| Input: Standard Input |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output: Standard Output |

I want to be a good teacher, so at least I need to remember all the student names. However, there are too many students, so I failed. It is a shame, so I don't want my students to know this. Whenever I need to call someone, I call his CLOSEST student instead. For example, there are 10 students:
A ? ? D ? ? ? H ? ?

Then, to call each student, I use this table:

| Pos | Reference |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | A |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | right of A |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | left of D |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | D |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | right of D |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | middle of D and H |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | left of H |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | H |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | right of H |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | right of right of H |

## Input

There is only one test case. The first line contains $n$, the number of students ( $1<=n<=100$ ). The next line contains $n$ space-separated names. Each name is either? or a string of no more than 3 English letters. There will be at least one name not equal to ?. The next line contains $q$, the number of queries ( $1<=\mathrm{q}<=100$ ). Then each of the next q lines contains the position $\mathrm{p}(1<=\mathrm{p}<=\mathrm{n})$ of a student (counting from left).

## Output

Print $q$ lines, each for a student. Note that "middle of X and Y " is only used when X and Y are both closest of the student, and X is always to his left.

## Sample Input

| 10 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $A$ | $? ~ ? ~ D ~ ? ~ ? ~ ? ~ H ~ ? ~ ? ~$ |  |  |  |

## Output for Sample Input

```
left of D
H
middle of D and H
right of right of H
```

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