CCC '20 J4 - Cyclic Shifts

Time Limit: 1.0s **Memory Limit:** 512M

Canadian Computing Competition: 2020 Stage 1, Junior #4

Thuc likes finding cyclic shifts of strings. A *cyclic shift* of a string is obtained by moving characters from the beginning of the string to the end of the string. We also consider a string to be a cyclic shift of itself. For example, the cyclic shifts of `ABCDE` are:

`ABCDE`, `BCDEA`, `CDEAB`, `DEABC`, and `EABCD`.

Given some text, T, and a string, S, determine if T contains a cyclic shift of S.

Input Specification

The input will consist of exactly two lines containing only uppercase letters. The first line will be the text T, and the second line will be the string S. Each line will contain at most 1000 characters.

For 6 of the 15 available marks, S will be exactly 3 characters in length.

Output Specification

Output `yes` if the text, T, contains a cyclic shift of the string, S. Otherwise, output `no`.

Sample Input 1

```
ABCCDEABAA
ABCDE
```

Output for Sample Input 1

```
yes
```

Explanation of Output for Sample Input 1

`CDEAB` is a cyclic shift of `ABCDE` and is contained in the text `ABC` **`CDEAB`** `AA`.

Sample Input 2

```
ABCDDEBCAB
ABA
```

Output for Sample Input 2

```
no
```

Explanation of Output for Sample Input 2

The cyclic shifts of `ABA` are `ABA`, `BAA`, and `AAB`. None of these shifts are contained in the text `ABCDDEBCAB`.