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In order to detect errors on identification numbers, a check digit is often added at the end of that number.

Implement the method <code>ComputeCheckDigit(identificationNumber)</code> that takes a number (as a string) and returns the check digit, using the following algorithm:

- Sum the digits in the even-numbered positions (positions 0, 2, 4, etc.).
- Multiply the result by three.
- Add the digits in the odd-numbered positions to the result (positions 1, 3, 5, etc.).
- Take the last digit of the result.
- If it's not 0, subtract this digit from 10. Otherwise, keep it as 0.
- Return the result

(Assuming that the first digit on the left has the position 0)

Example:

Given the identification number 39847:

- Sum the digits in the even-numbered positions: 3 + 8 + 7 = 18
- Multiplied by three: 18 x 3 = 54
- Add the digits in the odd-numbered positions: 54 + (9 + 4) = 67
- Last digit: 7
- Subtract 7 from 10: 10 7 = 3

The expected result is 3 for 39847.

Constraints:

The length of identificationNumber can vary from 1 to 12 characters.















