

Birthday Party

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C++ — 2 SEC — 512 MB

Today is a jubilant day! Today is a wonderful day! Today is the anniversary of the birthday of the matriarch founder of M.O.T.H.E.R. (affectionately known as Mum). All the engineers at M.O.T.H.E.R. are organising a surprise party for Mum. It's all very hush-hush, don't you know.

Because it's being organised by computer engineers, Mum's birthday party is to be held online. Specifically, the engineers need to find a set of s interconnected computers on their (sprawling) network — one for each of the s guests they're going to invite.

The engineers have decided to call a set of s computers that are all *directly* connected to each other a *do* of size s . A *do* that cannot be extended by adding another computer (that would be directly connected to all other computers in the *do*) is maximal and has been termed a *social* of size s . In order to play many rounds of low-latency pass-the-parcel, the s computers must form a *social*.

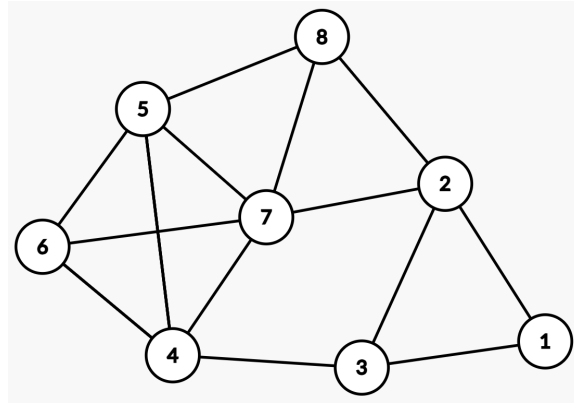
To work out the number of guest they can invite, the engineers want to determine the sizes of all the *socials* in their computer network.

INPUT You should continue to input lines containing two integers, a and b , until you receive the input -1 -1. For each line, there is a direction connection between computers a and b . No computer will have a direct connection to itself.

$1 \leq a, b \leq 10,000$

OUTPUT For each size of *social* (greater than 2) that appears in the computer network, output the size, followed by the number of *socials* of that size, in the network. Sizes should be outputted from smallest to largest and each size should be outputted on a new line. Any sizes that do not appear in the network should not be outputted.

SAMPLE For example, suppose 8 computers are connected in a network, as shown over-leaf. There are 3 *socials* of size 3: (1,2,3), (2,7,8), and (5,7,8); and 1 *social* of size 4: (4,5,6,7). There are no other *socials*.



INPUT

```

1 2
1 3
2 3
3 4
4 5
5 6
4 5
4 6
4 7
4 5
4 6
5 8
5 7
6 7
2 8
2 7
7 8
-1 -1

```

OUTPUT

```

3 3
4 1

```

```

1 2
1 3
1 4
1 5
2 3
2 4
2 5
3 4
3 5
4 5
-1 -1

```

```

5 1

```