## Problem M. A + B Problem

| Input file: | standard input |
| :--- | :--- |
| Output file: | standard output |
| Time limit: | 1 second |
| Memory limit: | 256 mebibytes |

A binary string is a string consisting only of digits " 0 " and " 1 ". Given a binary string $s$ of length $(n+m)$, please divide it into two subsequences $A=a_{1} a_{2} \ldots a_{n}$ of length $n$ and $B=b_{1} b_{2} \ldots b_{m}$ of length $m$ such that each digit in $s$ belongs to exactly one subsequence.

Let $f$ be the function that transforms a sequence of " 0 " and " 1 " into a binary integer. For example, $f(\{1,0,1,0\})=1010_{2}$ and $f(\{0,0,1,0\})=10_{2}$. Your task is to find such $A$ and $B$ that maximize $(f(A)+f(B))$.

Recall that a subsequence of a string is a sequence that can be derived by deleting some characters (possibly none) from the string without changing the order of the remaining characters.

## Input

There are multiple test cases. The first line of the input contains an integer $T$ indicating the number of test cases. For each test case:

The first line contains two integers $n$ and $m\left(1 \leq n, m \leq 10^{5}\right)$ indicating the lengths of the desired subsequences.
The second line contains a binary string $s\left(|s|=n+m, s_{i} \in\{" 0 ", " 1 "\}\right)$.
It is guaranteed that the sum of $(n+m)$ of all test cases will not exceed $2 \cdot 10^{6}$.

## Output

For each test case, output one line containing a binary integer indicating the largest possible result of $(f(A)+f(B))$. Note that $(f(A)+f(B))$ should be printed as a binary integer with no leading zeroes, while $A$ and $B$ are sequences, and leading zeros are allowed in the sequences.

## Example

|  | standard input |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 | 1101 | standard output |
| 43 | 110 |  |
| 1000101 | 0 |  |
| 21111 1 |  |  |
| 00 |  |  |

## Note

We now use underline to indicate subsequence $A$ in the binary string.
For the first sample test case, a valid solution is to divide the binary string into 1000101 such that $f(\{1,1,0,1\})+f(\{0,0,0\})=1101_{2}+0_{2}=1101_{2}$.
For the second sample test case, a valid solution is to divide the binary string into 1111 such that $f(\{1,1\})+f(\{1,1\})=11_{2}+11_{2}=110_{2}$.

