

## Task F. Cycle sort

You are given an array of  $n$  positive integers  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ . You can perform the following operation any number of times: select several distinct indices  $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k$  ( $1 \leq i_j \leq n$ ) and move the number standing at the position  $i_1$  to the position  $i_2$ , the number at the position  $i_2$  to the position  $i_3$ , ..., the number at the position  $i_k$  to the position  $i_1$ . In other words, the operation cyclically shifts elements:

$$i_1 \rightarrow i_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow i_k \rightarrow i_1.$$

For example, if you have  $n = 4$ , an array  $a_1 = 10, a_2 = 20, a_3 = 30, a_4 = 40$ , and you choose three indices  $i_1 = 2, i_2 = 1, i_3 = 4$ , then the resulting array would become  $a_1 = 20, a_2 = 40, a_3 = 30, a_4 = 10$ .

Your goal is to make the array sorted in non-decreasing order with the minimum number of operations. The additional constraint is that the sum of cycle lengths over all operations should be less than or equal to a number  $s$ . If it's impossible to sort the array while satisfying that constraint, your solution should report that as well.

### Input

The first line of the input contains two integers  $n$  and  $s$  ( $1 \leq n \leq 200\,000$ ,  $0 \leq s \leq 200\,000$ ), the number of elements in the array and the upper bound on the sum of cycle lengths.

The next line contains  $n$  integers  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ , the elements of the array ( $1 \leq a_i \leq 10^9$ ).

### Output

If it's impossible to sort the array using cycles of total length not exceeding  $s$ , print a single number **-1**.

Otherwise, print a single number  $q$ , the minimum number of operations required to sort the array. On the next  $2 \cdot q$  lines print the description of the operations in the order they are applied to the array. The description of  $i$ -th operation begins with a single line containing one integer  $k$  ( $1 \leq k \leq n$ )—the length of the cycle (that is, the number of selected indices). The next line should contain  $k$  distinct integers  $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k$  ( $1 \leq i_j \leq n$ )—the indices themselves.

The sum of lengths of these cycles should be less than or equal to  $s$ , and the array should be sorted after applying these  $q$  operations.

If there are several possible answers with the optimal  $q$ , print any of them.

## Scoring

This problem contains nine subtasks, for each subtask you will get the points only if you pass all the tests for this subtask.

1. (5 points)  $n, s \leq 2$  and all elements of the array are either 1 or 2
2. (5 points)  $n \leq 5$
3. (5 points) All elements of the array are either 1 or 2
4. (10 points) The array contains numbers from 1 to  $n$  only, each number appears exactly once,  $s = 2 \cdot n$
5. (10 points) The array contains numbers from 1 to  $n$  only, each number appears exactly once,  $n \leq 1000$
6. (15 points) The array contains numbers from 1 to  $n$  only, each number appears exactly once
7. (15 points)  $s = 2 \cdot n$
8. (15 points)  $n \leq 1000$
9. (20 points) No additional constraints.

## Examples

### Example 1

Input:

```
5 5
3 2 3 1 1
```

Output:

```
1
5
1 4 2 3 5
```

In this example, it's also possible to sort the array with two operations of total length 5: first apply the cycle  $1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1$  (of length 2), then apply the cycle  $2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 2$  (of length 3). However, it would be a wrong answer as you're asked to use the minimal possible number of operations, which is 1 in that case.

### Example 2

Input:

```
4 3
2 1 4 3
```

Output:

```
-1
```

In this example, it's possible to sort the array with two cycles of total length 4 ( $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$  and  $3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3$ ). However, it's impossible to achieve the same using shorter cycles, which is required by  $s = 3$ .

### Example 3

Input:

```
2 0
2 2
```

Output:

```
0
```

In this example, the array is already sorted, so no operations are needed. The total length of empty set of cycles is considered to be zero.

### Example 4

Input:

```
6 9
6 5 4 3 2 1
```

Output:

```
2
6
1 6 2 5 3 4
3
3 2 1
```

### Example 5

Input:

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

Output:

```
3
2
3 4
4
1 6 2 5
2
2 1
```

Notice that examples 1 and 3 contain duplicate numbers, so they do not satisfy the requirements for subtasks 4, 5 and 6. Examples 2, 4, and 5 satisfy the requirements for subtasks 5 and 6.