You have two strings, $a$ and $b$. Find a string, $s$, such that:

- $s$ can be expressed as $s=s_{a}+s_{b}$ where $s_{a}$ is a non-empty substring of $a$ and $s_{b}$ is a non-empty substring of $b$.
- $s$ is a palindromic string.
- The length of $s$ is as long as possible.

For each of the $q$ pairs of strings ( $a_{i}$ and $b_{i}$ ) received as input, find and print string $s_{i}$ on a new line. If you're able to form more than one valid string $s_{i}$, print whichever one comes first alphabetically. If there is no valid answer, print -1 instead.

## Input Format

The first line contains a single integer, $q$, denoting the number of queries. The subsequent lines describe each query over two lines:

1. The first line contains a single string denoting $a$.
2. The second line contains a single string denoting $b$.

## Constraints

- $1 \leq q \leq 10$
- $1 \leq|a|,|b| \leq 10^{5}$
- $a$ and $b$ contain only lowercase English letters.
- Sum of |a| over all queries does not exceed $2 \times 10^{5}$
- Sum of $|\mathrm{b}|$ over all queries does not exceed $2 \times 10^{5}$


## Output Format

For each pair of strings ( $a_{i}$ and $b_{i}$ ), find some $s_{i}$ satisfying the conditions above and print it on a new line. If there is no such string, print -1 instead.

## Sample Input

```
fds
```


## Sample Output

 dfhfd
## Explanation

We perform the following three queries:

1. Concatenate $s_{a}=$ "a" with $s_{b}=$ "ba" to create $s=$ "aba".
2. We're given $a=$ "abc" and $s_{a}=$ "def"; because both strings are composed of unique characters, we cannot use them to form a palindromic string. Thus, we print -1 .
3. Concatenate $s_{a}=$ "dfh" with $s_{b}=$ "fd" to create $s=$ "dfhfd". Note that we chose these particular substrings because the length of string $s$ must be maximal.
