Problem Statement **Suggest Edit**

Given an array 'A' consisting of 'N' integers, find the smallest subarray of 'A' containing exactly 'K' distinct integers.

Note :

If more than one such contiguous subarrays exist, consider the subarray having the smallest leftmost index.

For example - if A is [1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 3] and k = 2 then the subarrays: [1,2], [2,3], [3,1], [1,3] are the smallest subarrays containing 2 distinct elements. In this case, we will consider the starting and ending index of subarray [1,2] i.e. 0 and 1.

Input Format :

The first line contains two integers 'N' and 'K' denoting the total number of integers and number of distinct integers respectively.

The second line contains 'N' space-separated integers describing elements of the array 'A'.

Output Format :

Print two space-separated integers denoting the starting and ending index of the subarray if it exists, otherwise print -1.

Note :

You do not need to print anything, it has already been taken care of. Just implement the given function.

Constraints :

1 <= N, K <= 10^6
-10^5 <= A[i] <= 10^5

Time limit: 1 sec

Sample Input 1 :

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

Sample Output 1 :

```
-1
```

Explanation Of Sample Input 1 :

```
The value of k = 3 and there are only two distinct elements in the given array i.e
2 and 3. Therefore there exist no subarray with 3 distinct elements.
```

Sample Input 2 :

```
8 3
4 2 2 2 3 4 4 3
```

Sample Output 2 :

```
3 5
```