Doremy's Paint

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

Doremy has n buckets of paint which is represented by an array a of length n. Bucket i contains paint with color a_i.

Let $c(l, r)$ be the number of distinct elements in the subarray $[a_l, a_{l+1}, \ldots, a_r]$. Choose 2 integers l and r such that $l \leq r$ and $r - l - c(l, r)$ is maximized.

Input

The input consists of multiple test cases. The first line contains a single integer t ($1 \leq t \leq 10^4$) — the number of test cases. The description of the test cases follows.

The first line of each test case contains a single integer n ($1 \leq n \leq 10^5$) — the length of the array a.

The second line of each test case contains n integers $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ ($1 \leq a_i \leq n$).

It is guaranteed that the sum of n does not exceed 10^5.

Output

For each test case, output l and r such that $l \leq r$ and $r - l - c(l, r)$ is maximized.

If there are multiple solutions, you may output any.

Example

standard input	standard output
7 5 1 3 2 2 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 4 2 1 2 1 3 2 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 9 9 8 5 2 1 1 2 3 3	2 4 1 5 1 4 2 3 1 2 1 1 3 9

Note

In the first test case, $a = [1, 3, 2, 2, 4]$.

- When $l = 1$ and $r = 3$, $c(l, r) = 3$ (there are 3 distinct elements in $[1, 3, 2]$).
- When $l = 2$ and $r = 4$, $c(l, r) = 2$ (there are 2 distinct elements in $[3, 2, 2]$).

It can be shown that choosing $l = 2$ and $r = 4$ maximizes the value of $r - l - c(l, r)$ at 0.

For the second test case, $a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]$.

- When $l = 1$ and $r = 5$, $c(l, r) = 5$ (there are 5 distinct elements in $[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]$).
- When $l = 3$ and $r = 3$, $c(l, r) = 1$ (there is 1 distinct element in $[3]$).

It can be shown that choosing $l = 1$ and $r = 5$ maximizes the value of $r - l - c(l, r)$ at -1. Choosing $l = 3$ and $r = 3$ is also acceptable.