

## **6319** No Name

This is the most direct problem ever, you are required to implement some basic string operations like insert and substring.

In this problem |S| means the length of the string S.

Note: We didn't find a good name for this problem.

### Input

Your program will be tested on one or more test cases. The first line of the input will be a single integer T, the number of test cases ( $1 \le T \le 100$ ). Followed by the test cases, each test case starts with a line containing a string S ( $1 \le |S| \le 1,000,000$ ), followed by one or more lines each describing one of the following operations to perform on S (all indices are zero based, and the quotes are for clarity):

- 1. 'I R X' means insert the string R ( $1 \le |R| \le 1,000,000$ ) in S at index X ( $0 \le X \le |S|$ ), when X equals |S| this means append R at the end of S. For example, the result of inserting 'xy' in 'abc' at position 1 will be 'axybc', and the result of inserting 'xy' in 'abc' at position 3 will be 'abcxy', and the result of inserting 'xy' in 'abc' at position 0 will be 'xyabc'.
- 2. 'P X Y' means print the substring of S from X to Y, inclusive  $(0 \le X \le Y \le |S|)$ . For example the substring from 0 to 2 of 'abc' is 'abc', and the string from 1 to 1 of 'abc' is 'b'.
- 3. 'END' Indicates the end of operations for the test case.

Strings S and R will consist of lower case English letters only ('a' to 'z'), and |S| will never get greater than 1,000,000 as a result of the operations for any test case. Also, the total number of characters to be printed for any test case will not exceed 1,000,000.

**Note:** Make sure to use fast I0 operations, because the input and output files are very large.

#### Output

For every 'P X Y' operation in the input, print one line with the corresponding substring.

#### Sample Input

```
1 acm
I ac 3
P 0 3
I x 3
I xxxx 6
I pc 6
P 0 11
END
```

# Sample Output

 $\operatorname{acma}$ 

 ${\tt acmxacpcxxxx}$