Problem B. Hamiltonian Path

Input file:	*standard input*
Output file:	*standard output*
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	1024 mebibytes

You are given a directed graph of n vertices numbered from 0 to $n-1$. You are also given two integers p and q such that $1 \le p, q \le n$.

The edges of the graph are constructed as follows: for every vertex i,

- if $i + p < n$, then there is an edge from i to $i + p$;
- if $i - q \ge 0$, then there is an edge from i to $i - q$.

Obviously, the graph has exactly $(n-p) + (n-q)$ edges.

Find any Hamiltonian path in this graph, or determine that it does not exist.

Recall that a Hamiltonian path is a path that visits every vertex exactly once.

Input

The first line of input contains an integer T ($1 \le T \le 10^4$), the number of test cases.

Each test case consists of a single line containing three integers: n, p, and q ($1 \le p, q \le n \le 10^6$).

It is guaranteed that the sum of n over all test cases does not exceed 10^6.

Output

For each test case, print a single line containing n integers that represent the order of vertices in a Hamiltonian path, or print -1 if it does not exist.

If there are multiple solutions, print any one of them.

Example

standard input	standard output
3 5 3 2 8 2 4 13 5 7	2 0 3 1 4 -1 0 5 10 3 8 1 6 11 4 9 2 7 12