

7. Theatre Promotions

A theatre is **sail tickets at discount**, and a program is needed **to** calculate the price of a single ticket. If the given age does not fit one of the categories, you should print **"Error!"**.

The prices of the tickers are as follows:

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 lines**. On the **first** line, you will receive the **type of day**. On the **second** – the **age** of the person.

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	Input	Output	Input	Output	Input	Output
Weekday 42	18\$	Holiday -12	Error!	Holiday 15	5\$	Weekend 122	15\$

Solution

Step 1. Read the Input

We need to read **two** lines. The **first** one will be the **type of day**. We will convert it to **lower case** letters with the method **"ToLower()"**. After that, we will read the **age** of the person and declare a **variable** – **price**, which we will use to set the price of the ticket.

```
var day = Console.ReadLine().ToLower();  
var age = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());  
var price = 0;
```

Step 2. Add If-else Statements for the Different Types of Day

For every **type of day**, we will need to add **different cases** to check the **age** of the person and **set the price**. Some of the **age groups** have **equal prices** for the **same type** of day. This means we can use **logical operators** to **merge some of the conditions**.

```

if (day == "weekday")
{
    if ((age >= 0 && age <= 18) || (age > 64 && age <= 122))
    {
        price = 12;
    }
    else if (age > 18 && age <= 64)
    {
        price = 18;
    }
}
// Add the other cases

```

Think **where** and **how** you can use **logical operators** for the **other cases**.

Step 3. Print the Result

We can check if the price has a value different, than the initial one. If It does, that means we got a valid combination of day and age, and the price of the ticket is saved in the price variable. If the price has a value of 0, then none of the cases got hit, therefore we have to print the error message.

```

if (price != 0)
{
    console.log("The price is " + price);
}
else
{
    console.log("Error!");
}

```