Lab: Data Types and Variables

1. Concatenate Names

Write a **`function`** which receives two **`names`** as **string parameters** and a **`delimiter`**. Print the names **joined** by the delimiter.

Examples

Input	Output
'John', 'Smith', '->'	John->Smith
'Jan', 'White', '<->'	Jan<->White
'Linda', 'Terry', '=>'	Linda=>Terry

Hints

Use string interpolation.

```
function solve(first, second, del) {
    console.log(`${first}${del}${second}`);
}
```

2. Right Place

You will receive **3 parameters (`string, char, string`).**
First string will be a word with a **missing char** replaced with a underscore '**_**'
You have to **replace** the character with the missing part (**underscore**) from the first string and **compare** the result with the second string.

If they are equals you should print "**`Matched`**", otherwise print "**`Not Matched`**".

Examples

Input	Output
'Str_ng', 'I', 'Strong'	Not Matched
'Str_ng', 'i', 'String'	Matched

Hints

```
function solve(str, char, result) {
    let res = str.replace('_', char);
    let output = res === result ? 'Matched' : 'Not Matched';
    console.log(output);

}
```

3. Fuel Money

Write a **`function`** which **calculates** how much **money** for fuel will be needed to drive a bus from one place to another.Consider the following:

- Calculate **the fuel** by knowing that **an empty bus** can pass **100 km** with **7L** diesel.
- **One person** in that bus excluding the driver increases fuel consumption by **100 milliliters**.
- The **money** is calculated by **multiplying** the **fuel price** with the **needed fuel** for the trip.

As **input** you will receive **3 parameters (**the **`distance`** the bus must travel**,** the **`passengers`** in it and the **`price`** for **1 liter of diesel)**

As **output** you should print this message: **`"Needed money for that trip is {neededMoney} lv"`**

Examples

Input	Output
260, 9, 2.49	Needed money for that trip is 47.559lv.
90, 14, 2.88	Needed money for that trip is 22.176lv.

Hints

```
function solve(distance, passengers, price) {
    let neededFuel = (distance / 100) * 7;
    neededFuel += passengers * 0.100;
    let money = neededFuel * price;
    console.log(`Needed money for that trip is ${money}lv.`);
}
```

4. Special Numbers

Write a program to receive a number **n** and for all numbers in the range **1…n** print the number and if it is special or not (**`True`** / **`False`**).

A **number** is **special** when its **sum of digits is 5, 7 or 11**.

Examples

Input	Output
15	1 -> False 2 -> False 3 -> False 4 -> False 5 -> True 6 -> False 7 -> True 8 -> False 9 -> False 10 -> False 11 -> False 12 -> False 13 -> False 14 -> True 15 -> False

Hints

To calculate the sum of digits of given number **`num`**, you might repeat the following: sum the last digit (**`num % 10`**) and remove it (**`sum = sum / 10`**) until **`num`** reaches **`0`**. Use **`parseInt()`** while dividing to get only integer numbers.

5. Triples of Latin Letters

Write a program to receive a **number n** and print all **triples** of the first **n small Latin letters**, ordered alphabetically:

Examples

Input	Output
3	aaa aab aac aba abb abc aca acb acc baa bab bac bba bbb bbc bca bcb bcc caa cab cac cba cbb

	cbc cca ccb ccc

Hints

Perform 3 nested loops from **0** to **n**. For each number **num** print its corresponding Latin letter as follows:

```
let letter = String.fromCharCode(97 + num);
```

The function **String.fromCharCode()** gets the value in **decimal** and transforms it to a character from the **ASCII table**.