

PRIMITIVEROOTS

Problem 4: PRIMITIVEROOTS

Introduction to Primitive Roots:

a **primitive root modulo n** is any number g with the property that any number [coprime](#) to n is [congruent](#) to a power of g modulo n .

The number 3 is a primitive root modulo 7. because

$$\begin{aligned}3^1 &= 3 = 3^0 \times 3 \equiv 1 \times 3 = 3 \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \\3^2 &= 9 = 3^1 \times 3 \equiv 3 \times 3 = 9 \equiv 2 \pmod{7} \\3^3 &= 27 = 3^2 \times 3 \equiv 2 \times 3 = 6 \equiv 6 \pmod{7} \\3^4 &= 81 = 3^3 \times 3 \equiv 6 \times 3 = 18 \equiv 4 \pmod{7} \\3^5 &= 243 = 3^4 \times 3 \equiv 4 \times 3 = 12 \equiv 5 \pmod{7} \\3^6 &= 729 = 3^5 \times 3 \equiv 5 \times 3 = 15 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}\end{aligned}$$

Problem Statement:

Given a number n as input you've to find the (product all the primitive roots of n) % n if n is prime.

Input:

The first line consists of t the number of test cases followed by t lines. Each line consists of a prime number n .

Output:

For each test case print the test case number followed by ':' followed by (product of all primitive roots of n) % n . If it is not a prime then print "NOTPRIME"

Input Specifications

$$1 \leq t \leq 100$$

10000>=n>=3

Example

Sample Input

3

6

7

9

Sample Output

1:NOTPRIME

2:1

3:NOTPRIME

Description for test case #2:

The primitive roots of 7 are 3 and 5. The product $3 \cdot 5 \pmod 7 = 15 \pmod 7 = 1$