Let's consider a string $s$ of length $n(0<n<10000)$ containing only characters from a to $z$. We define a cut $c_{i}(0<i<n)$ is an action splitting the string s into 2 substrings $s_{1}$ and $s_{2}$ so that $s_{1}$ consists of first $i$ characters of $s$ and $s_{2}$ consists of remaining characters from $s$. Each cut is associated with a cost which equals to the total number of characters consisted in either $s_{1}$ or $s_{2}$ but not in both. For example, let $s=$ 'abcbacbd', the cut $c_{5}$ will break $s$ into $s_{1}=$ 'abcba' and $s_{2}=$ 'cbd' with the cost of 2.

The original string can be cut into $k+1$ substrings after applying $k$ cuts sequentially to the string and its subsequent substrings. In order to simply describe these $k$ cuts, we specify the position of the cuts with regard to the original string.

Let's consider an example where we sequentially apply 3 cuts at positions 5,3 and 6 to the string $s=$ 'ababccd'. After the first cut at position 5 , we have two substrings $s_{1}=$ 'ababc' and $s_{2}=$ 'cd' with the cost of 3 . The second cut at position 3 breaks $s_{1}$ into two substrings $s_{11}=$ 'aba' and $s_{12}=$ 'bc' with the cost of 2 . The last cut at position 6 breaks $s_{2}$ into two substrings $s_{21}=$ ' $c$ ' and $s_{22}=$ ' d' with the cost of 2 . The total cost for the 3 cuts is $3+2+2=7$. Given a string and their cuts, your task is to write a program to compute the total cost for the cut.

## Input

The input consists of several data sets. The first line of the input file contains the number of data sets which is a positive integer and is not bigger than 20 . The following lines describe the data sets.

For each data set, the first line contains the integer number $k(1 \leq k \leq 1000)$. The second line contains $k$ positive integer numbers describing the position of $k$ cuts. The third line contains the string which will be cut.

## Output

For each test case, write in one line the total cost of the cuts.

## Sample Input

2
3
536
ababccd
2
42
ababcd

## Sample Output

7
4

