Hey! I have an awesome task with chameleons, 5<sup>th</sup> task for Saturday's competition.

Go ahead...

(...)

That's too difficult, I have an easier one, they won't even solve that one.

You are given an array of N integers from the interval [1, K]. You need to process M queries. The first type of query requires you to change a number in the array to a different value, and the second type of query requires you to determine the length of the shortest contiguous subarray of the current array that contains all numbers from 1 to K.

Hm, I can do it in  $\mathcal{O}(N^6)$ . What's the limit for N?

## **Input Specification**

The first line of input contains the integers N, K and M ( $1 \le N, M \le 100\,000, 1 \le K \le 50$ ). The second line of input contains N integers separated by space, the integers from the array. After that, M queries follow, each in one of the following two forms:

- 1 p v change the value of the  $p^{th}$  number into  $v \ (1 \leq p \leq N, 1 \leq v \leq K)$
- 2 what is the length of the shortest contiguous subarray of the array containing all the integers from 1 to K

In test cases worth 30% of total points, it will hold  $1 \leq N, M \leq 5\,000.$ 

## **Output Specification**

The output must consist of the answers to the queries of the second type, each in its own line.

If the required subarray doesn't exist, output [-1].

#### Sample Input 1

4 3 5		
2 3 1 2		
2		
1 3 3		
2		
1 1 1		
2		

3 -1 4

# Sample Input 2

6 3 6 1 2 3 2 1 1 2 . . . . . . . . 1 2 1 . . . . . 2 . . . . . . . 1 4 1 . . . . . 1 6 2 . . . . . .

# Sample Output 2

3			
3			
4			