 indicates *sus* and 0 indicates **not *sus***.

Since time is limited, you may hold at most 400 emergency meetings. Your task is to determine the hidden permutation  $P$  within this limit.

## Interaction Protocol

Your program first reads a single integer  $N$  ( $2 \leq N \leq 100$ ) — the number of crewmates.

Then, you may repeatedly perform queries (call emergency meetings). To make a query, print a line in the following format:

- ?  $q_1 q_2 \dots q_N$

Here,  $(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_N)$  is the order in which the crewmates will speak during the meeting. The sequence must be a permutation of length  $N$ .

After printing a query, flush the output and read a line containing  $N$  integers:

- $s_1 s_2 \dots s_N$

Here,  $s_i$  indicates the status of the  $i$ -th crewmate after the meeting ends:

- $s_i = 0$  — the  $i$ -th crewmate is not *sus*.
- $s_i = 1$  — the  $i$ -th crewmate is *sus*.

**Each emergency meeting is independent; all crewmates start as not *sus*.**

When you have determined the hidden permutation  $P$ , print it in the following format:

- !  $p_1 p_2 \dots p_N$

Printing the answer does **not** count as a query. After printing the final answer, your program should immediately terminate. Failure to do so may result in an undefined verdict.

You may perform at most **400 queries**. If your program performs more than 400 queries or outputs an invalid format, you may receive a **Wrong Answer** verdict.

The interactor is **not adaptive**, which means that the hidden permutation does not depend on the queries you make.

After printing a query or an answer, do not forget to output the end of line and flush the output. Otherwise, you may get an **Idleness Limit Exceeded** verdict. To do this, use:

- `fflush(stdout)` or `cout.flush()` in C/C++;
- `System.out.flush()` in Java and Kotlin;
- `sys.stdout.flush()` in Python;

## Example

standard input	standard output
6	? 1 2 3 4 5 6
1 0 1 1 1 0	? 2 4 3 1 5 6
0 0 1 1 1 1	? 6 5 4 3 2 1
1 1 1 0 0 1	? 3 5 4 2 1 6
0 1 1 1 0 1	! 4 5 3 6 2 1

## Note

For the first emergency meeting, the permutation  $P$  is  $[4, 5, 3, 6, 2, 1]$  and the accusations go as follows:

- Crewmate 1 accuses crewmate 4. Crewmate 4 becomes *sus*.
- Crewmate 2 accuses crewmate 5. Crewmate 5 becomes *sus*.
- Crewmate 3 accuses crewmate 3. Crewmate 3 becomes *sus*.
- Crewmate 4 accuses crewmate 6, but they are already *sus*, so it is ignored.
- Crewmate 5 accuses crewmate 2, but they are already *sus*, so it is ignored.
- Crewmate 6 accuses crewmate 1. Crewmate 1 becomes *sus*.
- The ship reports the status of the crewmates as 1 0 1 1 1 0.