

# Dreamy Putata

Input file: *standard input*  
Output file: *standard output*  
Time limit: 6 seconds  
Memory limit: 1024 mebibytes

Putata is dreaming that he got lost in a phantom grid world of size  $n \times m$ . The rows and columns of the grid are numbered from 0 to  $n - 1$  and 0 to  $m - 1$ , respectively. Putata has no idea how to escape from the phantom world, so he decides to walk randomly. Assuming Putata is now at  $(x, y)$ , he will:

- Move to  $(x, (y - 1) \bmod m)$  with probability  $\frac{\ell(x,y)}{100}$ .
- Move to  $(x, (y + 1) \bmod m)$  with probability  $\frac{r(x,y)}{100}$ .
- Move to  $((x - 1) \bmod n, y)$  with probability  $\frac{u(x,y)}{100}$ .
- Move to  $((x + 1) \bmod n, y)$  with probability  $\frac{d(x,y)}{100}$ .

You need to perform  $q$  operations. Each operation is one of the following:

- “1  $x$   $y$   $cl$   $cr$   $cu$   $cd$ ” ( $0 \leq x < n$ ,  $0 \leq y < m$ ,  $1 \leq cl, cr, cu, cd \leq 100$ ,  $cl + cr + cu + cd = 100$ ): Change the values of  $\ell(x, y)$ ,  $r(x, y)$ ,  $u(x, y)$ , and  $d(x, y)$  into  $cl$ ,  $cr$ ,  $cu$ , and  $cd$ , respectively.
- “2  $sx$   $sy$   $tx$   $ty$ ” ( $0 \leq sx, tx < n$ ,  $0 \leq sy, ty < m$ ,  $(sx, sy) \neq (tx, ty)$ ): Assuming Putata is now at  $(sx, sy)$ , he is wondering what is the expected number of steps that he will take when he reaches the target position  $(tx, ty)$  for the first time.

Please write a program to answer his questions.

## Input

The first line of the input contains two integers  $n$  and  $m$  ( $3 \leq n \leq 10^5$ ,  $3 \leq m \leq 5$ ) denoting the size of the phantom grid world.

In the next  $n$  lines, the  $i$ -th line contains  $m$  integers  $\ell(i - 1, 0), \ell(i - 1, 1), \dots, \ell(i - 1, m - 1)$  ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ ,  $1 \leq \ell(\cdot, \cdot) \leq 100$ ).

In the next  $n$  lines, the  $i$ -th line contains  $m$  integers  $r(i - 1, 0), r(i - 1, 1), \dots, r(i - 1, m - 1)$  ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ ,  $1 \leq r(\cdot, \cdot) \leq 100$ ).

In the next  $n$  lines, the  $i$ -th line contains  $m$  integers  $u(i - 1, 0), u(i - 1, 1), \dots, u(i - 1, m - 1)$  ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ ,  $1 \leq u(\cdot, \cdot) \leq 100$ ).

In the next  $n$  lines, the  $i$ -th line contains  $m$  integers  $d(i - 1, 0), d(i - 1, 1), \dots, d(i - 1, m - 1)$  ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ ,  $1 \leq d(\cdot, \cdot) \leq 100$ ).

It is guaranteed that  $\ell(i, j) + r(i, j) + u(i, j) + d(i, j) = 100$  holds for all pairs of  $(i, j)$  where  $0 \leq i < n$  and  $0 \leq j < m$ .

The next line contains a single integer  $q$  ( $1 \leq q \leq 3 \cdot 10^4$ ) denoting the number of operations.

Each of the next  $q$  lines describes an operation in the format described in the statement above.

## Output

For each test query, print a single line containing an integer: the expected number of steps that Putata will take when he reaches the target position  $(tx, ty)$  for the first time.

More precisely, assuming the reduced fraction of the answer is  $\frac{p}{q}$ , you should output the minimum non-negative integer  $r$  such that  $q \cdot r \equiv p \pmod{10^9 + 7}$ . You may safely assume that such  $r$  always exists in all test cases.

## Example

<i>standard input</i>	<i>standard output</i>
4 3	76426175
1 2 3	344136684
4 5 6	555192113
7 8 9	
10 11 12	
23 24 25	
26 27 28	
29 30 31	
32 33 34	
10 11 12	
13 14 15	
16 17 18	
19 20 21	
66 63 60	
57 54 51	
48 45 42	
39 36 33	
4	
2 0 1 1 1	
2 0 0 3 2	
1 1 1 25 25 25 25	
2 0 0 3 2	