
Say Hello With C++

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: **1 second**
Memory limit: **256 megabytes**

Given a name S . Print “Hello, (name)” without parentheses.

Input

Only one line containing a string S .

Output

Print “Hello, ” without quotes, then print name.

Example

standard input	standard output
programmer	Hello, programmer

Basic Data Types

Input file:	standard input
Output file:	standard output
Time limit:	1 second
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The following lines show some C++ data types, their format specifiers and their most common bit widths:

- **int** : 32 Bit integer.
- **long long** : 64 bit integer
- **Char** : 8 bit Characters & symbols
- **Float** : 32 bit real value
- **Double** : 64 bit real value

Reading

To read a data type, use the following syntax:

```
cin >> VariableName;
```

For example, to read a character followed by a double:

```
char ch;  
double d;  
cin >> ch >> d;
```

Printing

To print a data type, use the following syntax:

```
cout << VariableName;
```

For example, to print a character followed by a double:

```
char ch = 'd';
double d = 234.432;
cout << ch << " " << d;
```

Input

Only one line containing the following space-separated values: **int**, **long long**, **char**, **float** and **double** respectively.

Output

Print each element on a **new line** in the same order it was received as input.

Don't print any extra spaces.

Example

standard input	standard output
3 12345678912345 a 334.23 14049.30493	3 12345678912345 a 334.23 14049.3

Simple Calculator

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: 1 second
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Given two numbers X and Y . Print the **summation** and **multiplication** and **subtraction** of these 2 numbers.

Input

Only one line containing two separated numbers X, Y ($1 \leq X, Y \leq 10^5$).

Output

Print **3** lines that contain the following in the same order:

1. " $X + Y =$ **summation** result" without quotes.
2. " $X * Y =$ **multiplication** result" without quotes.
3. " $X - Y =$ **subtraction** result" without quotes.

Example

standard input	standard output
5 10	5 + 10 = 15 5 * 10 = 50 5 - 10 = -5

Note

Be careful with spaces.

Difference

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: 1 second
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Given four numbers A, B, C and D . Print the result of the following equation :

$$X = (A * B) - (C * D).$$

Input

Only one line containing 4 separated numbers A, B, C and D ($-10^5 \leq A, B, C, D \leq 10^5$).

Output

Print "Difference = " without quotes followed by the equation result.

Examples

standard input	standard output
1 2 3 4	Difference = -10
2 3 4 5	Difference = -14
4 5 2 3	Difference = 14

Area of a Circle

Input file: standard input
Output file: standard output
Time limit: 1 second
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Given a number R calculate the **area** of a circle using the following formula:

$$\text{Area} = \pi * R^2.$$

Note: consider $\pi = 3.141592653$.

Input

Only one line containing the number R ($1 \leq R \leq 100$).

Output

Print the calculated **area**, with 9 digits after the decimal point.

Example

standard input	standard output
2.00	12.566370612

Note

* Use the data type double for this problem.

** Use `setprecision (9)` to print 9 digits after decimal point.

*** you can use function `setprecision` that are in `#include<iomanip>` library for Example :

```
#include<iostream>
#include<iomanip>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    cout << fixed << setprecision(9);
    // your code.
}
```

Digits Summation

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: 0.25 seconds
Memory limit: 64 megabytes

Given two numbers N and M . Print the **summation** of their **last digits**.

Input

Only one line containing two numbers N, M ($0 \leq N, M \leq 10^{18}$).

Output

Print the answer of the problem.

Example

standard input	standard output
13 12	5

Note

First Example :

last digit in the first number is **3** and **last digit** in the second number is **2**.

So the answer is: (**3** + **2** = **5**)

Summation from 1 to N

Input file: `standard input`
Output file: `standard output`
Time limit: 0.25 seconds
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Given a number N . Print the **summation** of the numbers that is between **1** and N (**inclusive**).

$$\sum_{i=1}^N i$$

Input

Only one line containing a number N ($1 \leq N \leq 10^9$)

Output

Print the **summation** of the numbers that are between **1** and N (**inclusive**).

Examples

standard input	standard output
3	6
10	55

Note

First Example :

the numbers between 1 and 3 are **1,2,3** .

So the answer is: (**1 + 2 + 3 = 6**)

Second Example :

the numbers between 1 and 10 are **1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10**.

