Lab: JS Basics

Lab problems for the "Back-End Technologies Basics" Course @ SoftUni.
You can check your solutions in Judge.

1. Multiply the Number by 2

Write a function that receives a **number** and **prints** as result that **number multiplied** by **two**.

Examples

Input	Output
2	4
5	10
20	40

2. Student Information

You will be given **3 parameters** – student name (**string**), age (**number**) and average grade (**number**). Your task is to **print** all the info about the student in the following format:

`"Name: {student name}, Age: {student age}, Grade: {student grade}"`

Note: The grade should be formatted to the **second decimal** point.

Examples

Input	Output
'John', 15, 5.54678	Name: John, Age: 15, Grade: 5.55
'Steve', 16, 2.1426	Name: Steve, Age: 16, Grade: 2.14
'Marry', 12, 6.00	Name: Marry, Age: 12, Grade: 6.00

Hint

Use **`toFixed()`** method to format the grade.

3. Excellent Grade

Write a function that receives a single **number** and checks if the grade is **excellent** or **not**.
If it is, print "**`Excellent`**", otherwise print "**`Not excellent`**".

Examples

Input	Output
5.50	Excellent
4.35	Not excellent

4. Month Printer

Write a program, that takes an **integer** as a parameter and **prints** the corresponding **month**. If the number **is more than 12** or **less than 1,** print "**`Error!`**"

Input

You will receive a **single number**.

Output

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

Examples

Input	Output
2	February

Input	Output
13	Error!

5. Math Operations

Write a JS function that takes **two numbers** and **a string** as input.

The **string** may be one of the following: '**+**', '**-**', '*****', '**/**', '**%**', '******'.

Print on the console the result of the mathematical **operation** between **both numbers** and the **operator** you receive as a string.

The **input** comes as **two numbers** and **a string argument**, passed to your function.

The **output** should be printed on the console.

Examples

Input	Output
`5, 6, '+'`	11
`3, 5.5, '*'`	16.5

6. Largest Number

Write a function that takes **three number arguments** as input and finds the **largest** of them.

Print the following text on the console: "**`The largest number is {number}.`**".

The **input** comes as **three number arguments** passed to your function.

The **output** should be printed to the console.

Example

Input	Output
`5, -3, 16`	`The largest number is 16.`
`-3, -5, -22.5`	`The largest number is -3.`

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 i**n** 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 parameters**. The **first** one will be the **type of day (string)**. The **second** is the **age** of the person (number).

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**.

Examples

Input	Output
`'Weekday', 42`	`18$`

Input	Output
`'Holiday', -12`	`Error!`

Input	Output
`'Holiday', 15`	`5$`

8. Circle Area

Write a function that takes **a single argument** as input. **Check the type** of input argument. If it is a **`number`**, assume it is the radius of a circle and **calculate the circle area**. Print the **area rounded** to **two decimal places**.

If the argument type is **NOT** a **`number`**, **print** the following text on the console:
`"We can not calculate the circle area, because we received a {type of argument}."`

The **input** comes as a **single argument** passed to your function.

The **output** should be printed on the console.

Example

Input	Output
5	`78.54`
`'name'`	`We can not calculate the circle area, because we receive a string.`

9. Numbers from 1 to 5

Write a function that **prints** all the **numbers** from **1 to 5** (inclusive) each on a separate line.

10. Numbers from M to N

Write a function that receives a number **M** and a number **N** (M will always be bigger than N). **Print** all numbers from **M to N**.

Examples

Input	Output
6, 2	6 5 4 3 2
4, 1	4 3 2 1

11. Sum First and Last Array Elements

Write a function that receives an **array of numbers** and prints the sum of the **first** and **last** element in that array.

Examples

Input	Output
[20, 30, 40]	60
[10, 17, 22, 33]	43
[11, 58, 69]	80

12. Reverse an Array of Numbers

Write a program, which receives a number **n** and an **array** of elements. Your task is to **create** a new array with **n** numbers from the original array, **reverse** it and **print** its elements on a single line, space-separated.

Examples

Input	Output
3, [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]	30 20 10
4, [-1, 20, 99, 5]	5 99 20 -1
2, [66, 43, 75, 89, 47]	43 66

Hints

Use **`push()`** to add elements inside the new array.