B. Seating On Bus

time limit per test: 1 second
memory limit per test: 256 megabytes
input: standard input
output: standard output

Consider $2n$ rows of the seats in a bus. n rows of the seats on the left and n rows of the seats on the right. Each row can be filled by two people. So the total capacity of the bus is $4n$.

Consider that m ($m \le 4n$) people occupy the seats in the bus. The passengers entering the bus are numbered from 1 to m (in the order of their entering the bus). The pattern of the seat occupation is as below:

1-st row left window seat, 1-st row right window seat, 2-nd row left window seat, 2-nd row right window seat, ... , n-th row left window seat, n-th row right window seat.

After occupying all the window seats (for $m > 2n$) the non-window seats are occupied:

1-st row left non-window seat, 1-st row right non-window seat, ... , n-th row left non-window seat, n-th row right non-window seat.

All the passengers go to a single final destination. In the final destination, the passengers get off in the given order.

1-st row left non-window seat, 1-st row left window seat, 1-st row right non-window seat, 1-st row right window seat, ... , n-th row left non-window seat, n-th row left window seat, n-th row right non-window seat, n-th row right window seat.

The seating for $n = 9$ and $m = 36$.

You are given the values n and m. Output m numbers from 1 to m, the order in which the passengers will get off the bus.

Input

The only line contains two integers, n and m ($1 \le n \le 100$, $1 \le m \le 4n$) — the number of pairs of rows and the number of passengers.

Output

Print m distinct integers from 1 to m — the order in which the passengers will get off the bus.

Examples

input

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2 7
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output

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5 1 6 2 7 3 4
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input

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9 36
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output

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19 1 20 2 21 3 22 4 23 5 24 6 25 7 26 8 27 9 28 10 29 11 30 12 31 13 32 14 33 15 34 16 35 17 36
18
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