

PROBLEM: The ACSL cell always has 8-character bits. The bits are always some combination of A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. The cell performs operations as listed below:

DIVIDE – The cell divides into two cells with one cell taking the first four bits and the second cell taking the last four bits. Then each partial cell replicates and concatenates to get back to 8 bits each.

e.g. DIVIDE ABCDEFGH becomes ABCDABCD and EFGHEFGH

ADD n - The first n ($0 \leq n \leq 4$) bits replicate and are concatenated to the first n bits. The last n bits are deleted

e.g. ADD3 ABCDEFGH becomes ABCABCDE

SUBTRACT n - The first n ($0 \leq n \leq 4$) bits are deleted and the last n bits replicate and are concatenated on the right.

e.g. SUBTRACT3 ABCDEFGH becomes DEFGHFGH

UNION - Two cells become one by deleting the first four bits of the first cell and the last four bits of the second cell. The remaining bits of the second cell are concatenated to the right of the remaining bits of the first cell.

e.g. UNION ABCDEFGH, AABBCDD becomes EFGHAABB

INTERSECT - Two cells become one by deleting the middle four bits of the first cell and the middle four bits of the second cell. The remaining bits of the second cell are concatenated to the right of the remaining bits of the first cell.

e.g. INTERSECT ABCDEFGH, AABBCDD becomes ABGHAADD

INPUT: There will be 5 lines of input. Each line will contain an operation followed by a string(s) representing the 8 bit cell(s).

OUTPUT: Print the outcome of the operation on the cell.

SAMPLE INPUT

1. DIVIDE, ABBCDFGG
2. ADD2, ABBCDFGG
3. SUBTRACT1, ABBCDFGG
4. UNION, ABBCDFGG, DEFABCGH
5. INTERSECT, ABBCDFGG, DEFABCGH

SAMPLE OUTPUT

1. ABBCABBC and DFGGDFGG
2. ABABBCDF
3. BBCDFGGG
4. DFGGDEFA
5. ABGGDEGH

TEST DATA

TEST INPUT

1. DIVIDE, BACDGHFD
2. ADD4, CDEBHFGA
3. SUBTRACT2, CCHHABED
4. UNION, ABCDEFGH, AFDCFGEF
5. INTERSECT, ABCDEFGH, BCDEADFH

TEST OUTPUT

1. BACDBACD and GHFDGHFD
2. CDEBCDEB
3. HHABEDED
4. EFGHAFDC
5. ABGHBCFH