Raising the Perfect Skeleton Army

Problem Description

Harrowhark Nonagesimus, the famous necromancer, has a perfectly reasonable plan for the week: raise a tasteful yet devastatingly effective skeleton army. Alas, bone dust is scarce, and her cavalier Gideon keeps practicing with her two-handed ultra greatsword on the femurs.

There are n distinct skeleton types available. Each type i requires some amount of bone dust to animate and contributes a certain combat power if included. Harrowhark wants a diverse army, so she will use at most one skeleton of each type.

Given the amount of bone dust available and the list of skeleton types with their power and dust cost, select a subset of types (no overlaps, each used at most once) that maximizes total combat power.

Input

The input consists of several test cases. Each test case begins with a line containing two integers

n d

with $1 \le n \le 1000$ and $1 \le d \le 1000$, where n denotes the number of skeleton types and d is the amount of available bone dust. Then follow n lines; the i-th line has two space-separated integers

 $p_i c_i$

giving the power and bone dust cost of skeleton type i ($1 \le p_i \le 10000$, $1 \le c_i \le 1000$).

A line with -1 -1 indicates the end of input and should not be processed.

Output

For each test case, output a single line in the format

P D

where P is the maximum total power achieved and $D \leq d$ is the bone dust cost of the army. That is, there exist indices $i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_k$ of skeleton types such that the sum of powers of the said skeleton types is P and the sum of dust cost is D. There should be no set of skeleton types that can achieve higher total power with cost $\leq d$. If there are multiple ways of achieving power P, report the one that minimizes the value of D.

Samples

Sample Input 1	\mathbf{S}	ample Output 1
3 7	13	3 7
10 6		
6 4		
7 3		
-1 -1		

Sample Input 2 5 11 8 5 9 5 5 3 7 6 6 4 -1 -1

Sample Output 2

17 10

Sample Input 3
2 20
1 30
2 40
-1 -1

Sample Output 3

0 0