## Minimum Suffix

| Input file: | standard input |
| :--- | :--- |
| Output file: | standard output |
| Time limit: | 3 seconds |
| Memory limit: | 1024 megabytes |

For a string $s$ of length $n$, we define $p_{j}=x$ if $s[x \ldots j]$ is the minimum suffix of $s[1 \ldots j]$, for all $j=1, \ldots, n$. (A suffix is the minimum suffix of a string if it is lexicographically smaller than any other suffix of that string.)
You are to recover $s$ from $p_{1}, \ldots, p_{n}$. If there are multiple answers, find the lexicographically smallest one.

## Input

The first line contains a single integer $T\left(1 \leq T \leq 10^{5}\right)$ representing the number of test cases.
For each test case, the first line contains a single integer $n\left(1 \leq n \leq 3 \times 10^{6}\right)$ representing the length of $s$. The next line contains $n$ integers $p_{1}, \ldots, p_{n}\left(1 \leq p_{i} \leq i\right.$ for all $\left.1 \leq i \leq n\right)$.
It is guaranteed that the sum of $n$ over all test cases does not exceed $3 \times 10^{6}$.

## Output

For each test case, output one line. If there is no solution, output -1 . Otherwise, output the lexicographically smallest $s$. Characters of $s$ are represented by positive integers. Smaller integers represent smaller characters in the lexicographical order.

## Example

| standard input | standard output |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 122 |
| 3 | -1 |
| 111 | 121 |
| 3 | 112 |
| 112 | 212 |
| 3 | 111 |
| 113 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 121 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 122 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 123 |  |

## Note

As the input/output can be huge, it is recommended to use fast input/output methods.

