Lab: Intro and Basic Syntax

Problems for lab for the "Technology Fundamentals with PHP" course @ SoftUni.

You can check your solutions in Judge.

1. Student Information

You will be given 3 lines of input – student name, age and average grade. Your task is to print all the info about the student in the following format: "Name: {student name}, Age: {student age}, Grade: {student grade}".

Examples

Input	Output
John 15 5.40	Name: John, Age: 15, Grade: 5.40
Steve 16 2.50	Name: Steve, Age: 16, Grade: 2.50
Marry 12 6.00	Name: Marry, Age: 12, Grade: 6.00

2. Passed

Write a program, which takes as an input a grade and prints "Passed!" if the grade is equal or more than 3.00.

Input

The **input** comes as a single floating-point number.

Output

The **output** is either "**Passed!**" if the grade is **equal or more than 3.00**, otherwise you should print nothing.

Examples

Input	Output	Input	Output
5.32	Passed!	2.34	(no output)

3. Passed or Failed

Modify the above program, so it will print "Failed!" if the grade is lower than 3.00.

Input

The **input** comes as a single double number.

Output

The output is either "Passed!" if the grade is more than 2.99, otherwise you should print "Failed!".



















Examples

Input	put Output		Input	Outpu
5.32	Passed!		2.36	Failed

4. Back in 30 Minutes

Every time Stamat tries to pay his bills he sees on the cash desk the sign: "I will be back in 30 minutes". One day Stamat was sick of waiting and decided he needs a program, which prints the time after 30 minutes. That way he won't have to wait on the desk and come at the appropriate time. He gave the assignment to you, so you have to do

Input

The input will be on two lines. On the first line, you will receive the hours and on the second you will receive the minutes.

Output

Print on the console the time after 30 minutes. The result should be in format hh:mm. The hours have one or two numbers and the minutes have always two numbers (with leading zero).

Constraints

- The **hours** will be between **0** and **23**.
- The minutes will be between 0 and 59.

Examples

Input	Output
1	2:16
46	

Input	Output
0	0:31
01	

Input	Output
23	0:29
59	

Input	Output
11	11:38
08	

Input	Output
11	12:02
32	

5. Month Printer

Write a program, which takes an **integer** from the console and prints the corresponding **month**. If the number is more than 12 or less than 1 print "Error!".

Input

You will receive a single integer on a single line.

Output

If the number is within the boundaries print the corresponding month, otherwise print "Error!".

Input	Output
2	February

Input	Output
13	Error!















6. Foreign Languages

Write a program, which prints the language, that a given country speaks. You can receive only the following combinations: English is spoken in England and USA; Spanish is spoken in Spain, Argentina and Mexico; for the others, we should print "unknown".

Input

You will receive a single country name on a single line.

Output

Print the language, which the country speaks, or if it is unknown for your program, print "unknown".

Examples

Input	Output
USA	English

Input	Output
Germany	unknown

Hint

Think how you can merge multiple cases, in order to avoid writing more code than you need to.

7. Theatre Promotions

A theatre is doing a ticket sale, but they need a program to calculate the price of a single ticket. If the given age does not fit one of the categories, you should print "Error!". You can see the prices in the table below:

Day / Age	0 <= age <= 18	18 < age <= 64	64 < age <= 122
Weekday	12\$	18\$	12\$
Weekend	15\$	20\$	15\$
Holiday	5\$	12\$	10\$

Input

The input comes in two lines. On the first line, you will receive the type of day. On the second – the age of the person.

Output

Print the price of the ticket according to the table, or "Error!" if the age is not in the table.

Constraints

- The age will be in the interval [-1000...1000].
- The type of day will always be valid.

Input	Output
Weekday	18\$
42	

Input	Output
Holiday -12	Error!

Input	Output
Holiday 15	5\$

Input	Output
Weekend	15\$
122	

















8. Divisible by 3

Write a program, which prints all the numbers from **1 to 100**, which are **divisible by 3**. You have to use a single **for** loop. The program should not receive input.

9. Sum of Odd Numbers

Write a program that prints the next **n odd numbers** (starting from 1) and on the **last row** prints the **sum of them**.

Input

On the first line, you will receive a number – n. This number shows how many odd numbers you should print.

Output

Print the next **n** odd numbers, starting from **1**, separated by **new lines**. On the last line, print the **sum** of these numbers.

Constraints

• **n** will be in the interval [1...100]

Examples

Input	Output
5	1
	3
	5
	7
	9
	Sum: 25

Input	Output
3	1 3 5 Sum: 9

10. Multiplication Table

You will receive an **integer** as an input from the console. Print the **10 times table** for this integer. See the examples below for more information.