So the answer is: (**1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 = 55**)

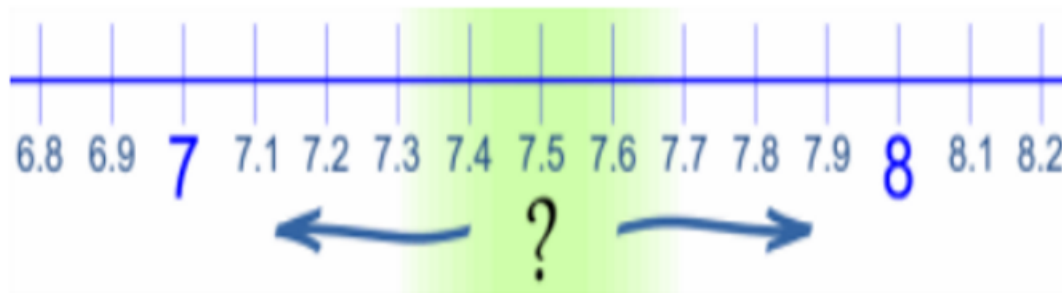
Two numbers

Input file: standard input
Output file: standard output
Time limit: 1 second
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

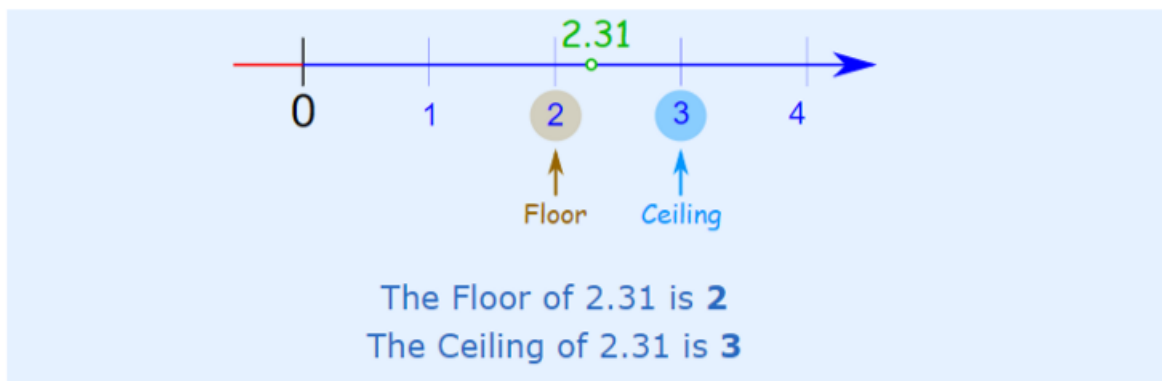
Given 2 numbers A and B . Print **floor**, **ceil** and **round** of A/B

Note:

- **Floor:** Is a mathematical function that takes a real number X and its output is the **greatest** integer less than or equal to X .
- **Ceil:** Is a mathematical function that takes a real number X and its output is the **smallest** integer larger than or equal to X .
- **Round:** Is a mathematical function that takes a real number X and its output is the **closest** integer to that number X .



The round of 7.3 is 7
The round of 7.5 is 8
The round of 7.7 is 8



The Floor of 2.31 is 2
The Ceiling of 2.31 is 3

For more clarification visit the links in the notes below.

Input

Only one line containing two numbers A and B ($1 \leq A, B \leq 10^3$)

Output

Print **3** lines that contain the following in the same order:

1. “floor $A / B = \mathbf{Floor\ result}$ ” without quotes.
2. “ceil $A / B = \mathbf{Ceil\ result}$ ” without quotes.
3. “round $A / B = \mathbf{Round\ result}$ ” without quotes.

Examples

standard input	standard output
10 3	floor 10 / 3 = 3 ceil 10 / 3 = 4 round 10 / 3 = 3
10 4	floor 10 / 4 = 2 ceil 10 / 4 = 3 round 10 / 4 = 3
10 6	floor 10 / 6 = 1 ceil 10 / 6 = 2 round 10 / 6 = 2

Note

Links:

- For Rounding method visit: <https://www.mathsisfun.com/numbers/rounding-methods.html>.
- For Flooring and Ceiling method visit: <https://www.mathsisfun.com/sets/function-floor-ceiling.html>.

Welcome for you with Conditions

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: **1 second**
Memory limit: **64 megabytes**

Given two numbers A and B . Print “**Yes**” if A is **greater than or equal to** B . Otherwise print “**No**”.

Input

Only one line containing two numbers A and B ($0 \leq A, B \leq 100$).

Output

Print “Yes” or “No” according to the statement.

Examples

standard input	standard output
10 9	Yes
5 5	Yes
5 7	No

Multiples

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: 1 second
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Given two numbers A and B . Print “Multiples” if A is **multiple** of B or **vice versa**. Otherwise print “No Multiples”.

