10/04/2024, 19:40 Problem - B - Codeforces





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B. Informatics in MAC

time limit per test: 1 second memory limit per test: 256 megabytes input: standard input output: standard output

In the Master's Assistance Center, Nyam-Nyam was given a homework assignment in informatics.

There is an array a of length n, and you want to divide it into k > 1 subsegments in such a way that the MEX[‡] on each subsegment is equal to the same integer.

Help Nyam-Nyam find any suitable division, or determine that it does not exist.

 \dagger A division of an array into k subsegments is defined as k pairs of integers $(l_1, r_1), (l_2, r_2), \dots, (l_k, r_k)$ such that $l_i \leq r_i$ and for each $1 \leq j \leq k-1, l_{i+1} = r_i + 1$, and also $l_1 = 1$ and $r_k = n$. These pairs represent the subsegments themselves.

[‡] MEX of an array is the smallest non-negative integer that does not belong to the array.

For example:

- MEX of the array [2, 2, 1] is 0, because 0 does not belong to the array.
- MEX of the array [3, 1, 0, 1] is 2, because 0 and 1 belong to the array, but 2 does not.
- MEX of the array [0, 3, 1, 2] is 4, because 0, 1, 2, and 3 belong to the array, but 4 does not.

Input

Each test consists of multiple test cases. The first line contains a single integer t ($1 \le t \le 10^4$) — the number of test cases. The description of the test cases follows.

The first line of each test case contains a single integer $n \ (2 \le n \le 10^5)$ — the length of the array a.

The second line of each test case contains n integers a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n $(0 \le a_i < n)$ — the elements of the array a.

It is guaranteed that the sum of n over all test cases does not exceed 10^5 .

Output

For each test case, output a single integer -1 if a suitable division does not exist.

Otherwise, on the first line, output an integer k $(2 \le k \le n)$ — the number of subsegments in the division.

Then output k lines — the division into subsegments. The i-th line should contain two integers l_i and r_i $(1 \le l_i \le r_i \le n)$ — the boundaries of the *i*-th subsegment.

The following conditions must be satisfied:

- For all $1 \le j \le k 1$, $l_{j+1} = r_j + 1$;
- $l_1 = 1, r_k = n$.

If there are multiple possible solutions, output any of them.

Example



Codeforces Round 932 (Div. 2)

Finished

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→ Contest materials

- Announcement (en)
- Tutorial (en)

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```
0 1 7 1 0 1 0 3
3
2 2 2 2
4
0 1 2 0

output

2
1 1
2 2
-1
3
1 3
4 5
6 8
3
1 1
2 2 2
3 3
-1
```

Note

In the first test case, the array a can be divided into 2 subsegments with boundaries [1, 1] and [2, 2]:

- MEX of the first subsegment [0] is 1, as 0 belongs to the subsegment, but 1 does not.
- MEX of the second subsegment [0] is 1, as 0 belongs to the subsegment, but 1 does not

In the second test case, it can be proven that the required division does not exist.

In the third test case, the array a can be divided into 3 subsegments with boundaries [1, 3], [4, 5], [6, 8]:

- MEX of the first subsegment [0, 1, 7] is 2, as 0 and 1 belong to the subsegment, but 2 does not
- MEX of the second subsegment [1, 0] is 2, as 0 and 1 belong to the subsegment, but 2 does not.
- MEX of the third subsegment [1, 0, 3] is 2, as 0 and 1 belong to the subsegment, but 2
 does not.

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