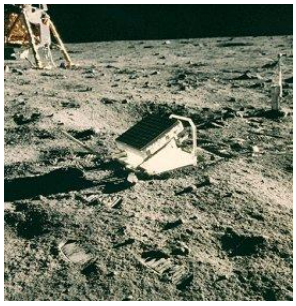
7 A mirror on the Moon

3 points

Introduction

The Apollo 11 mission allowed mankind to step on the Moon 50 years ago. The astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, before the end of their moonwalk, installed a 2-foot wide panel studded with 100 mirrors pointing at Earth. It is called the "lunar laser ranging retroreflector array".



This array of mirrors allows to 'ping' the moon with laser pulses and measure the Earth-Moon distance very precisely. The laser pulse shoots out of a telescope on Earth, crosses the Earth-Moon divide, and hits the array. Then the mirrors send the pulse straight back where it came from. This allows, for example, to study the Moon's orbit. So, here is the simple formula to calculate this distance:

$$distance = \frac{speed\ of\ light * time\ taken\ for\ light\ to\ reflect}{2}$$

We would like to track the variability of the Earth-Moon distance so we need you to program this formula to find out the distance in kilometers. As you may know the speed of light is a constant value that is assumed as 300.000 kilometers / second. So, the parameter of this formula is the time taken for light to reflect. This value will be received as input expressed in milliseconds.

HINT: You do not need to mess with decimals to solve this formula.

Input

The time for the laser pulse to go and return expressed in milliseconds.

Output

The distance Earth-Moon expressed in kilometers.

Example

Input

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2500
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Output

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375000
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