

## Problem L. Not the Longest Increasing Subsequence

Input file: *standard input*  
Output file: *standard output*  
Time limit: 2 seconds  
Memory limit: 512 mebibytes

There is an array of  $n$  integers. Each element  $a_i$  in this array is between 1 and  $k$ .

What is the smallest number of elements that should be removed from this array, so that its longest increasing subsequence has length smaller than  $k$ ?

### Input

The first line contains two integers  $n$  and  $k$  ( $1 \leq n \leq 10^6, 1 \leq k \leq n$ ) — the length of the array and the upper bound for its elements.

The second line contains  $n$  integers  $a_i$  ( $1 \leq a_i \leq k$ ) — the elements of the array.

### Output

In the first line output an integer  $m$  — the number of elements to remove.

In the second line output  $m$  integers — the indices of the removed elements. The indices are numbered from 1 to  $n$ .

### Examples

standard input	standard output
3 2 1 2 2	1 1
2 2 2 1	0
8 3 1 2 2 1 1 3 2 3	2 1 7