

D. Longest k-Good Segment

time limit per test: 1 second

memory limit per test: 256 megabytes

input: standard input

output: standard output

The array a with n integers is given. Let's call the sequence of one or more consecutive elements in a segment. Also let's call the segment k -good if it contains no more than k different values.

Find any longest k -good segment.

As the input/output can reach huge size it is recommended to use fast input/output methods: for example, prefer to use `scanf/printf` instead of `cin/cout` in C++, prefer to use `BufferedReader/PrintWriter` instead of `Scanner/System.out` in Java.

Input

The first line contains two integers n, k ($1 \leq k \leq n \leq 5 \cdot 10^5$) — the number of elements in a and the parameter k .

The second line contains n integers a_i ($0 \leq a_i \leq 10^6$) — the elements of the array a .

Output

Print two integers l, r ($1 \leq l \leq r \leq n$) — the index of the left and the index of the right ends of some k -good longest segment. If there are several longest segments you can print any of them. The elements in a are numbered from 1 to n from left to right.

Examples

input	Copy
5 5 1 2 3 4 5	
output	Copy
1 5	
input	Copy
9 3 6 5 1 2 3 2 1 4 5	
output	Copy
3 7	
input	Copy
3 1 1 2 3	
output	Copy
1 1	