# Exercises: Methods, Debugging and Troubleshooting Code

Problems for exercises and homework for the [“Programming Fundamentals” course @ SoftUni](https://softuni.bg/courses/programming-fundamentals).

You can check your solutions here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/305/Methods-and-Debugging-Excercises>.

## Hello, Name!

Write a **method** that receives a name as **parameter** and prints on the console. “Hello, <name>!”

**Решението:**

class Program

{

public static void PrintName(string name)

{

Console.WriteLine("Hello, {0}!", name);

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

string nameToPrint = Console.ReadLine();

PrintName(nameToPrint);

}

}

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Peter | Hello, Peter! |

## Max Method

Create a method GetMax(int a, int b), that returns the **largest** of two numbers. Write a program that reads **three numbers** from the console and **prints** the **biggest** of them. Use the GetMax(…) method you just created.

**Решението:**

class Program

{

public static int GetMax(int a, int b)

{

if (a > b)

{

return a;

}

return b;

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

int num1 = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int num2 = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int num3 = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int max1 = GetMax(num1, num2);

int max2 = GetMax(max1, num3);

Console.WriteLine(max2);

}

}

### Examples

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |  | **Input** | **Output** |
| 1  2  3 | 3 |  | -100  -101  -102 | -100 |

## English Name оf the Last Digit

Write a **method** that returns the **English name** of the last digit of a given number. Write a program that reads an integer and prints the returned value from this method.

**Решението:**

class Program

{

static string NameOfLastDigit(int input)

{

if (input == 0)

{

return "zero";

}

else if (input == 1)

{

return "one";

}

else if (input == 2)

{

return "two";

}

else if (input == 3)

{

return "three";

}

else if (input == 4)

{

return "four";

}

else if (input == 5)

{

return "five";

}

else if (input == 6)

{

return "six";

}

else if (input == 7)

{

return "seven";

}

else if (input == 8)

{

return "eight";

}

else if (input == 9)

{

return "nine";

}

return " ";

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

string input = Console.ReadLine();

string lastDigitToChar = input.Substring(input.Length - 1);

int lastDigitToInt = Convert.ToInt32(lastDigitToChar);

string resultToPrint = NameOfLastDigit(lastDigitToInt);

Console.WriteLine(resultToPrint);

}

**Или:**

static void Main(string[] args)

{

Int64 input = Int64.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

input = Math.Abs(input);

int lastDigit = Convert.ToInt32(input % 10);

string DigitToWord = NameOfLastDigit(lastDigit);

Console.WriteLine(DigitToWord);

}

### Examples

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |  | **Input** | **Output** |
| 1024 | four |  | 512 | two |

## Numbers in Reversed Order

Write a method that **prints the digits** of a given decimal number in a **reversed order**.

**Решението:**

class Program

{

static decimal ReverseNumbers(decimal number)

{

string numberAsString = Convert.ToString(number);

string reversDigits = null;

for (int i = numberAsString.Length - 1; i >= 0; i--)

{

reversDigits += numberAsString[i];

}

return Convert.ToDecimal(reversDigits);

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

decimal input = decimal.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

decimal result = ReverseNumbers(input);

Console.WriteLine(result);

}

}

### Examples

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |  | **Input** | **Output** |
| 256 | 652 |  | 1.12 | 21.1 |

1. **Fibonacci Numbers**

Define a method **Fib(n)** that calculates the nth [Fibonacci number](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fibonacci_number). Examples:

**Решението:**

class Program

{

static int Fibonacci(int number)

{

int f0 = 1;

int f1 = 1;

for (int i = 0; i < number - 1; i++)

{

var fNext = f0 + f1;

f0 = f1;

f1 = fNext;

}

return f1;

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

int number = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int result = Fibonacci(number);

Console.WriteLine(result);

}

}

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **n** | **Fib(n)** |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 |
| 5 | 8 |
| 6 | 13 |
| 11 | 144 |
| 25 | 121393 |

1. **Prime Checker**

Write a Boolean method **IsPrime(n)** that check whether a given integer number **n** is [prime](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_number). Examples:

**Решението:**

static bool IsPrime(Int64 n)

{

if (n <= 1)

return false;

for (int i = 2; i <= Math.Sqrt(n); i++)

{

if (n % i == 0)

{

return false;

}

}

return true;

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

{

Int64 input = Int64.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

Console.WriteLine(IsPrime(input));

}

}

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **n** | **IsPrime(n)** |
| 0 | false |
| 1 | false |
| 2 | true |
| 3 | true |
| 4 | false |
| 5 | true |
| 323 | false |
| 337 | true |
| 6737626471 | true |
| 117342557809 | false |

1. **\* Primes in Given Range**

Write a method that calculates **all prime numbers in given range** and returns them as list of integers:

|  |
| --- |
| static List<int> FindPrimesInRange(startNum, endNum)  {  …  } |

Write a method to **print a list of integers**. Write a program that enters two integer numbers (each at a separate line) and prints all primes in their range, separated by a comma.

