**10. \*Letters Change Numbers**

John likes Math. But he also likes the English alphabet a lot. He invented a game with numbers and letters from the English alphabet. The game is simple. You get a string consisting of a **number between two letters**. Depending on whether the letter was in front of the number or after it you would perform different mathematical operations on the number to achieve the result.

**First,** you start with the letter **before** the number:

* If it's **uppercase** you **divide** the number by the letter's **position** in the alphabet
* If it's **lowercase** you **multiply** the number with the letter's **position** in the alphabet

**Then** you move to the **letter after** the number:

* If it's **uppercase** you **subtract** its position from the resulted number
* If it's **lowercase** you **add** its position to the resulted number

But the game became too easy for John is quick. He decided to complicate it a bit by doing the same but with **multiple** strings keeping track of only the **total sum** of all results. Once he started to solve this with more strings and bigger numbers it became quite hard to do it only in his mind. So he kindly asks you to write a program that calculatesthe **sum of all numbers after the operations on each number have been done**.

**For example,** You are given the sequence "A12b s17G":

We have two strings - **"A12b"** and **"s17G"**. We do the operations on each and sum them. We start with the letter before the number on the first string. **A is Uppercase** and its position in the alphabet is **1**. So we divide the number 12 with position 1 (**12/1 = 12)**. Then we move to the letter after the number. b **is lowercase** and its position is 2. So we add 2 to the resulting number (**12+2=14)**. Similarly for the second string **s is lowercase** and its position is 19 so we multiply it with the number (**17\*19 = 323)**. Then we have Uppercase G with position 7, so we subtract it from the resulted number (**323 - 7 = 316)**. Finally, we sum the 2 results and we get **14 + 316=330**.

**Input**

The input comes as a **text,** holding the **sequence of strings**. Strings are separated by **one** or **more white spaces**.

The input data will always be valid and in the format described. There is no need to check it explicitly.

**Output**

Print on the console a single number: the **total sum of all processed numbers** rounded up to **two digits** after the decimal separator.

**Constraints**

* The **count** of the strings will be in the range **[1 … 10].**
* The numbers between the letters will be integers in the range **[1 … 2 147 483 647].**
* Time limit: 0.3 sec. Memory limit: 16 MB.

**Examples**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** | **Comment** |
| 'A12b s17G' | 330.00 | 12/1=12, 12+2=14, 17\*19=323, 323-7=316, **14+316=330** |
| 'P34562Z q2576f H456z' | 46015.13 |  |
| 'a1A' | 0.00 |  |