Output

Print every row of the table in the following format:

{theInteger} X {times} = {product}

Constraints

• The integer will be in the interval [1...100]

Input		Output			
5	5	Χ	1	=	5
	5	Χ	2	=	10
	5	Χ	3	=	15
	5	Χ	4	=	20
	5	Χ	5	=	25

Input	Output		
2	2 X 1 = 2		
	2 X 2 = 4		
	2 X 3 = 6		
	2 X 4 = 8		
	2 X 5 = 10		

















5	Χ	6	=	30 35 40 45 = 50
5	Χ	7	=	35
5	Χ	8	=	40
5	Χ	9	=	45
5	Χ	16) =	= 50

2	Χ	6 =	12 14 16 18 = 20
2	Χ	7 =	14
2	Χ	8 =	16
2	Χ	9 =	18
2	Χ	10	= 20

Multiplication Table 2.0 11.

Rewrite your program so it can receive the multiplier from the console. Print the table from the given multiplier to 10. If the given multiplier is more than 10 - print only one row with the integer, the given multiplier and the **product**. See the examples below for more information.

Output

Print every row of the table in the following format:

{theInteger} X {times} = {product}

Constraints

• The integer will be in the interval [1...100]

Examples

Input	Output
5	5 X 1 = 5
1	5 X 2 = 10
	5 X 3 = 15
	5 X 4 = 20
	5 X 5 = 25
	5 X 6 = 30
	5 X 7 = 35
	5 X 8 = 40
	5 X 9 = 45
	5 X 10 = 50

Input	Output				
2	2 X 5 = 10				
5	2 X 6 = 12				
	2 X 7 = 14				
	2 X 8 = 16				
	2 X 9 = 18				
	2 X 10 = 20				

Input	Output				
2 14	2	Χ	14	=	28

12. **Even Number**

Take as an input an even number and print its absolute value. If the number is odd, print "Please write an even number." and continue reading numbers while you receive even number and stop the program.

Output

If you receive even number print: "The number is: {number}" and finish the program, otherwise print "Please write an even number."

Input	Output
1	Please write an even
3	number.
6	Please write an even
	number.
	The number is: 6

Input	Output
-6	The number is: 6

















13. Price Change Alert

You are assigned to rework a given piece of code which is working without bugs but is not properly formatted.

The given program tracks stock prices and gives updates about the significance in each price change. Based on the significance, there are four kind of changes: no change at all (price is equal to the previous), minor (difference is below the significance threshold), price up and price down.

Input

- On the first line you are given **N** the number of prices
- On the second line you are given the significance threshold
- On the next N lines, you are given prices

Code

```
$n = intval(readline());
$granica = floatval(readline());
$last = floatval(readline());
for (\$i = 0; \$i < \$n - 1; \$i++) {
    $c = floatval(readline());
    div = (c - last) / last;
    sisSignificantDifference = abs(sdiv) >= sgranica;
    to = "";
    if ($div == 0) {
        $to = "NO CHANGE: " . $c;
    } else if (!$isSignificantDifference) {
        $to = sprintf("MINOR CHANGE: %f to %f (%.2f%%)", $last, $c,
$div * 100);
    } else if ($isSignificantDifference && ($div > 0)) {
        $to = sprintf("PRICE UP: %f to %f (%.2f%%)", $last, $c, $div *
100);
    } else if ($isSignificantDifference && ($div < 0))</pre>
        $to = sprintf("PRICE DOWN: %f to %f (%.2f%%)", $last, $c, $div
* 100);
    echo $to . PHP EOL;
    \$last = \$c;
```

Output

- Don't print anything for the first price
- If there is no difference from the previous price the output message is: "NO CHANGE: {current price}"
- In case of minor change: "MINOR CHANGE: {last price} to {current price} ({difference}%)"
- In case of major change: "PRICE UP: {last price} to {current price} ({difference}%)" or "PRICE DOWN: {last price} to {current price} ({difference}%)"

The percentage should be rounded to the second digit after the decimal point.

















Examples

Input	Output
3	PRICE UP: 10.000000 to 11.000000
0.1	(10.00%)
10	MINOR CHANGE: 11.000000 to 12.000000
11	(9.09%)
12	
3	NO CHANGE: 10
0.1	PRICE UP: 10.000000 to 12.000000
10	(20.00%)
10	
12	

Hints

Deal with poor code formatting - Remove unnecessary blank lines, indent the code properly