**Решението:**

static bool IsPrime(int n)

{

if (n <= 1)

return false;

for (int i = 2; i <= Math.Sqrt(n); i++)

{

if (n % i == 0)

{

return false;

}

}

return true;

}

static List<int> FindPrimesInRange(int startNum, int endNum)

{

List<int> primeDigitsInRange = new List<int>();

for (int i = startNum; i <= endNum; i++)

{

if (IsPrime(i))

primeDigitsInRange.Add(i);

}

return primeDigitsInRange;

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

int numberStart = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int numberEnd = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

List<int> range = FindPrimesInRange(numberStart, numberEnd);

System.Console.WriteLine(String.Join(", ", range.ToArray()));

}

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Start and End Number** | **Output** |
| 0  10 | 2, 3, 5, 7 |
| 5  11 | 5, 7, 11 |
| 100  200 | 101, 103, 107, 109, 113, 127, 131, 137, 139, 149, 151, 157, 163, 167, 173, 179, 181, 191, 193, 197, 199 |
| 250  950 | 251, 257, 263, 269, 271, 277, 281, 283, 293, 307, 311, 313, 317, 331, 337, 347, 349, 353, 359, 367, 373, 379, 383, 389, 397, 401, 409, 419, 421, 431, 433, 439, 443, 449, 457, 461, 463, 467, 479, 487, 491, 499, 503, 509, 521, 523, 541, 547, 557, 563, 569, 571, 577, 587, 593, 599, 601, 607, 613, 617, 619, 631, 641, 643, 647, 653, 659, 661, 673, 677, 683, 691, 701, 709, 719, 727, 733, 739, 743, 751, 757, 761, 769, 773, 787, 797, 809, 811, 821, 823, 827, 829, 839, 853, 857, 859, 863, 877, 881, 883, 887, 907, 911, 919, 929, 937, 941, 947 |
| 100  50 | *(empty list)* |

## Center Point

You are given the coordinates of two points on a [Cartesian coordinate system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cartesian_coordinate_system) - X1, Y1, X2 and Y2. **Create a method** that prints the point that is closest to the center of the coordinate system (0, 0) in the format (X, Y). If the points are on a same distance from the center, print only the first one.

**Решението:**

static double Pitagor(double a, double b)

{

return Math.Sqrt((a \* a) + (b \* b));

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

double x1 = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

double y1 = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

double x2 = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

double y2 = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

if (Pitagor(x1, y1) <= Pitagor(x2, y2))

{

System.Console.WriteLine("({0}, {1})", x1, y1);

}

else

{

System.Console.WriteLine("({0}, {1})", x2, y2);

}

}

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 2  4  -1  2 | (-1, 2) |

## Longer Line

You are given the coordinates of four points in the 2D plane. The first and the second pair of points form two different lines. Print the longer line in format "(X1, Y1)(X2, Y2)" starting with the point that is closer to the center of the coordinate system (0, 0) (You can reuse the method that you wrote for the previous problem). If the lines are of equal length, print only the first one.

**Решението:**

static double Pitagor(double a, double b)

{

return Math.Sqrt((a \* a) + (b \* b));

}

static double distanceBetweentTwoPoints(double x1, double y1, double x2, double y2)

{

return Math.Sqrt((x1 - x2) \* (x1 - x2) + (y1 - y2) \* (y1 - y2));

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

double x1 = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

double y1 = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

double x2 = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

double y2 = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

double x3 = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

double y3 = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

double x4 = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

double y4 = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

double line1 = distanceBetweentTwoPoints(x1, y1, x2, y2);

double line2 = distanceBetweentTwoPoints(x3, y3, x4, y4);

if (line1 >= line2)

{

if (Pitagor(x1, y1) <= Pitagor(x2, y2))

{

Console.WriteLine("({0}, {1})({2}, {3})", x1, y1, x2, y2);

}

else

{

Console.WriteLine("({0}, {1})({2}, {3})", x2, y2, x1, y1);

}

}

else

{

if (Pitagor(x3, y3) <= Pitagor(x4, y4))

{

Console.WriteLine("({0}, {1})({2}, {3})", x3, y3, x4, y4);

}

else

{

Console.WriteLine("({0}, {1})({2}, {3})", x4, y4, x3, y3);

}

}

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 2  4  -1  2  -5  -5  4  -3 | (4, -3)(-5, -5) |

## Cube Properties

Write a program that can calculate the length of the face diagonals, space diagonals, volume and surface area of a **cube** (<http://www.mathopenref.com/cube.html>) by a given side. On the first line you will get the side of the cube. On the second line is given the parameter (**face**, **space**, **volume** or **area**).

