
Problem A. Longest Common Subsequence

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: 1 second
Memory limit: 1024 megabytes

Bobo learnt how to solve Longest Common Subsequence Problem in ICPCCamp, However, he feels it is too hard for himself and he decides to make an easier one.

The Longest Common Subsequence Problem is to find a longest sequence C which is the subsequence of given sequences A and B . Note that a sequence $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ is subsequence of sequence $B = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m)$ only if there exists $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_n \leq m$ where $a_1 = b_{i_1}, a_2 = b_{i_2}, \dots, a_n = b_{i_n}$.

Bobo has a sequence $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$, and a sequence B divided into m consecutive segments. The i -th segment consists of k_i elements $b_{i,1}, b_{i,2}, \dots, b_{i,k_i}$. Bobo is allowed to swap two elements in the same segment for arbitrary number of times. He would like to know the longest common subsequence of A and B after the swaps.

Input

The first line contains 3 integers n, m, l ($1 \leq n, m, l \leq 3000$).

The second line contains n integers a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n ($1 \leq a_i \leq l$).

The i -th of the following m lines contains an integer k_i followed by k_i integers $b_{i,1}, b_{i,2}, \dots, b_{i,k_i}$ ($k_i \geq 1, 1 \leq b_{i,j} \leq l, k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_m \leq 3000$).

Output

An integer denotes the length of the longest common subsequence after the swaps.

Examples

standard input	standard output
3 2 3 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 2	3
2 2 3 1 3 1 1 2 3 2	2