Finding the percentage

You have a record of N students. Each record contains the student's name, and their percent marks in Maths, Physics and Chemistry. The marks can be floating values. The user enters some integer N followed by the names and marks for N students. You are required to save the record in a dictionary data type. The user then enters a student's name. Output the average percentage marks obtained by that student, correct to two decimal places.

Input Format

The first line contains the integer N, the number of students. The next N lines contains the name and marks obtained by that student separated by a space. The final line contains the name of a particular student previously listed.

Output Format

Print one line: The average of the marks obtained by the particular student correct to 2 decimal places.

Constraints
2 <= N <= 10
0 <= Marks <= 100

Sample Input

```
3
Krishna 67 68 69
Arjun 70 98 63
Malika 52 56 60
Malika
```

Sample Output

```
56.00
```

Concept

A dictionary is a data type which stores values in pairs. For each element in the dictionary, there is a unique key that points to a value. A dictionary is mutable. It can be changed.
For example:

```
>> a = {'one': 1} # Here 'one' is the key.
```

Note: The key of a dictionary is immutable. We cannot use a *list* as a key because a *list* is mutable.

```
>> a['two'] = 2 # Adds key 'two' which points to 2
>> a['one']
1
>> if ('three' in a):
     # To check whether a certain string exist as a key in the dictionary
..   print a['three']
.. else:
..   print "Three not there"
Three not there
>> del a['one']
```

```
# Deletes index 'one' and the value associated with it
>> a
{'two': 2}
```

Note: A dictionary is unordered. So, only use the keys to navigate through the dictionary.