Problem J: Captain Obvious and the Rabbit-Man

"It's you, Captain Obvious!" – cried the evil Rabbit-Man – "you came here to foil my evil plans!"

"Yes, it's me." – said Captain Obvious.

"But... how did you know that I would be here, on 625 Sunflower Street?! Did you crack my evil code?"

"I did. Three days ago, you robbed a bank on 5 Sunflower Street, the next day you blew up 25 Sunflower Street, and yesterday you left quite a mess under number 125. These are all powers of 5. And last year you pulled a similar stunt with powers of 13. You seem to have a knack for Fibonacci numbers, Rabbit-Man."

"That's not over! I will learn... **arithmetics!**" *– Rabbit-Man screamed as he was dragged into custody – "You will* **never** *know what to expect... Owww! Not my ears, you morons!"*

"Maybe, but right now you are being arrested." – Captain added proudly.

Unfortunately, Rabbit-Man has now indeed learned some more advanced arithmetics. To understand it, let us define the sequence F_n (being not completely unlike the Fibonacci sequence):

$F_1 = 1,$
$F_2 = 2,$
$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$ for $n \geqslant 3$.

Rabbit-Man has combined all his previous evil ideas into one master plan. On the i-th day, he does a malicious act on the spot number $p(i)$, defined as follows:

$p(i) = a_1 \cdot F_1^i + a_2 \cdot F_2^i + \ldots + a_k \cdot F_k^i.$

The number k and the integer coefficients $a_1, \ldots, a_k$ are fixed. Captain Obvious learned k, but does not know the coefficients. Given $p(1), p(2), \ldots, p(k)$, help him to determine $p(k+1)$. To avoid overwhelmingly large numbers, do all the calculations modulo a fixed prime number M. You may assume that $F_1, F_2, \ldots, F_n$ are pairwise distinct modulo M. You may also assume that there always exists a unique solution for the given input.

Input

The first line of input contains the number of test cases T. The descriptions of the test cases follow:

The first line of each test case contains two integers k and M, $1 \leqslant k \leqslant 4000$, $3 \leqslant M \leqslant 10^9$. The second line contains k space-separated integers – the values of $p(1), p(2), \ldots, p(k)$ modulo M.

Output

Print the answers to the test cases in the order in which they appear in the input. For each test case print a single line containing one integer: the value of $p(k+1)$ modulo M.

Example

For an example input	the correct answer is:
2 4 619 5 25 125 6 3 101 5 11 29	30 83

Explanation: the first sequence is simply $5^i \mod 619$, therefore the next element is $5^5 \mod 619 = 30$. The second sequence is $2 \cdot 1^i + 3^i \mod 101$.