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Scientific Notation

When working with numbers that are really big, it is common to use scientific notation to shorten their representation. In scientific notation, numbers are written in the form:

```
M * 10^N
```

Where M is a decimal number between 1.00 and 9.99, which we will always round to two decimal places, and N is an integer. For example:

```
987 = 9.87 * 10^2
1209 = 1.21 * 10^3
```

We can also convert numbers out of scientific notation, rounding if needed.
For example:

```
1.21 * 10^3 = 1210
9.87 * 10^1 = 99
```

Given a number in either decimal notation or scientific notation, convert the number to its alternate form.

Input
Each test case contains one number **N** ($1 \leq \mathbf{N} \leq 10^9$) represented either in decimal or scientific notation. **N** is guaranteed to fit in a 32-bit integer.

Output
For each test case, output **N** in scientific notation if **N** is in decimal notation or output **N** in decimal notation if it is in scientific notation.

Sample Input 1:
```
987
```

Sample Output 1:
```
9.87 * 10^2
```

Sample Input 2:
```
1.21 * 10^3
```

Sample Output 2:
```
1210
```