

Problem C – Calculate Taxes for Planet E-13.

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Planet E-13 orbits around a star in a far away galaxy named UAZ. In the calendar used in that planet, a year has 1000 days. Every year they have to pay taxes on their income. In order to avoid problems with the IRS (Internal Revenue Service), Thanitos, who lives on Planet E-13, keeps a ledger where he writes how much money he earned in the day for every day he was able to earn money. Your work is to help Thanitos calculate the total money he made in the year, as well as the tax rate and the tax he has to pay to the IRS, knowing that the currency on Planet E-13 has 5 decimal digits and that the maximum money he earns on a given day is \$1000000000000000.00000

The tax to pay is calculated according to the following table:

Yearly Income Range	Tax Rate
\$0.00000 - \$10000000.00000	0%
\$10000000.00001 - \$10000000000.00000	10%
\$10000000000.00001 - \$10000000000000.00000	20%
\$10000000000000.00001 - \$1000000000000000.00000	30%
\$1000000000000000.00001 - \$10000000000000000.00000	40%

That is, if for instance, Thanitos earns \$400600600043.50408 in a year, he has to pay 20% of its earnings as tax, which amounts to \$80120120008.70082

Note that the IRS is very touchy, and even for an error of 0.00001 in the tax calculation, Thanitos could get a large fine, therefore the sum and the tax calculation have to be accurate. Also, the rounding method to be used is round to even. In this method, the last digit after calculating the quantity he has to pay as tax, tells you to round up (if it is 6, 7, 8, or 9) or to round down (if it is a 1, 2, 3, or 4). When the value you intend to round off is a five, you MUST look at the next to last digit. If it is even, you round down. If it is odd, you round up. So, for instance, if Thanitos earned \$20000041.00025 in the year, he would have to pay a 10% tax rate according to the table above. This means that we have to multiply \$20000041.00025 by 0.1 to get the amount to pay, which is \$2000004.100025. However, the last digit will not be stored since planet E-13 only uses 5 digits, and since the last digit is 5 and the next to last digit is 2, which is even, we would round down and the tax to pay would be \$2000004.10002. If on the other hand, Thanitos had earned \$20000041.00035 in the year, he would have to pay \$2000004.10004 (same 10% tax rate, but since the last digit is 5 and the next to last digit is 3 when we calculate the 10%, we round up).

Input

The first line of input contains an integer N , representing the number of days Thanitos earned money during the year. Each of the following N lines contains an integer number representing the money Thanitos earned on a day of the year. Note that Thanitos does not have to earn money every day of the year, but assume that he earns money at least a day in the year. Each line has a number varying from 0.00001 to 1000000000000000.00000 and each line has always an integer part and a decimal part, with the decimal part always given with 5 digits.

Output

A single line containing values separated by a space: total, rate and tax, where total represents the total money Thanitos earned in the year (accurate to five decimal places), rate is the tax rate he has to pay (followed by a %) and tax is the amount he has to pay as tax to the IRS (also accurate to five decimal places).

Sample input 1

```
3
0.00030
10000000000000.16000
88575757.00265
```

Sample output 1

```
10000088575757.16295 30% 3000026572727.14888
```

Sample input 2

```
3
891412.18091
5000000000000.09872
4999999642341.04062
```

Sample output 2

```
10000000533753.32025 30% 3000000160125.99608
```