

## Problem D. Diameter Two

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

You are building a computer network for a new company. The network consists of  $n$  nodes numbered from 1 to  $n$ . The nodes can be connected via bidirectional wires. Each wire connects exactly two nodes. Each pair of nodes can be connected with at most one wire. If a wire connects two nodes, we'll say that these two nodes are *directly connected*.

The first  $k$  nodes (with indices  $1, 2, \dots, k$ ) will be *untrusted* and must be connected to the network *securely*. Each of these nodes must be directly connected to *exactly one* other node.

The remaining  $n - k$  nodes (with indices  $k + 1, k + 2, \dots, n$ ) will be *trusted* and must be connected to the network *reliably*. Each of these nodes must be directly connected to *at least two* other nodes.

The *diameter* of the network must not exceed 2: for any two nodes  $i$  and  $j$ , they must either be directly connected, or there must exist a node  $k$  such that nodes  $i$  and  $k$  are directly connected, and nodes  $k$  and  $j$  are directly connected.

To minimize the costs, the number of used wires must be as small as possible.

Build a network satisfying all the conditions above, or report if this is impossible.

### Input

Each test contains multiple test cases. The first line contains the number of test cases  $t$  ( $1 \leq t \leq 50$ ). Description of the test cases follows.

The only line of each test case contains two integers  $n$  and  $k$ , denoting the total number of nodes and the number of untrusted nodes, respectively ( $3 \leq n \leq 50$ ;  $0 \leq k \leq n$ ).

### Output

For each test case, if it is impossible to build a network satisfying the given conditions, print a single integer  $-1$ .

Otherwise, in the first line, print the number of used wires  $m$ . In each of the following  $m$  lines, print two integers  $u_i$  and  $v_i$ , denoting the indices of the nodes connected with the  $i$ -th wire ( $1 \leq u_i, v_i \leq n$ ;  $u_i \neq v_i$ ).

### Example

<i>standard input</i>	<i>standard output</i>
3	3
3 0	1 2
5 2	1 3
6 6	2 3
	5
	1 3
	2 3
	3 4
	3 5
	4 5
	-1