After much hard work Ivancho finally made enough money to start his own software company! Now he is trying to connect his office in such a way that all his computers have internet. Unfortunately, the cable system he bought is very bad. It works in a peculiar way – each computer is connected to each other computer with a cable. Information flows only one way through a cable. Ivancho wants one of the computers to be a “hub” i.e. such that all of its connections are outgoing. His office is already set up, but unfortunately it lacks a hub. Now Ivancho has been tasked with reconfiguring the connections, in order to make a hub. To do this he can flip the connections of the various computers. When he flips the connections of a computer all incoming connections become outgoing and vice versa. Help him by writing a program, which, after a series of flips, tells him whether which computer is the hub (or that a hub doesn’t exist).

**Note: We will assign each computer a unique index in the range [0, N-1]**

**Input**

The first row of the file hub.in contains two positive integers **N** and **K** - the number of computers in the network and the number of times he will be flipping connections.

**N\*(N-1)/2** lines follow. Each line contains two positive integers **u** and **v** which denote a one way connection from **u** to **v**.

**K** series of flips follow. Each series is given in the following way:

A single integer **P** – the number of computers, which are going to be flipped

**P** unique positive integers follow – the indexes of the computers to be flipped.

**Output**

In the output file hub.out print the index of the hub after each series of flips. If there is no hub - print „-1“.

**Constraints**

3 ≤ *N* ≤ 850

0 ≤ *K* ≤ 600

1 ≤ *P* ≤ N-1

**Time limit: 1.2 sec**

**Memory limit: 256 MB**

**Example test**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input (hub.in)** | **Output(hub.out)** |
| 4 23 12 30 22 10 31 022 1 22 0 | -11 |
| 5 34 13 13 04 34 01 22 02 32 40 132 0 3 41 3 2 0 31 2 4 | -123 |

 **Clarifications (example 1)**

**After the first series of flips all connections of the computers 2 and 1 are flipped. There is no hub in the network so we print -1. After the second series of flips all connections of the computers 2 and 0 are flipped. The new network contains a hub – the computer with index 1.**