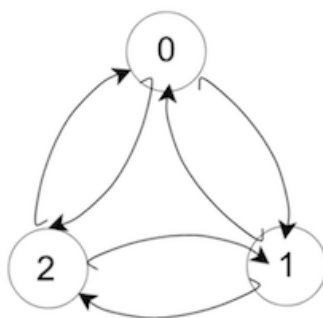


# Diameter Minimization

We define the **diameter** of a **strongly-connected oriented** graph,  $G = (V, E)$ , as the minimum integer  $d$  such that for each  $u, v \in G$  there is a path from  $u$  to  $v$  of length  $\leq d$  (recall that a path's length is its number of edges).

Given two integers,  $n$  and  $m$ , build a strongly-connected oriented graph with  $n$  vertices where each vertex has **outdegree**  $m$  and *the graph's diameter is as small as possible* (see the *Scoring* section below for more detail). Then print the graph according to the *Output Format* specified below.

Here's a sample strongly-connected oriented graph with **3** nodes, whose outdegree is **2** and diameter is **1**.



**Note:** Cycles and multiple edges between vertices are allowed.

## Input Format

Two space-separated integers describing the respective values of  $n$  (the number of vertices) and  $m$  (the outdegree of each vertex).

## Constraints

- $2 \leq n \leq 1000$
- $2 \leq m \leq \min(n, 5)$

## Scoring

We denote the diameter of your graph as  $d$  and the diameter of the graph in the author's solution as  $s$ . Your score for each test case (as a real number from 0 to 1) is:

- 1 if  $d \leq s + 1$
- $\frac{s}{d}$  if  $s + 1 < d \leq 5 \times s$
- 0 if  $5 \times s < d$

## Output Format

First, print an integer denoting the diameter of your graph on a new line.

Next, print  $n$  lines where each line  $i$  ( $0 \leq i < n$ ) contains  $m$  space-separated integers in the inclusive range from  $0$  to  $n - 1$  describing the endpoints for each of vertex  $i$ 's outbound edges.

### Sample Input 0

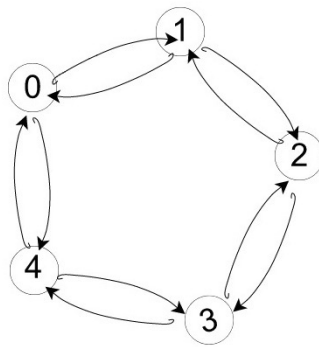
```
5 2
```

### Sample Output 0

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

### Explanation 0

The diagram below depicts a strongly-connected oriented graph with  $n = 5$  nodes where each node has an outdegree of  $m = 2$ :



The diameter of this graph is  $d = 2$ , which is minimal as the outdegree of each node must be  $m$ . We cannot construct a graph with a smaller diameter of  $d = 1$  because it requires an outbound edge from each vertex to each other vertex in the graph (so the outdegree of that graph would be  $n - 1$ ).