D. Digit Patterns

We construct R-expression in the following way:

1. 0, 1, 2, ..., 9 and 0*, 1*, ..., 9* are R-expressions
2. if A and B are R-expressions, so do (A), A+B, AB and (A)*.
   - (*union*) A+B matches all the strings *s* such that either A or B (or both) matches *s*.
   - (*concatenation*) AB matches all the strings in the form $s_1 s_2$ (the concatenation of s_1 and s_2), where A matches s_1 and B matches s_2.
   - (*closure*) (A)* matches all the strings in the form $s_1 s_2 s_3 ... s_k$ ($k >= 0$), where A matches every s_i. (Note s_1, s_2, ... don't have to be equal to each other)

R-expressions can only be constructed by rule 1 and 2. In this problem, an R-expressions will not match the empty string. Note that "concatenation" has higher priority than "or", so 11+22 is interpreted as (11)+(22), not 1(1+2)2.

Given a text T, you're to find all position "matching point" *p*, such that R matches a substring of T, ending at position *p* (positions start from 1). For example, if R = "1(2+3)*4", T = "012345", there is exactly one matching point 5, because T matches 1234, which is ending at position 5.

Input
There are at most 40 test cases. Each test case begins with an integer n ($1 <= n <= 10$) and an R-expressions (length not exceeding 500). The next line contains the text (length not exceeding 10^7). Both the R-expression and the text only uses the first *n* digits (i.e., 0, 1, ..., *n*-1). It is guaranteed that the R-expression will not match the empty string. The size of input does not exceed 20MB.

Output
For each test case, output a single line containing the matching points, in ascending order, in one line. It is guaranteed that there is at least one matching point for each test case.

Sample Input
```
6 1(2+3)*4
012345
2 00*(10+100)*
00100
```

Output for Sample Input
```
5
1 2 4 5
```

Hint
This problem is hard. You need to know some theory behind regular expressions, not just how to use them. Please make sure your program can pass the test cases in the gift package in the contest website.