

# K

## Dyanmic len(set(a[L:R]))

**Input:** Standard Input  
**Output:** Standard Output



In python, we can use `len(start(a[L:R]))` to calculate the number of distinct values of elements `a[L]`, `a[L+1]`, ..., `a[R-1]`.

Here are some interactive examples that may help you understand how it is done. Remember that the indices of python lists start from 0.

```
>>> a=[1,2,1,3,2,1,4]
>>> print a[1:6]
[2, 1, 3, 2, 1]
>>> print set(a[1:6])
set([1, 2, 3])
>>> print len(set(a[1:6]))
3
>>> a[3]=2
>>> print len(set(a[1:6]))
2
>>> print len(set(a[3:5]))
1
```

Your task is to simulate this process.

### Input

There will be only one test case. The first line contains two integers  $n$  and  $m$  ( $1 \leq n, m \leq 50,000$ ). The next line contains the original list.

All the integers are between 1 and 1,000,000 (inclusive). The next  $m$  lines contain the statements that you need to execute.

A line formatted as " $M \ x \ y$ " ( $1 \leq y \leq 1,000,000$ ) means " $a[x] = y$ ", and a line formatted as " $Q \ x \ y$ " means "`print len(set(a[x:y]))`".

It is guaranteed that the statements will not cause "index out of range" error.

### Output

Print the simulated result, one line for each query.

### Sample Input

```
7 4
1 2 1 3 2 1 4
Q 1 6
M 3 2
Q 1 6
Q 3 5
```

### Output for Sample Input

```
3
2
1
```