## **High Five**

Given a list of scores of different students, return the average score of each student's **top five** scores in the order of each student's id.

Each entry items[i] has items[i][0] the student's id, and items[i][1] the student's score. The average score is calculated using integer division.

## **Example 1:**

```
Input:
[[1,91],[1,92],[2,93],[2,97],[1,60],[2,77],[1,65],[1,87],[1,100],[2,100],[2,76]]
Output: [[1,87],[2,88]]

Explanation:
The average of the student with id = 1 is 87.
The average of the student with id = 2 is 88.6. But with integer division their average converts to 88.
```

## Note:

- 1. 1 <= items.length <= 1000
- 2. items[i].length == 2
- 3. The IDs of the students is between 1 to 1000
- 4. The score of the students is between 1 to 100
- 5. For each student, there are at least 5 scores

## Solution:

```
//Collections.sort(scoreList, Collections.reverseOrder());
         scoreMap.put(items[i][0], scoreList);
       }else {
         ArrayList<Integer> scoreList = new ArrayList<>();
         scoreList.add(items[i][1]);
         scoreMap.put(items[i][0], scoreList);
      }
    }
    for(Map.Entry<Integer,ArrayList> entry: scoreMap.entrySet()){
       Collections.sort(entry.getValue(),Collections.reverseOrder());
    }
    //Added keys to [i][0] index
    int [][] arr = new int [scoreMap.size()][2];
    int i =0;
    for(int num : scoreMap.keySet()){
       arr[i][0] = num;
      i++;
    }
    i = 0;
    for(ArrayList arrList : scoreMap.values()){
      int sum =0;
      int avg =0;
      for(int j =0; j< arrList.size() && j<5; j++){
         sum = sum + (int)arrList.get(j);
      }
      if(arrList.size() > 5){
         avg = sum/5;
       }else {
         avg = sum/arrList.size();
      }
       arr[i][1] = avg;
      i++;
    }
    return arr;
  }
}
```