## Problem E. Blackboard

Input file: standard input
Output file: standard output
Time limit: 1 second
Memory limit: 256 mebibytes
At the math lesson teacher explained several regular ways to fill matrix $N \times N$ with sequential integers from 1 to $N^{2}$. First, he draws the empty matrix $N \times N$ (at the figure below $N=3$ ).


Then he filled matrix with the sequential integers in four different ways, starting from leftmost upper cell:
(1)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 |

(2)

| 1 | 6 | 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 5 | 8 |
| 3 | 4 | 9 |

(3)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | 9 | 4 |
| 7 | 6 | 5 |

(4)

| 1 | 8 | 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 9 | 6 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 |

Then he asked Vasya to fill the matrix $N \times N$ in similar ways. Vasya is too lazy to do it, so he asked you to write a program to do it.

## Input

Input consists of two integers $N(1 \leq N \leq 100)$ and $a(1 \leq a \leq 4)$, where $a$ defines the way to fill the matrix.

## Output

Print $N$ lines, each containing $N$ space-separated integers - the resulting matrix.

## Examples

| standard input | standard output |
| :---: | :---: |
| 31 | 1 2 3 <br> 6 5 4 <br> 7 8 9 |
| 32 | $\begin{array}{lll} 1 & 6 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 4 & 9 \end{array}$ |
| 33 |  |
| 34 | $\begin{array}{lll} 1 & 8 & 7 \\ 2 & 9 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array}$ |

## Note

Samples coincide with four matrices, presented by teacher.

