

282 Rename

In MS-DOS there exists a **‘rename’** command that allows you to change the name of a file. There is an equivalent command in Unix called **‘mv’**. Both commands take arguments in the same way:

```
rename oldname newname
mv oldname newname
```

However, the two commands treat the wild-card character **‘*’** quite differently. In MS-DOS, you can say:

```
rename old* new*
```

and you will find that any filenames you have that previously began with the three characters **‘old’** have those characters replaced by **‘new’**. Try the equivalent under Unix and you will probably get an error message :- (**‘mv’** will only take the simple two argument, no wild-card form.

To rectify this discrepancy, your program must convert a **‘rename’** command in to a series of **‘mv’**s’.

Input

First comes a list of filenames. These appear one per line. The list is terminated by a line containing the word **‘end’**. Following the list of filenames is the sequence of **‘rename’** commands. Each command appears on one line in the form:

```
rename wildfrom wildto
```

from and *to* will both contain one wild-card character, **‘*’**. After the last **‘rename’** command will be a line containing only the word **‘end’**.

Output

For each rename command in the input, your program should first echo the rename command itself, in the same form as the input:

```
rename wildfrom wildto
```

Following that, your program should output the set of **‘mv’** commands needed to perform the equivalent renaming. Each **‘mv’** should appear on its own line in the form:

```
mv from to
```

Notes: The real MS-DOS **‘*’** has some odd properties which do not concern us here. For example, an MS-DOS **‘*’** will match at most eight characters, none of which is a period **‘.’**. No such restrictions apply to our idealised **‘*’** which will match any number of any printable character. MS-DOS treats upper and lower case letters the same. Unix treats the two cases as distinct, as should your program. MS-DOS limits filenames to 12 characters, including a **‘.’** fixed at the 9th position. Some versions of Unix limit filenames to 14 characters. This is the limit your program should assume. Each **‘rename’** command should be performed on the original list of filenames, not on the results of the previous command.

Sample Input

```
abFile001.c
abFile001.cxx
abprog001.c
abfile.c
abFile.c
abFileprog.c
end
rename abFile*.c bprog*.cxx
end
```

Sample Output

```
rename abFile*.c bprog*.cxx
mv abFile001.c bprog001.cxx
mv abFile.c bprog.cxx
mv abFileprog.c bprogprog.cxx
```