Time limit: 1.0s Memory limit: 512M

Once upon a time, in a quaint village surrounded by lush forests, there lived a toucan named Owen, who was also a mathematician. Owen, being quite the playful bird, wrote down an array a on a piece of paper, consisting of a permutation of positive integers from 1 to N. Then, he wrote down an array b of length N on the paper. The array b is constructed by taking the Greatest Common Divisor (GCD) of each element a_i and the corresponding element a_{a_i} . Namely, $b_i = \text{gcd}(a_i, a_{a_i})$. However, he purposely accidentally lost the paper and cannot remember what the arrays a and b were. Fortunately, he still remembers that there are exactly K unique integers in array b. Can you please help him find a possible array a?

Note: A permutation of length n is an array consisting of n distinct integers from 1 to n in any order.

Input Specification

The first line of input contains two integers N and K.

The following table shows how the available 15 marks are distributed.

| Marks Awarded | N | K |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 3marks | $1 \leq N \leq 10^6$ | $K\in\{1,N\}$ |
| $12 \ { m marks}$ | $1 \leq N \leq 10^6$ | $1 \leq K \leq N$ |

Output Specification

Output a possible array a, a permutation of positive integers from 1 to N.

It can be proven that there is always a valid array a.

Sample Input

53

Sample Output

54321

Explanation for Sample

The array *b* for sample output is $[gcd(a_1, a_5), gcd(a_2, a_4), gcd(a_3, a_3), gcd(a_4, a_2), gcd(a_5, a_1)]$ which is [1, 2, 3, 2, 1]. In array *b*, there are exactly 3 unique integers: 1, 2, and 3.