

## Problem Description

You are given a circuit  $C$ , you must convert it to a CNF formula  $F$  such that  $C$  is satisfiable if and only if  $F$  is satisfiable.

**(You must follow the conversion method given in class. Please refer to Tutorial 7, question D1(b) ).**

There will be  $N$  variables and  $M$  gates. The variables will be numbered  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N$ . The gate will be numbered  $g_1, g_2, \dots, g_M$ . For every gate  $g_i$ , you must create a temporary variable  $x_{i+N}$ .

You may output the clause in any order. For each clause, you can output the literals in any order.

## Input Format (Same as input format for C)

The first line will consist of an integer  $T$ , the number of test cases.

$T$  cases follow. For each case :

The first line will consist of two integers  $M$  and  $N$  separated by a space, the number of logic gates and the number of variables respectively. The gates are numbered from  $N+1 \dots N+M$ . The output of the gate  $\#N+M$  is the final output of the circuit.

$M$  lines follow. Each line describes each logic gate. Each logic gate has the following format :

The first token will be either "AND", "OR", or "NOT", depending what is the gate.

If the first token is "NOT", it will be followed by a single integer representing the input index.

Otherwise, it will be followed by two integers separated by a space representing the input index.

Input index is an integer  $i$  represents the value of  $x_i$  (if  $1 \leq i \leq N$ ), or the output of gate  $i$  (if  $N + 1 \leq i \leq N + M$ )

Input index of gate  $i$  must be between 1 and  $N+i-1$  inclusive

## Output Format (Same as input format for A)

For each case, you have to output in the following format :

The first line will consist of two integers  $C$  and  $N$ , separated by a space, which represent the number of clauses and variables respectively.

$C$  lines follow. Each line describes each clause. Each clause has the following format:

The first integer  $K$  describes the number of literals in that clause. The next  $K$  integers describe the literals. The number

$i$  represents literal  $x_i$  if  $i > 0$ , or literal  $-x_i$  if  $i < 0$ .

For example,  $(x_1 \vee x_3 \vee -x_4)$  will be written as 3 1 3 -4 .

If the format above is too complicated too understand, see the I/O sample.

### Input Sample

```
1
2 3
OR 1 2
AND 4 3
```

### Output Sample

```
7
2 4 -1
2 4 -2
3 -4 1 2
2 -5 4
2 -5 3
3 5 -4 -3
1 5
```

### Constraint

Time Limit : 2s

$1 \leq T \leq 15$

$1 \leq N \leq 15$

$1 \leq M \leq 100$

### Score – (67 points)

There is only one test file for this problem.

### Note

Java version used is "gcj-java-3.2.2".

C++ version used is "g++ 4.4.7".