You are given a table `*products*` with the following structure:

- *Please note this should be completed using PostgreSQL 9.4*

```
CREATE TABLE products (
    name varchar(20) primary key,
    price integer not null,
    quantity integer not null
);
```

It represents the product types that can be bought in a shop. Each row of the table contains information about a product:

- Name – unique key, name of the product type
- Price - price per single item of this product in dollars
- Quantity – number of items of this product available in the shop

What is the maximum number of items that can be bought by spending at most $100? The items bought can be of different types and their number can't exceed their availability in the shop.

Write an SQL query that finds this number. The result table should comprise one column `*quantity*`, that contains an integer describing the maximum number of items that can be bought with $100.

Assumptions:

- The products table has at most 100 rows.
- Price column can only contain integers from 1 to 200 inclusive.
- Quantity column can only contain integers from 1 to 100 inclusive.
- Sum of values in quantity column is smaller than or equal to 100.

Examples:

## 1

Given:

| name | Price | quantity |
|---|---|---|
| Pencil | 3 | 30 |
| Rubber | 5 | 3 |
| Notebook | 5 | 3 |
| Pen | 6 | 20 |

Output:

| Quantity |
|---|

| 32 |
|---|

## 2

Given:

| Name | Price | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

Output

| Quantity |
|---|
| 0 |

## 3

Given:

| Name | Price | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| Rubber | 99 | 4 |
| Jacket | 101 | 2 |

Output:

| Quantity |
|---|
| 1 |

## 4

Given:

| Name | Price | quantity |
|---|---|---|
| Notebook | 10 | 3 |
| Jacket | 30 | 2 |

Output:

| quantity |
|---|
| 5 |