Lab: JS Basic Syntax, Conditional Statements, and Loops

Problems for exercise and homework for the "JS Fundamentals" Course @ SoftUni.
Submit your solutions in the SoftUni judge system at: https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/1189

1. Multiply 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

Hints

Create a function called **`solve`** (or some other name). As parameters, it will receive a number **`num`**.

```
function solve (num) {


}
```

Print the result inside the function.

```
function solve (num) {
    console.log(num * 2);
}
```

If you want to test your code locally, you need to call the function.

```
function solve (num) {
   console.log(num * 2);
}
solve(2);
```

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.

1. First, receive the input:

```
function solve(name,age,grade) {


}
```

2. Print the output:

```
console.log(`Name: ${name}, Age: ${age}, Grade: ${grade.toFixed(2)}`)
```

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

Hints

Check if the number given is greater or equal to 5.50 and print the corresponding result.

```
function solve(grade) {
    if(grade>=5.50){
        console.log("Excellent");
    }else{
        //TODO
    }
}
```

4. Foreign Languages

Write a program, which prints the language, that a given country speaks. You can receive only the following combinations:

- English **is spoken** in England and USA;

- Spanish **is spoken** in Spain, Argentina, and Mexico;
- For the others**,** we should print "**unknown**";

Input

You will receive a **single country name**.

Output

Print the **language**, which the country **speaks**, or if it is **unknown** for your program, print **"unknown"**.

Examples

Input	Output
USA	English

Input	Output
Germany	unknown

Hint

Think about how you can **merge** multiple cases, to **avoid** writing more code than you need to.

5. 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!

6. 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** – 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$

7. Numbers from 1 to 5

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

Hints

Create a for loop starting from 1 and continuing until 5 and print the number.

```
function solve() {
    for(let i=1; i<=5; i++){
        //TODO
    }
}
solve();
```

8. Divisible by 3

Write a program, which prints all the numbers from **1 to 100**, which are **divisible by 3**. You have to use a single **`for`** loop. The program should not receive input.

9. Numbers from N to 1

Write a function that receives a number **N** and prints all the numbers from **N to 1**. Try using the while loop.

Examples

Input	Output
5	5 4 3 2 1
3	3 2 1

Hints

Create a while loop with condition **N >= 1**. Print **N** and decrease it with each step.

```
function solve(n) {
    while(n>=1){
        console.log(n);
        n--;
    }
}
solve(5);
```

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

Hints

Use for or while loop and print the numbers.

```
function solve(m,n) {
    for(let i=m; i>=n; i--){
        console.log(i);
    }
}
solve(6,2);
```

11. Sum of Odd Numbers

Write a program that prints the next **n odd numbers** (starting from 1) and on the **last row** prints the **sum of them**.

Input

You will receive a number – **n**. This number shows how many **odd numbers** you should print.

Output

Print the next **n** odd numbers, starting from **1**, separated by **newlines**.

On the last line, print the **sum** of these numbers in the following format: `` `Sum: {total sum}` ``

Constraints

- **n** will be in the interval **[1…100]**

Examples

Input	Output
5	1 3 5 7 9 Sum: 25

Input	Output
3	1 3 5 Sum: 9