

# Sound

In digital recording, sound is described by a sequence of numbers representing the air pressure, measured at a rapid rate with a fixed time interval between successive measurements. Each value in the sequence is called a sample. An important step in many voice-processing tasks is breaking the recorded sound into chunks of non-silence separated by silence. To avoid accidentally breaking the recording into too few or too many pieces, the silence is often defined as a sequence of  $m$  samples where the difference between the lowest and the highest value does not exceed a certain threshold  $c$ . Write a program to detect silence in a given recording of  $n$  samples according to the given parameter values  $m$  and  $c$ .

## Input

The first line of the file contains three integers:  $n$  ( $1 \leq n \leq 1,000,000$ ), the number of samples in the recording;  $m$  ( $1 \leq m \leq 10,000$ ), the required length of the silence; and  $c$  ( $0 \leq c \leq 10,000$ ), the maximal noise level allowed within silence. The second line of the file contains  $n$  integers  $a_i$  ( $0 \leq a_i \leq 1,000,000$  for  $1 \leq i \leq n$ ), separated by single spaces: the samples in the recording.

## Output

The file should list all values of  $i$  such that  $\max(a[i \dots i + m - 1]) - \min(a[i \dots i + m - 1]) \leq c$ . The values should be listed in increasing order, each on a separate line. If there is no silence in the input file, write NONE on the first and only line of the output file.

## Example

### Input:

```
7 2 0
0 1 1 2 3 2 2
```

### Output:

```
2
6
```