

# Bubble Cup V9 C Paint it really, really black

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**Time limit:** 1.0s    **Memory limit:** 256M

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I see a **pink** boar and I want it painted **black**. **Black** boars look much more awesome and mighty than the **pink** ones. Since Jaggy became the ruler of the forest, he has been trying his best to improve the diplomatic relations between the forest region and the nearby ones.

Some other rulers, however, have requested too much in return for peace between their two regions, so he realized he has to resort to intimidation. Once a delegate for diplomatic relations of a neighboring region visits Jaggy's forest, if they see a whole bunch of black boars, they might suddenly change their mind about attacking Jaggy. Black boars are really scary, after all.

Jaggy's forest can be represented as a tree (graph without cycles) with  $N$  vertices. Each vertex represents a boar and is colored either **black** or **pink**. Jaggy has sent a squirrel to travel through the forest and paint all the boars black. The squirrel, however, is quite unusually trained and while it traverses the graph, it changes the color of every vertex it visits, regardless of its initial color: **pink** vertices become **black** and **black** vertices become **pink**.

Since Jaggy is too busy to plan the squirrel's route, he needs your help. He wants you to construct a walk through the tree starting from vertex 1 such that in the end all vertices are **black**. A walk is any alternating sequence of vertices and edges, starting and ending with a vertex, such that every edge in the sequence connects the vertices before and after it.

## Input Specification

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The first line of input contains the integer  $N$ , denoting the number of nodes of the graph. The following  $N$  lines each contain one integer, the color of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  node.

If the  $i^{\text{th}}$  integer is:

- 1, then the corresponding node is **black**
- -1, then the node is **pink**

Each of the next  $N - 1$  lines contains two integers, which represent the indices of the nodes which are connected (one-based).

## Output Specification

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Output the path of a squirrel: output a sequence of visited nodes' indices in order of visiting. In case all of the nodes are initially black you should print 1.

## Constraints

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- $2 \leq N \leq 2 \cdot 10^5$

## Sample Input

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```
5
1
1
-1
1
-1
2 5
4 3
2 4
4 1
```

## Sample Output

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```
1 4 2 5 2 4 3
```

## Explanation

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At the beginning squirrel is at node 1 and its color is **black**. Next steps are as follows:

- From node 1 we walk to node 4 and change its color to **pink**
- From node 4 we walk to node 2 and change its color to **pink**
- From node 2 we walk to node 5 and change its color to **black**
- From node 5 we return to node 2 and change its color to **black**
- From node 2 we walk to node 4 and change its color to **black**
- Finally, we visit node 3 and change its color to **black**