# Problem 2 – Student Cables

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 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 |