**Решението:**

static double CubeFace(double side)

{

return Math.Sqrt(2 \* Math.Pow(side, 2));

}

static double CubeSpace(double side)

{

return Math.Sqrt(3 \* Math.Pow(side, 2));

}

static double CubeVolume(double side)

{

return Math.Pow(side, 3);

}

static double CubeArea(double side)

{

return 6 \* Math.Pow(side, 2);

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

double input = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

string parameter = Console.ReadLine().ToLower();

double result = 0.0;

switch (parameter)

{

case "face":

result = CubeFace(input);

break;

case "space":

result = CubeSpace(input);

break;

case "volume":

result = CubeVolume(input);

break;

case "area":

result = CubeArea(input);

break;

}

Console.WriteLine("{0:f2}", result);

}

Output should be rounded to the second digit after the decimal point:

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 5  face | 7.07 |
| 5  volume | 125.00 |

## Geometry Calculator

Write a program that can **calculate the area** of **four different geometry figures** - triangle, square, rectangle and circle.

**On the first line** you will get the **figure type**. Next you will get parameters for the chosen figure, **each on a different line**:

* Triangle - side and height
* Square - side
* Rectangle - width and height
* Circle - radius

The output should be rounded to the second digit after the decimal point:

**Решението:**

static double TriangleArea(double side, double height)

{

return ((side \* height) / 2);

}

static double SquareArea(double side)

{

return (side \* side);

}

static double RectangleArea(double sideA, double sideB)

{

return (sideA \* sideB);

}

static double CircleArea(double radius)

{

return (Math.PI \* (radius \* radius));

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

string figureType = Console.ReadLine().ToLower();

double area = 0.00d;

if (figureType == "triangle")

{

double side = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

double height = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

area = TriangleArea(side, height);

}

else if (figureType == "rectangle")

{

double sideA = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

double sideB = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

area = RectangleArea(sideA, sideB);

}

else if (figureType == "square")

{

double side = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

area = SquareArea(side);

}

else if (figureType == "circle")

{

double radius = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

area = CircleArea(radius);

}

Console.WriteLine("{0:f2}", area);

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| triangle  3  6 | 9.00 |
| rectangle  4  5 | 20.00 |

## Master Numbers

A master number is an integer that holds the following properties:

* Is **symmetric** (palindrome), e.g. 5, 77, 282, 14341, 9553559.
* Its **sum of digits is divisible by 7**, e.g. 77, 313, 464, 5225, 37173.
* Holds at least **one even digit**, e.g. 232, 707, 6886, 87578.

Write a program to **print all master numbers** in the range [1…**n**].

### Examples

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |  | **Input** | **Output** |
| 600 | 232  383  464  545 |  | 5000 | 232  383  464  545  626  696  707  858  1661  2552  3443  4334 |

### Hints

1. Write 3 utility methods:

* IsPalindrome(int num)
* SumOfDigits(int num)
* ContainsEvenDigit(int num)

1. Loop through all numbers in range [1…n] and check every number with the helper methods.

**Решението:**

static bool IsPalindrome(int number)

{

int n = number;

int rev = 0;

while (n > 0)

{

int dig = n % 10;

rev = rev \* 10 + dig;

n = n / 10;

}

if (number == rev)

return true;

return false;

}

static bool IsSumOfDigitsDevidedBySeven(int number)

{

int sumOfNumbers = 0;

while (number > 0)

{

sumOfNumbers += number % 10;

number = number / 10;

}

if (sumOfNumbers % 7 == 0)

return true;

return false;

}

static bool HasEventDigit(int number)

{

while (number > 0)

{

if (number % 2 == 0)

return true;

number = number / 10;

}

return false;

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

int numbers = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

for (int i = 1; i <= numbers; i++)

{

if (IsPalindrome(i))

if (IsSumOfDigitsDevidedBySeven(i))

if (HasEventDigit(i))

Console.WriteLine(i);

}

## \* Factorial

Write a program that calculates and prints the n! for any n in the range [1…1000].

