You are given a string num, which represents a large integer. You are also given a **0-indexed** integer array change of length 10 that maps each digit 0-9 to another digit. More formally, digit d maps to digit change[d].

You may choose to **mutate** any substring of num. To mutate a substring, replace each digit num[i] with the digit it maps to in change (i.e. replace num[i] with change[num[i]]).

Return *a string representing the****largest****possible integer after****mutating****(or choosing not to) any substring of*num.

A **substring** is a contiguous sequence of characters within the string.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** num = "132", change = [9,8,5,0,3,6,4,2,6,8]

**Output:** "832"

**Explanation:** Replace the substring "1":

- 1 maps to change[1] = 8.

Thus, "132" becomes "832".

"832" is the largest number that can be created, so return it.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** num = "021", change = [9,4,3,5,7,2,1,9,0,6]

**Output:** "934"

**Explanation:** Replace the substring "021":

- 0 maps to change[0] = 9.

- 2 maps to change[2] = 3.

- 1 maps to change[1] = 4.

Thus, "021" becomes "934".

"934" is the largest number that can be created, so return it.

**Example 3:**

**Input:** num = "5", change = [1,4,7,5,3,2,5,6,9,4]

**Output:** "5"

**Explanation:** "5" is already the largest number that can be created, so return it.

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= num.length <= 105
* num consists of only digits 0-9.
* change.length == 10
* 0 <= change[d] <= 9