**1.Take Two**

Read a **sequence of integers** , given on a single line separated by a space.

Finds all **unique** elements, that are in range [**10, 20] inclusive** and print only **the first 2 elements**.

If there are **fewer than 2 elements** , print as much as there are. If there are **no elements** , print nothing.

**Examples**

| **Input** | **Output** |
| --- | --- |
| 15 2 15 14 12 | 15 14 |
| 17 -2 3 | 17 |
| -2 3 | (*no output)* |

**Hints**

* Read the input and parse the strings to a list of numbers:

var numbers = Console.ReadLine()

.Split()

.Select(int.Parse)

.ToList();

* Filter the numbers with **Where()** **and lambda expression** , take the unique ones with **Distinct()**, take only two from the collection with **Take()** and iterate over them while printing with **ForEach()**:

numbers.Where(x => 10 <= n && n <= 20)

.Distinct()

.Take(2)

.ToList()

.ForEach(n => Console.Write(n + " "))

**2.Upper Strings**

Read a sequence of strings, given on a single line separated with a space.

Map each to upper case and print them, using LINQ.

**Examples**

| **Input** | **Output** |
| --- | --- |
| Pesho Gosho Stefan | PESHO GOSHO STEFAN |
| Soft Uni Rocks | SOFT UNI ROCKS |
| *(empty line)* | *(no output)* |

**Hints**

* Read the input into a list of strings **List<string>** :

List<string> words = Console.ReadLine()

.Split()

.ToList();

* Use the **Select()** method to change every element of the list of words to uppercase. Iterate over the words and print the result:

words.Select(w => w.ToUpper())

.ToList()

.ForEach(w => Console.Write(w + " "));

**3.First Name**

Read a **sequence of** **names** , given on a single line, separated by a space.

Read a **sequence of letters** , given on the next line, separated by a space.

Find the **names that start with one of the given letters** and print the first of them ( **ordered lexicographically** ).

If there is **no name** that conforms to the requirement, **print "No match"**.

**Examples**

| **Input** | **Output** |
| --- | --- |
| Rado Plamen Gosho  p r | Plamen |
| Plamen Gosho Rado  s c | No match |
| plamen gosho rado  r d e g | gosho |

**Hints**

* You can use a hash set to store letter, for efficient searching. Or just simply sort the letters but it will perform poorly
* Make sure you are comparing letter with the same casing (lower or upper)
* Use **Where()** and **First()** **r** **FirstOrDefault()**

**4.Average of Doubles**

Read a **sequence of double numbers** , given on a single line, separated by a space.

Find the **average of all elements** , using LINQ.

**Round** the output to the second digit after the decimal separator.

**Examples**

| **Input** | **Output** |
| --- | --- |
| 3 4 5 6 | 4.50 |
| 3.14 5.2 6.18 | 4.84 |

**5.Min Even Number**

Read a sequence of numbers, given on a single line, separated by a space.

Find the smallest number of all even numbers, using LINQ.

If there are **no numbers** in the sequence, **print "No match"**.

Numbers in the output should be formatted with **2 decimal**\*\* places\*\* after floating point.

| **Input** | **Output** |
| --- | --- |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 2.00 |
| 3.14 -2.00 1.33 | -2.00 |
| *1 3* | No match |

**Examples**

**Hints**

* Use select function to map the objects to **double**
* Make sure to filter empty strings
* Filter the even numbers
* Get the smallest number using **Min()**

**6.Find and Sum Integers**

Read a sequence of elements, given on a single line, separated by a space.

Filter all elements that are integers and calculate their sum, using LINQ.

If there are **no numbers** in the sequence, **print "No match"**.

**Examples**

| **Input** | **Output** |
| --- | --- |
| Sum 3 and 4 | 7 |
| Sum -3 and -4 | -7 |
| Sum three and four | No match |
| cat dog 1 catch | 1 |
| cat 1 dog -1 min | 0 |

**7.Bounded Numbers**

On the first line, read two numbers, a **lower** and **an upper bound** , separated by a space. The bigger number is the upper bound and the smaller number is the lower bound.

On the second line, read a sequence of numbers, separated by a space.

Print all numbers, such that [**lower bound] ≤ n ≤ [upper bound]**.

**Examples**

| **Input** | **Output** |
| --- | --- |
| 5 71 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 5 6 7 |
| 7 59 5 7 2 6 8 | 5 7 6 |
| 3 45 6 7 8 | *(no output)* |

**8.Map Districts**

On the first line, you are given the population of districts in different cities, separated by a single space in the format **"city:district population"**.

On the second line, you are given the minimum population for filtering of the towns. The **population of a town** is the **sum of populations of all of its districts**.

**Print** all **cities** with population greater than a given number on the second line. **Sort** **cities** **and districts** by descending population and **print** **top 5 districts for a given city**.

For a better understanding, see the examples below.

**Examples**

| **Input** | **Output** |
| --- | --- |
| Pld:9 Pld:13 Has:7 Sof:20 Sof:10 Sof:15  10 | Sof: 20 15 10Pld: 13 9 |
| Sof:10 Sof:12 Sof:15  10 | Sof: 15 12 10 |
| Sof:5  15 | *(no output)* |