### Examples

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |  | **Input** | **Output** |
| 5 | 120 |  | 100 | 93326215443944152681699238856266700490715968264381621468592963895217599993229915608941463976156518286253697920827223758251185210916864000000000000000000000000 |

### Hints

Use the class BigIntegerfrom the built-in .NET library System.Numerics.dll.

1. First add reference to System.Numerics.dll.





1. Import the namespace “System.Numerics”:



1. Use the type BigInteger instead of long or decimal to keep the factorial value:



## Factorial Trailing Zeroes

Create a program that counts the trailing zeroes of the factorial of a given number.

### Examples

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** | **Comments** |
| 5 | 1 | 5! = 12**0** -> One trailing zero |
| 100 | 24 | 100! = 93326215443944152681699238856266700490715968264381621468592963895217599993229915608941463976156518286253697920827223758251185210916864**000000000000000000000000** -> 24 trailing zeroes |

### Hints

1. You may use your solution from the previous problem. Add additional method that counts and returns the number of zeroes a number has.

## \*\* Debugging Exercise: Substring

The goal of this exercise is to practice **debugging techniques** in scenarios where a piece of code does not work correctly. Your task is to **pinpoint the bug** and **fix it** (without rewriting the entire code). Test your fixed solution in the judge system:

You can download the broken solution from [here](https://softuni.bg/downloads/svn/soft-tech/May-2017/Programming-Fundamentals-May-2017/05.%20Programming-Fundamentals-Methods-Debugging-and-Troubleshooting-Code/05.%20Programming-Fundamentals-Methods-Debugging-and-Troubleshooting-Code-Exercises-Broken-Solutions.zip).

### Problem Description

You are given a **text** and a number count. Your program should search through the text for the letter '**p**' (ASCII code **112**) and print '**p**' along with countletters to its right.

For example, we are given the **text** "**phahah put**" and count = **3**. We find a match of '**p**' in the first letter so we print it and the 3 letters to its right. The result is "**phah**". We continue and find another match of '**p**', but there aren't 3 letters to its right, so we print only "**put**".

Each match should be printed on a separate line. If there are no matches of '**p**' in the text, we print "**no**".

### Input

* The first line holds the **text** to be processed (string).
* The second line holds the **number** count.

### Output

For each match, print the **matched substring** at separate line. Print "**no**" if there are no matches.

### Constraints

* The number countwill be in the range [0 ... 100].

### Tests

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Program Output** | **Expected Output** |
| phahah put  3 | no | phah  put |
| No match  5 | no | no |
| preparation  4 | no | prepa |
| preposition  0 | no | P  p |

## \*\* Debugging Exercise: Instruction Set

The goal of this exercise is to practice **debugging techniques** in scenarios where a piece of code does not work correctly. Your task is to **pinpoint the bug** and **fix it** (without rewriting the entire code).

You can download the broken solution from [here](https://softuni.bg/downloads/svn/soft-tech/May-2017/Programming-Fundamentals-May-2017/05.%20Programming-Fundamentals-Methods-Debugging-and-Troubleshooting-Code/05.%20Programming-Fundamentals-Methods-Debugging-and-Troubleshooting-Code-Exercises-Broken-Solutions.zip).

### Problem Description

Write an **instruction interpreter** that executes an arbitrary number of **instructions**. The program should **parse the instructions**, **execute** them and **print the result**. The following instruction set should be supported:

* INC <operand1> – increments the operand by 1
* DEC **<operand1>** – decrements the operand by 1
* ADD <operand1> <operand2> – performs addition on the two operands
* MLA <operand1> <operand2> – performs multiplication on the two operands
* END – end of input

### Output

### The result of each instruction should be printed on a separate line on the console.

### Constraints

* The operands will be valid integers in the range [−2 147 483 648 … 2 147 483 647].

### Tests

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Program Output (Wrong)** | **Expected Output (Correct)** |
| INC 0  END | 0  0  … (infinite) | 1 |
| ADD 1323134 421315521  END | 422638655  422638655  … (infinite) | 422638655 |
| DEC 57314183  END | 57314183  57314183  … (infinite) | 57314182 |
| MLA 252621 324532  END | 379219748  379219748  … (infinite) | 81983598372 |

## \*\* Debugging Exercise: Be Positive

The goal of this exercise is to practice **debugging techniques** in scenarios where a piece of code does not work correctly. Your task is to **pinpoint the bug** and **fix it** (without rewriting the entire code). Test your fixed solution in the judge system:

You can download the broken solution from [here](https://softuni.bg/downloads/svn/soft-tech/May-2017/Programming-Fundamentals-May-2017/05.%20Programming-Fundamentals-Methods-Debugging-and-Troubleshooting-Code/05.%20Programming-Fundamentals-Methods-Debugging-and-Troubleshooting-Code-Exercises-Broken-Solutions.zip).