Input

Only one line containing two numbers A, B ($1 \leq A, B \leq 10^6$)

Output

Print the “Multiples” or “No Multiples” corresponding to the read numbers.

Examples

standard input	standard output
9 3	Multiples
6 24	Multiples
12 5	No Multiples

Note

*** A is said to be Multiple of B if B is **divisible** by A .

First Example :

9 is divisible by **3** , So the answer is: Multiples.

Second Example :

6 is **not divisible** by **24** but

24 is divisible by **6** , So the answer is: Multiples.

Third Example :

12 is not divisible by **5** and **5** is not divisible by **12**.

So the answer is: No Multiples.

Max and Min

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: 0.25 seconds
Memory limit: 64 megabytes

Given 3 numbers A , B and C , Print the **minimum** and the **maximum** numbers.

Input

Only one line containing 3 numbers A , B and C ($-10^5 \leq A, B, C \leq 10^5$)

Output

Print the **minimum** number followed by a single space then print the **maximum** number.

Examples

standard input	standard output
1 2 3	1 3
-1 -2 -3	-3 -1
10 20 -5	-5 20

The Brothers

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: 1 second
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Given two person names.

Each person has {"the first name" + "the second name"}

Determine whether they are brothers or not.

Note: The two persons are brothers if they **share the same second name**.

Input

First line will contain two Strings F_1, S_1 which donates the first and second name of the 1st person.

Second line will contain two Strings F_2, S_2 which donates the first and second name of the 2nd person.

Output

Print **"ARE Brothers"** if they are brothers otherwise print **"NOT"**.

Examples

standard input	standard output
bassam ramadan ahmed ramadan	ARE Brothers
ali salah ayman salah	ARE Brothers
ali kamel ali salah	NOT

Capital or Small or Digit

Input file: standard input
Output file: standard output
Time limit: 1 second
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Given a letter X . Determine whether X is Digit or Alphabet and if it is Alphabet determine if it is **Capital Case** or **Small Case**.

Note:

- Digits in ASCII '0' = 48, '1' = 49etc
- Capital letters in ASCII 'A' = 65, 'B' = 66etc
- Small letters in ASCII 'a' = 97, 'b' = 98etc

Input

Only one line containing a character X which will be a capital or small letter or digit.

Output

Print a single line contains "**IS DIGIT**" if X is **digit** otherwise, print "**ALPHA**" in the first line followed by a new line that contains "**IS CAPITAL**" if X is a **capital** letter and "**IS SMALL**" if X is a **small letter**.

Examples

standard input	standard output
A	ALPHA IS CAPITAL
9	IS DIGIT
a	ALPHA IS SMALL

Note

** recommended to read this to know more about ASCII Code <https://www.javatpoint.com/ascii>.

Char

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: 0.25 seconds
Memory limit: 64 megabytes

Given a letter X . If the letter is **lowercase** print the letter after converting it from **lowercase letter to uppercase letter**. Otherwise print the letter after converting it from **uppercase letter to lowercase letter**

Note : **difference between 'a' and 'A' in ASCII is 32** .

Input

Only one line containing a character X which will be a **capital** or **small** letter.

Output

Print the answer to this problem.

Examples

standard input	standard output
a	A
A	a

Calculator

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: 1 second
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Given a mathematical expression. The expression will be one of the following expressions: $A + B$, $A - B$, $A * B$ and A / B .

Print the **result** of the mathematical expression.

Input

Only one line contains A , S and B ($1 \leq A, B \leq 10^4$), S is either $(+, -, *, /)$.

Output

Print the **result** of the mathematical expression.

Examples

standard input	standard output
7+54	61
17*10	170

Note

For the dividing operation you should print the division without any fractions.

First digit !

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: 0.25 seconds
Memory limit: 64 megabytes

Given a number X . Print "EVEN" if the first digit of X is **even number**. Otherwise print "ODD".

For example: In **4569** the first digit is **4**, the second digit is **5**, the third digit is **6** and the fourth digit is **9**.

Input

Only one line containing a number X ($999 < X \leq 9999$)

Output

If the first digit is even print "*EVEN*" otherwise print "*ODD*".

Examples

standard input	standard output
4569	EVEN
3569	ODD

Note

Second Example :

In **3569** the first digit is **3** and its ODD.

