

# Chtholly and the Broken Chronograph

Input file:            **standard input**  
Output file:         **standard output**  
Time limit:          1 second  
Memory limit:       256 megabytes



Chtholly gives you an array of  $n$  elements, the  $i$ -th of which is  $a_i$ .

Each element in the array has an independent state  $s_i$ , where  $s_i = 0$  denotes the  $i$ -th element is blocked, and  $s_i = 1$  denotes it is activated.

In order to maintain the array, Chtholly needs you to perform  $q$  operations, and there are four kinds of them:

1 x: Block element  $x$ , i.e. change  $s_x$  to 0. It's guaranteed that the element is activated before the operation.

2 x: Activate element  $x$ , i.e. change  $s_x$  to 1. It's guaranteed that the element is blocked before the operation.

3 l r x: Add  $x$  to each activated element in interval  $[l, r]$ , i.e. for each  $i$  such that  $l \leq i \leq r$  and  $s_i = 1$ , assign  $a_i + x$  to  $a_i$ .

4 l r: Print the sum of elements in interval  $[l, r]$ . Note that this operation is irrelevant to the current states of elements.

## Input

The first line of the input contains two integers  $n, q$  ( $1 \leq n, q \leq 10^5$ ).

The second line contains  $n$  integers, the  $i$ -th of which is  $a_i$  ( $1 \leq a_i \leq 10^8$ ).

The second line contains  $n$  integers, the  $i$ -th of which is  $s_i$  ( $s_i \in \{0, 1\}$ ).

The next  $q$  lines, each line describe an operation. The forms of the operations are described in the statements above.

It is guaranteed that for each operation of type 3 or 4,  $1 \leq l \leq r \leq n$ , and for each operation of type 3,  $1 \leq x \leq 10^8$ .

## Output

For each operation of type 4, output one line containing the answer.

## Example

standard input	standard output
4 8	17
4 2 5 3	19
1 0 0 1	
2 3	
3 1 4 1	
1 3	
4 1 4	
1 1	
2 2	
3 1 3 2	
4 1 4	