### Problem Description

A program is designed to take some **sequences of numbers** from the console, to **process them** as described below and **print** each obtained sequence.

### Input

* On the first line of input you are given a **count N – the number of sequences**.
* On each of **the next N lines** you will receive some **numbers surrounded by whitespaces**.

### Processing Logic

You need to check each number, if it’s **positive** – print it on the console; if it’s **negative**, add to its value the value of the next number and only **print the result if it’s not negative**. You only perform the addition once, e.g. if you have the sequence: -3, 1, 3, the algorithm is as follows:

* -3 is negative => add to it the next number (1) => -3 + 1 = -2 still negative => do not print anything (and don’t keep adding numbers, you stop here).
* The next number we consider is 3 which is positive => print it.

If no numbers can be obtained in this manner for the given sequence, print **“(empty)”**.

### Example

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Expected Output** | **Comments** |
| 3  3 -4 5 2 123  -1 -1 3 4  -2 1 | 3 1 2 123  3 4  (empty) | (3) **(-4 + 5 = 1 > 0)** (2) (123)  **(-1 + (-1) < 0)** (3) (4)  **(-2 + 1 < 0)** |

### Output

Print on the console **each modified sequence on a separate line.**

### Constraints

* The **number N** will be an integer in the range [1 … 15].
* The **numbers in the sequences** will be integers in the range [-1000 … 1000].
* The **count of numbers in each sequence** will be in the range [1 … 20].
* There may be **whitespaces anywhere around the numbers** in a given sequence

### Tests

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Program Output (Wrong)** | **Expected Output** |
| 3  3 -4 5 2 123  -1 -1 3 4  -2 1 | Exception… | 3 1 2 123  3 4  (empty) |
| 1  0 -2 2 -2 3 | Exception… | 0 0 1 |

## \*\* Debugging Exercise: Sequence of Commands

The goal of this exercise is to practice **debugging techniques** in scenarios where a piece of code does not work correctly. Your task is to **pinpoint the bug** and **fix it** (without rewriting the entire code). Test your fixed solution in the judge system:

You can download the broken solution from [here](https://softuni.bg/downloads/svn/soft-tech/May-2017/Programming-Fundamentals-May-2017/05.%20Programming-Fundamentals-Methods-Debugging-and-Troubleshooting-Code/05.%20Programming-Fundamentals-Methods-Debugging-and-Troubleshooting-Code-Exercises-Broken-Solutions.zip).

### Problem Description

You are given a program that reads a n **numbers** and a **sequence of commands** to be executed over these numbers.

### Input

* The first line holds an **integer** n – the **count** of numbers.
* The second line holds **n numbers** – integers separated by space.
* Each of the next few lines hold **commands** in format: **“[action] [i-th element] [value]”**.
* The commands sequence end with a command **“stop”**.

### Commands

Commands are given in format **“[action] [i-th element] [value]”**. Elements are indexed from **1** to **n**.

The **action** can be **“multiply”**, **“add”**, **“subtract”**, **“rshift”** or **“lshift”**.

* The actions **“multiply”, “add”** and **“subtract”** have parameters. The first parameter is the **index** of the element that needs to be changed (in range [**1**...**n**]). The second parameter is the **value** with which we manipulate the element.
* The command **“lshift”** moves the first element last. E.g. “**lshift**” over {1, 2, 3} will produce {2, 3, 1}.
* The command **“rshift”** moves the last element first. E.g. “**rshift**” over {1, 2, 3} will produce {3, 1, 2}.

### Output

Print the values of the **n elements** after the execution of each command (except the last “**stop**” command).

### Constraints

* The **number** n will be an integer in the range [1 … 15].
* Each **element of the array** will be an integer in the range [0 … 263-1].
* The **number** i and the **number of commands** will be integers in the range [1 … 10].
* The **number value** will be an integer in the range [-100 … 100]. If the command is “**rshift**” or “**lshift**” there are no parameters.

### Tests

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Program Output (Wrong)** | **Expected Output** |
| 5  3 0 9 333 11  add 2 2  subtract 1 1  multiply 3 3  rshift  stop | 3 0 9 333 11  3 0 9 333 11 | 3 **2** 9 333 11  2 2 9 333 11  2 2 **27** 333 11  11 2 2 27 333 |