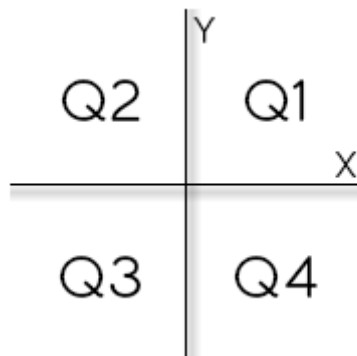
Coordinates of a Point

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: 1 second
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Given two numbers X , Y which donate coordinates of a point in 2D plan. Determine in which quarter does it belong.

Note:

- Print **Q1**, **Q2**, **Q3**, **Q4** according to the quarter in which the point belongs to.
- Print **“Origem”** If the point is at the origin.
- Print **”Eixo X”** If the point is over X axis.
- Print **“Eixo Y”** if the point is over Y axis.



Input

Only one line containing two numbers X, Y ($-1000 \leq X, Y \leq 1000$).

Output

Print the answer to problem above.

Examples

standard input	standard output
4.5 -2.2	Q4
0.1 0.1	Q1

Age in Days

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: 1 second
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Given a Number N corresponding to a person's age (in days). Print his age in years, months and days, followed by its respective message "years", "months", "days".

Note: consider the whole year has **365** days and **30** days per month.

Input

Only one line containing a number N ($0 \leq N \leq 10^6$).

Output

Print the output, like the following examples.

Examples

standard input	standard output
400	1 years 1 months 5 days
800	2 years 2 months 10 days
30	0 years 1 months 0 days

Interval

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: 1 second
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Given a number X . Determine in which of the following intervals the number X belongs to:

[0,25], (25,50], (50,75], (75,100]

Note:

- if X belongs to any of the above intervals print “Interval ” followed by the interval.
- if X **does not belong** to any of the above intervals print “**Out of Intervals**”.
- The symbol ‘(’ represents greater than.
- The symbol ‘)’ represents smaller than.
- The symbol ‘[’ represents greater than or equal.
- The symbol ‘]’ represents smaller than or equal.

For example:

[0,25] indicates numbers between **0** and **25.0000**, including both.

(25,50] indicates numbers greater than **25: (25.00001)** up to **50.0000000**.

Input

Only one line containing a number X ($-1000 \leq X \leq 1000$).

Output

Print the answer to the problem above.

Examples

standard input	standard output
25.1	Interval (25,50]
25.0	Interval [0,25]
100.0	Interval (75,100]
-25.2	Out of Intervals

Sort Numbers

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: 0.25 seconds
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Given three numbers A, B, C . Print these numbers in ascending order followed by a blank line and then the values in the sequence as they were read.

Input

Only one line containing three numbers A, B, C ($-10^6 \leq A, B, C \leq 10^6$)

Output

Print the values in ascending order followed by a blank line and then the values in the sequence as they were read.

Examples

standard input	standard output
3 -2 1	-2 1 3 3 -2 1
-2 10 0	-2 0 10 -2 10 0

Float or int

Input file: `standard input`
Output file: `standard output`
Time limit: 1 second
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Given a number N . Determine whether N is **float number** or **integer number**.

Note:

- If N is **float number** then print “**float**” followed by the **integer** part followed by **decimal** part separated by space.
- If N is **integer number** then print “**int**” followed by the **integer** part separated by space.

For more clarification see the examples below.

Input

Only one line containing a number N ($1 \leq N \leq 10^3$)

Output

Print the answer required above.

Examples

standard input	standard output
234.000	int 234
534.958	float 534 0.958

Comparison

Input file: `standard input`
Output file: `standard output`
Time limit: 1 second
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Given a comparison symbol S between two numbers A and B . Determine whether it is *Right* or *Wrong*.

The comparison is as follows: $A < B$, $A > B$, $A = B$.

Where A, B are two integer numbers and S refers to the sign between them.

Input

Only one line containing A, S and B respectively ($-100 \leq A, B \leq 100$), S can be ($<$, $>$, $=$) without the quotes.

Output

Print "Right" if the comparison is true, "Wrong" otherwise.

Examples

standard input	standard output
<code>5 > 4</code>	Right
<code>9 < 1</code>	Wrong
<code>4 = 4</code>	Right

Mathematical Expression

Input file: `standard input`
Output file: `standard output`
Time limit: 0.25 seconds
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Given a mathematical expression. The expression will be one of the following expressions:

$$A + B = C, A - B = C \text{ and } A * B = C$$

where A, B, C are three numbers, S is the sign between A and B , and Q the '=' sign

Print "Yes" If the expression is **Right** , Otherwise print **the right answer of the expression**.

Input

Only one line containing the expression: A, S, B, Q, C respectively ($0 \leq A, B \leq 100, -10^5 \leq C \leq 10^5$) and S can be ('+', '-', '*') without the quotation.

