



# Almost Sorted



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Problem

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Given an array with  $n$  elements, can you sort this array in *ascending order* using 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 separated by spaces.

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

## Constraints

$2 \leq n \leq 100000$

$0 \leq d_i \leq 1000000$

All  $d_i$  are distinct.

## Output Format

1. If the array is already sorted, output *yes* on the first line. You do not need to output anything else.
  1. If you can sort this array using one single operation (from the two permitted operations) then output *yes* on the first line and then:
    - a. If you can sort the array by swapping  $d_l$  and  $d_r$ , output *swap l r* in the second line.  $l$  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  $d[l \dots r]$ , output *reverse l r* in the second line.  $l$  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  $n$ .

$d[l \dots r]$  represents the sub-sequence of the array, beginning at index  $l$  and ending at index  $r$ , both inclusive.

If an array can be sorted by either swapping or reversing, stick to the swap-based method.
2. 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 Input #2

```
3
3 1 2
```

**Sample Output #2**

```
no
```

**Sample Input #3**

```
6
1 5 4 3 2 6
```

**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 using 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 becomes sorted.



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Max Score: 50

Difficulty: Medium

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Java 7



```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3 import java.text.*;
4 import java.math.*;
5 import java.util.regex.*;
6
7 public class Solution {
8
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10         /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT. Your class should be named Solution. */
11     }
12 }
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

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