A. Parity

time limit per test: 1 second
memory limit per test: 256 megabytes
input: standard input
output: standard output

You are given an integer n ($n \geq 0$) represented with k digits in base (radix) b. So,

$$n = a_1 \cdot b^{k-1} + a_2 \cdot b^{k-2} + \ldots a_{k-1} \cdot b + a_k.$$

For example, if $b = 17, k = 3$ and $a = [11, 15, 7]$ then
$n = 11 \cdot 17^2 + 15 \cdot 17 + 7 = 3179 + 255 + 7 = 3441$.

Determine whether n is even or odd.

Input

The first line contains two integers b and k ($2 \leq b \leq 100, 1 \leq k \leq 10^5$) — the base of the number and the number of digits.

The second line contains k integers $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_k$ ($0 \leq a_i < b$) — the digits of n.

The representation of n contains no unnecessary leading zero. That is, a_1 can be equal to 0 only if $k = 1$.

Output

Print "even" if n is even, otherwise print "odd".

You can print each letter in any case (upper or lower).

Examples

input Copy

```
13 3
3 2 7
```

output Copy

```
even
```

input Copy

```
10 9
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
```

output Copy

```
odd
```

input Copy

```
99 5
32 92 85 74 4
```

output Copy

```
odd
```

input Copy

```
2 2
```

```
1 0
```

output Copy

```
even
```

Note

In the first example, $n = 3 \cdot 13^2 + 2 \cdot 13 + 7 = 540$, which is even.

In the second example, $n = 123456789$ is odd.

In the third example,
$n = 32 \cdot 99^4 + 92 \cdot 99^3 + 85 \cdot 99^2 + 74 \cdot 99 + 4 = 3164015155$ is odd.

In the fourth example $n = 2$.