Class_Piggybank_1

Create a class **piggybank** for producing the piggybank object. It accepts unlimited amount of coins with the value of 1, 2, 5, and 10 through the method **add1**, **add2**, **add5**, and **add10** respectively. You can also use **int()** to return the total amount of money inside the bank, and the value between two piggybanks can be compared using **<**. From the class structure and examples below, complete the class.

Class Structure for the piggybank	Example Usage of piggybank
class piggybank: **def __init__(self):** **# has 4 variables storing the** **# amount for each type of coins** **def add1(self, n):** **# adds n into the variable that** **#stores 1-Baht coins** **def add2(self, n):** **# adds n into the variable that** **#stores 2-Baht coins** **def add5(self, n):** **# adds n into the variable that** **#stores 5-Baht coins** **def add10(self, n):** **# adds n into the variable that** **#stores 10 Baht coins** **def __int__(self):** **# returns the total value (the** **# amount of coins multiplied by** **#coins value)** **def __lt__(self, rhs):** **# comparing the total money** **between self and rhs** **def __str__(self):** **# return the strings that shows** **# the amount of each coin per** **# example**	**p1 = piggybank()** **print(int(p1)) # 0** **p1.add1(10) # add 10 1-Baht coins** **print(int(p1)) # 10** **p1.add2(5) # add 5 2-Baht coins** **print(int(p1)) # 20** **p1.add5(2) # add 2 5-Baht coins** **print(int(p1)) # 30** **p1.add10(1) # add 1 10-Baht coins** **print(int(p1)) # 40** **p2 = piggybank()** **p2.add10(5) # add 5 10-Baht coins** **print(p1 < p2) # True** **print(str(p1)) # {1:10, 2:5, 5:2, 10:1}** **print(p2) # {1:0, 2:0, 5:0, 10:5}**

The method **__lt__** is called when the operator **<** is used to compare two **piggybank** if the left one is lesser than the right one or not.

The method **__int__** is called when **int(p)** has been called, given **p** is **piggybank**. The result is an int that represents the value of **p**.

The method **__str__** is called when **str(p)** has been called, given **p** is **piggybank**. The result is a string that represents the value of **p**.

Submission Instruction

Append the following program after the class piggybank written above before submitting it to the grader.

```
cmd1 = input().split(';')
cmd2 = input().split(';')
p1 = piggybank() ; p2 = piggybank()
for c in cmd1: eval(c)
for c in cmd2: eval(c)
```

Input

The commands for testing the class.

Output

The results of the program above using the **piggybank** class.

Example

Input (from keyboard)	Output (on screen)
`p1.add1(1);p1.add2(2);p1.add5(3);p1.add10(4) print(int(p1), str(p1))`	`60 {1:1, 2:2, 5:3, 10:4}`
`p1.add1(1);p1.add2(2);p1.add5(3);p1.add10(4) p2.add1(61); print(p1 < p2)`	`True`