King Graffs Tolls

King Graff, the ruler of the land of Feerie, feels that he is not quite rich enough. As such, he would like to impose travel tolls on his people! After all, why should they get to walk around his kingdom for free?

Feerie consists of N ($1 \le N \le 10^5$) towns (numbered 1..*N*), and N - 1 roads. The *i*th road runs between distinct towns A_i and B_i , in both directions. Every pair of towns is connected by exactly one path of connected roads. Currently, all travel is free, but King Graff is interested in charging for passage through certain towns.

He is planning to have a meeting with the royal computer scientest - that would be you. The meeting will last $M(1 \le M \le 10^5)$ minutes, and in the *i*th minute, one of two things will occur, described by T_i . If $T_i = "T"$, Graff will proclaim that town X_i shall henceforth cost $Y_i (0 \le Y_i \le 10^9)$ dollars to pass through, and you'll update the map accordingly. Otherwise, if $T_i = "Q"$, he will ask you how much a trip from town X_i to a different town Y_i would currently cost a commoner, in order to gauge the effectiveness of his tolls - and you had better answer quickly! Note that neither the starting nor the ending town's tolls are included in a trip's cost, as they are not passed through. Note also that a town's toll may be modified by Graff mutiple times throughout the meeting, in which case the most recent modification at any point will stand.

Input

First line: 1 integer, N

Next N - 1 lines: 2 integers, A_i and B_i , for i = 1..N - 1

Next line: 1 integer, M

Next *M* lines: 1 character, T_i , and 2 integers, X_i and Y_i , for i = 1..M

Output

X lines (where X is the number of questions asked by King Graff): 1 integer, the cost of the *i*th trip asked for (in dollars), for i = 1..X

Example

Input:

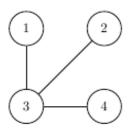
Q 1 2

Outut:

- 0 5 0
- 4
- 1

Explanation of Sample:

The map of Feerie is illustrated below:



The first trip asked for by King Graff goes through towns $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$. Since town 3 has no toll at that point, the trip's cost is 0.

The second trip goes through towns $4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2$ and has a cost of 5, due to the new toll on town 3.

The third trip goes through towns $3 \rightarrow 1$, passing through no towns and so costing nothing.

The final trip goes through towns $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2$ and costs only 1, as town 3's toll is reduced by then. Processing math: 100%