Almost Sorted



Problem Statement

Given an array with **n** elements, can you sort this array in **ascending order** using **just one** of the following operations? You can perform only one of the following operations:

- 1. Swap two elements.
- 2. Reverse one sub-segment

Input Format

The first line contains a single integer **n**, which indicates the size of the array. The next line contains **n** integers seperated by spaces.

```
n
d1 d2 ... dn
```

Constraints

```
2 \le n \le 100000
0 \le d_i \le 1000000
```

All di are distinct.

Output Format

- 1. If the array is already sorted, output 'yes' in the first line. You do not need to output anything else.
- 2. If you can sort this array using one single operation (from the two permitted operations):
 - **a.** If you can sort the array by **swap** d_l **and** d_r , output "swap l r" in the second line. I and r are the indices of the elements to be swapped, assuming that the array is indexed from **1** to n.
 - **b.** Else if it is possible to sort the array by reversing the segment **d[l...r]**, output "reverse I r" in the second line. I and r are the indices of the first and last elements of the subsequence to be reversed, assuming that the array is indexed from **1 to n**.

d[I...r] represents the sub-sequence of the array, beginning at index I and ending at index r; inclusive of both.

If an array can be sorted by either swapping or reversing, stick to the **swap** based method.

3. If you cannot sort the array in either of the above ways, output "no" in the first line.

Sample Input #1

```
2
4 2
```

Sample Output #1

```
yes
swap 1 2
```



Sample Output #2

no

Sample Input #3

6 154326

Sample Output #3

yes reverse 2 5

Explanation

For #1: You can both swap(1, 2) and reverse(1, 2), but if you can sort the array but swap, output swap only.

For #2: It is impossible to sort by one single operation (among those permitted).

For #3, You can reverse the sub-array d[2...5] = "5 4 3 2" then the array become sorted.