# Problem 2 – Student Cables

Once at the Software University (SoftUni) we had problems with the Wi-Fi network. It was working well in the previous days even with a few hundred students browsing Internet in the same time, but at the exam all the students came with their laptop at fixed time and tried to establish a wireless connection simultaneously. This flooded the Wi-Fi access points and as a result some of the students were unable to get an IP address from the DHCP server. They of course established a Wi-Fi Internet connection after a few reconnects in next 5-10 minutes, but were highly stressed because they didn't had Internet immediately before the start the exam start.

Nakov, the main driver of SoftUni, decided to solve the problem by connecting some of the students through a standard **network cables**. He installed a few network switches in the exam lab and started to prepare cables for the students. His idea was to use **5 meters long cables** (called **student cables**) between the switches and the student's laptops. Nakov wanted to create as much as possible cablesof size 5 meters. He had a lot of cables of different sizes, e.g. a big roll of 300 meters, another big roll of 130 meters and a few small cables of 30 cm, 15 cm and 10 cm. The cables had **different sizes** and was measured in **different** **measures** (meters or centimeters). Nakov calculated that he needed **2 cm for crimping\*** (нагъвам, надиплям) **each RJ45 connector** and **3 cm for joining each two pieces of cable**. It was complex to calculate how much cables Nakov can create so he needs your help.

Write a program that takes as an input a **sequence of N cables of different sizes** and calculates **how many student cables** Nakov can create by first joining them all together, then cut them into 5 meters and 4 cm, and finally crimp the RJ45 connectors to obtain 5 meters long student network cables. Calculate also **the length of the unused remaining cable**. Note that cables **shorter than 20 cm** in the input will be thrown away, so please discard therm.

### Input

The input data should be read from the console.

* At the **first line** an integer number **n** specifying the **number of cables** will be given.
* At the next **2 \* n lines** the cables will be given: first comes the **cable length**; second comes the **measure**.

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

### Output

The output should be printed on the console. It should consist of exactly 2 lines:

* The first line should hold the **number of student cables**.
* The second line should hold the **length of the remaining cable**.

### Constraints

* The number **n** will be integer in the range [1 … 100].
* The **cable length** is integer in the range [1 … 500].
* The **cable measure** is one of the following values: **meters**, **centimeters**.
* Allowed working time for your program: 0.1 seconds. Allowed memory: 16 MB.

### Examples

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** | **Comments** |  | **Input** | **Output** |
| 4  11  meters  18  centimeters  8  meters  120  centimeters | 3  502 | We have **4** cables: **1100** cm, **18** cm, **800** cm and **120** cm. The 18 cm cable is too short (18 cm < 20 cm), so it is discarded. We join 1100 cm + 800 cm + 120 cm and we lose 2\*3 = 6 cm. We obtain **2014** cm joined cable. We create **3 student cables**: 3 \* (5 m cable + 2 cm RJ crimp + 2 cm RJ crimp) = 3 \* 504 = **1512** cm. The remainder is 2014 – 1512 = **502 cm**. | 3  116  centimeters  4  meters  20  centimeters | 1  26 |