

## CODING





## Corpo:

Well, you're not a complete nincompoop, I'll give you that.

However, climbing up the ladder shouldn't be such an easy endeavour. Let's see how well you fare with the next task.



Count the number of wins!

## CODING



- High scores don't always mean good players. When two good players go against each other, the scores will be lower than when a bad player goes against a good one.
- In order to make the ranking better, we're going to count number of wins for each player.
- It's considered a win for a player if it has scored more points that its opponent.
- There will be no ties present in the dataset.
- Count the number of wins for all players and print them in descending order.
- In case there are players with the same amount of wins, the one with the lowest player id comes before the others.

## CODING CONTEST



	Input	Output
Format	gameCount playerCount player1Id scorePlayer1 player2Id scorePlayer2 repeated for each game player1Id scorePlayer1 player2Id scorePlayer2	<pre>playerId winCount playerId winCount repeated for all players sorted in descending order by winCount playerId winCount</pre>
Types	gameCount - Integer. Represents the number of games played for this test case playerCount - Integer. Represents the number of players involved in this test case. player1Id - Integer. Id of the first player involved in the game. player1Id < playerCount. player1Score - Integer. Number of points obtained by the first player. player2Id - Integer. Id of the second player involved in the game. player2Id < playerCount. player2Score - Integer. Number of points obtained by the second player.	playerId - Integer. winCount - Integer. Amount of wins obtained by the player.
Example	9 4 0 227 1 775 2 292 3 184 0 279 3 74 2 34 3 22 1 926 2 486 0 595 1 856 0 120 3 108 0 25 2 935 0 923 2 968	2 4 1 3 0 2 3 0

