**Description**

A permutation **P** is such an array, such that all integers from **1 to [P]** are present in it, e**xactly once**.

For example,

* [2,1,3] and [3,2,1,4,5] are permutations.
* [1,2,2], [1,3] and [4,5] are not permutations.

For a permutation **P**, an index **i** is said to be **good** if for **all** indices **j** that are **less than i**, **P[j]<P[i]** holds true.

Or in other words, an index is said to be **good**, if the element at that index is **greater than all its previous elements.**

For example,

* For the permutation [3,2,1,4,5], the indices **1,4 and 5** are **good** indices.(There is 1-based indexing)
* For the permutation [2,1,3], the indices **1 and 3** are **good** indices.(There is 1-based indexing)

Your task is to find the **lexographically smallest** permutation of size **A** which has **exactly B good** indices.

A permutation **P** of size **N** is lexographically smaller than some permutation **Q** of size **N**, if there exists some index i (1<=i<=N), such that both of the following hold true:

* P[i]<Q[i]
* P[1]=Q[1], P[2]=Q[2],……,P[i-1]=Q[i-1]

**Constraints**

1<=A<=105

1<=B<=A