Simple Text Editor

Implement a simple text editor. The editor initially contains an empty string, S. Perform Q operations of the following 4 types:

1. $append(W)$ - Append string W to the end of S.

2. $delete(k)$ - Delete the last k characters of S.

3. $print(k)$ - Print the kth character of S.

4. $undo()$ - Undo the last (not previously undone) operation of type 1 or 2, reverting S to the state it was in prior to that operation.

Example

$S =$ 'abcde'
$ops = [$'1 fg', '3 6', '2 5', '4', '3 7', '4', '3 4'$]$

```
operation
index   S        ops[index]  explanation
-----   ------   ----------  -----------
0       abcde    1 fg        append fg
1       abcdefg  3 6         print the 6th letter - f
2       abcdefg  2 5         delete the last 5 letters
3       ab       4           undo the last operation, index 2
4       abcdefg  3 7         print the 7th characgter - g
5       abcdefg  4           undo the last operation, index 0
6       abcde    3 4         print the 4th character - d
```

The results should be printed as:

```
f
g
d
```

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, Q, denoting the number of operations.
Each line i of the Q subsequent lines (where $0 \le i < Q$) defines an operation to be performed. Each operation starts with a single integer, t (where $t \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$), denoting a type of operation as defined in the *Problem Statement* above. If the operation requires an argument, t is followed by its space-separated argument. For example, if $t = 1$ and $W =$ "abcd", line i will be `1 abcd`.

Constraints

- $1 \le Q \le 10^6$

- $1 \le k \le |S|$

- The sum of the lengths of all W in the input $\le 10^6$.

- The sum of k over all delete operations $\le 2 \cdot 10^6$.

- All input characters are lowercase English letters.

- It is guaranteed that the sequence of operations given as input is possible to perform.

Output Format

Each operation of type 3 must print the kth character on a new line.

Sample Input

```
STDIN    Function
-----    --------
8        Q = 8
1 abc    ops[0] = '1 abc'
3 3      ops[1] = '3 3'
2 3      ...
1 xy
3 2
4
4
3 1
```

Sample Output

```
c
y
a
```

Explanation

Initially, S is empty. The following sequence of 8 operations are described below:

1. $S = ""$. We append abc to S, so $S = "abc"$.

2. Print the 3rd character on a new line. Currently, the 3rd character is c .

3. Delete the last 3 characters in S (abc), so $S = ""$.

4. Append xy to S, so $S = "xy"$.

5. Print the 2nd character on a new line. Currently, the 2nd character is y .

6. Undo the last update to S, making S empty again (i.e., $S = ""$).

7. Undo the next to last update to S (the deletion of the last 3 characters), making $S = "abc"$.

8. Print the 1st character on a new line. Currently, the 1st character is a .