

2098 - I2P(II)2020\_Chen\_week2\_HW

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Overview

Problem ▾

12289 - after rain

Status | Limits

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## Description

After rain comes sunshine and rainbow.

5/17 is the International Day Against Homophobia, Transphobia and Biphobia(國際不再恐同日), which is also the day that legislative committees trial the special law about LGBT. They eventually pass a draft that **fully in line with the referendum**, which make Taiwan be the first Asia country that pass a law for LGBT.

Knuckles is on his way of finding his queen. When he arrived Taiwan and see a lot of rainbow flags, he wondered that these rainbow flags might be a clue of the location of his queen. He will give some operations about these flags, you are going to help him, or he'll spit on you.

- There are colors on these flags. The colors include: "Red", "Orange", "Yellow", "Green", "Blue", "Purple", which are the color of rainbow.
- Knuckles has a sequence of colors. Initially, the sequence is empty.
- Knuckles has several operations: `insert` , `erase1` , `erase2` , `reverse` , `show` .
  - `insert <color> <dest>` : means insert `<color>` after the location of `<dest>` . For example, `insert Yellow 5` means insert a "Yellow" after the 5-th location. If `<dest>` is larger than the length of the sequence, just regard it as the last location of the sequence.
  - `erase1 <dest>` : means erase the color locates at `<dest>` . For example, `erase1 4` will erase the 4-th color in the sequence. If `<dest>` is larger than the length of the sequence, just regard it as the last location of the sequence.
  - `erase2 <color>` : means erase all `<color>` in the sequence. For example, `erase2 Purple` will erase all the "Purple" in the sequence. After the operation, There should be no "Purple" in the sequence.
  - `reverse <dest1> <dest2>` : means reverse the elements from `<dest1>` to `<dest2>` . If the order was originally {"Yellow", "Purple", "Blue"}, after reversing, the order should become {"Blue", "Purple", "Yellow"}. If `<dest1>` or `<dest2>` is larger than the length of the sequence, just regard it as the last location of the sequence.
  - `show` : show the sequence according to the order.

You are going to implement a linked list that support these operations. We have implemented `show` operation, what you have to do is to implement the remaining operations: `insert` , `erase1` , `erase2` , `reverse` .

If you have further questions, please reference to the sample I/O.

## Input

The first line contains an integer `n` , indicates the number of operations.

There are `n` lines below. Each line contains one operations described above.

`<color>` will only appear the 6 colors described above.

`insert` : 0 <= `<dest>` <= 10000

`erase1` : 1 <= `<dest>` <= 10000

`reverse` : 1 <= `<dest1>` , `<dest2>` <= 10000

1 <= `n` <= 5000

## Output

When `show` operation is called, you should output the correct sequence after operating.

Sample Input

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```
15
insert Red 0
insert Blue 10
show
insert Purple 1
insert Blue 3
insert Blue 1
show
erase1 3
show
insert Yellow 4
insert Purple 6
reverse 3 5
show
erase2 Blue
show
```

Sample Output

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```
Red Blue
Red Blue Purple Blue Blue
Red Blue Blue Blue
Red Blue Yellow Blue Blue Purple
Red Yellow Purple
```

## Partial Judge Code

12289.c

## Partial Judge Header

12289.h

## Tags

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