Output

Output either "Yes"(without the quotation) or the right answer depending on the statement.

Examples

standard input	standard output
5 + 10 = 15	Yes
3 - 1 = 2	Yes
2 * 10 = 19	20

Two intervals

Input file: standard input
Output file: standard output
Time limit: 1 second
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Given the boundaries of **2** intervals. Print the boundaries of their **intersection**.

Note: **Boundaries** mean the two ends of an interval which are the starting number and the ending number.

Input

Only one line contains two intervals $[l_1, r_1]$, $[l_2, r_2]$ where $(1 \leq l_1, l_2, r_1, r_2 \leq 10^9)$, $(l_1 \leq r_1, l_2 \leq r_2)$.

It's guaranteed that $l_1 \leq r_1$ and $l_2 \leq r_2$.

Output

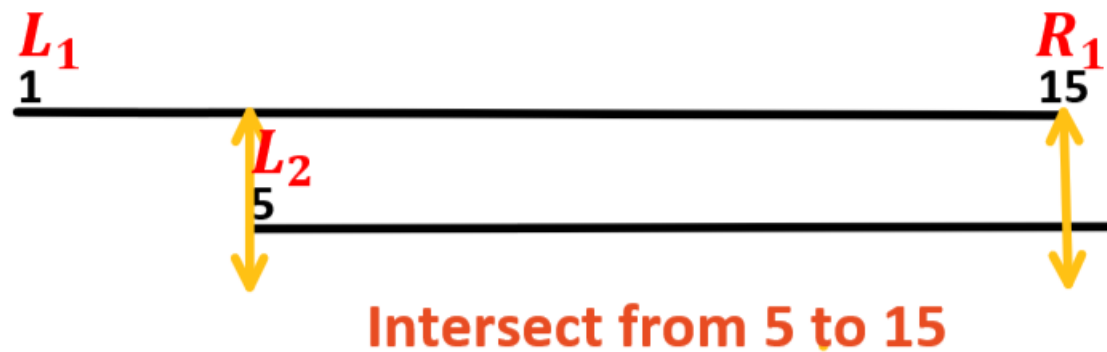
If there is an **intersection** between these **2** intervals print its boundaries , otherwise print **-1**.

Examples

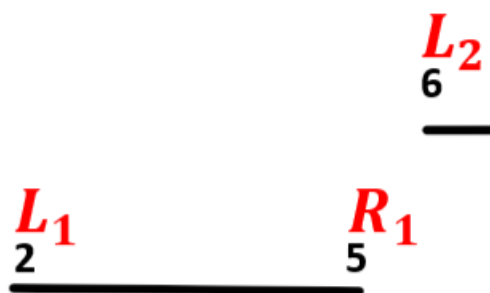
standard input	standard output
1 15 5 27	5 15
2 5 6 12	-1

Note

First Example :



Second Example :



There are No intersections

The last 2 digits

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: **1 second**
Memory limit: **256 megabytes**

Given 4 numbers A , B , C and D . Print the **last 2 digits** from their **Multiplication**.

Input

Only one line containing four numbers A , B , C and D ($2 \leq A, B, C, D \leq 10^9$).

Output

Print the **last 2 digits** from their **Multiplication**.

Examples

standard input	standard output
5 7 2 4	80
3 9 9 9	87

Note

First Example :

the Multiplication of 4 numbers is $5 * 7 * 2 * 4 = 280$ so the answer will be the last 2 digits which are **80**.

Second Example :

the Multiplication of 4 numbers is $3 * 9 * 9 * 9 = 2187$ so the answer will be the last 2 digits which are **87**.

Hard Compare

Input file: **standard input**
Output file: **standard output**
Time limit: 1 second
Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Given 4 numbers A, B, C and D . If $A^B > C^D$ print “**YES**” otherwise, print “**NO**”.

Input

Only one line containing 4 numbers A, B, C and D ($1 \leq A, C \leq 10^7$) , ($1 \leq B, D \leq 10^{12}$)

Output

Print "YES" or "NO" according to the problem above.

Examples

standard input	standard output
3 2 5 4	NO
5 2 4 2	YES
5 2 5 2	NO

Note

First Example :

$3^2 = 9$ and $5^4 = 625$ then **9 < 625** so the answer is **NO**.

Second Example :

$5^2 = 25$ and $4^2 = 16$ then **25 > 16** so the answer is **YES**.

Third Example :

$5^2 = 25$ and $5^2 = 25$ then **25 = 25** so the answer is **NO**.