Exercise 3: **Example Run**

File: **events.csv** inside **example**

```
minute,team,shirt number,event
1,H,11,P
1,H,99,P
2,H,8,P
2,H,10,P
3,H,55,P
3,H,2,P
4,H,6,P
4,H,18,A
5,H,9,S
5,A,13,CG
[...]
```

Note that the file contains many more lines than we display above. All lines, including the last line, end with “Unix style line ending” which is called “line feed” and commonly typed as '\n'.

Example Run (15 Minutes)

```
$ src/exercise3 ../data/example/events.csv 15
Index   Team    No      Goals   Assists Score
0       A       13      0       0       -2
1
2       H       2       0       0       1
3       A       99      0       0       1
4       A       17      0       0       -2
5
6       H       6       0       0       1
7       H       3       0       0       1
8       H       8       0       0       1
9       H       9       1       0       20
10      H       10      0       0       1
11      H       11      0       0       1
12
13      A       22      0       0       1
14
15      H       99      0       0       3
16
17
18      H       18      0       1       10
19
20
21
22      A       7       0       0       1
23
24
25
26
27      H       55      0       0       2
```

As a command line argument, 15 is given. Therefore, display the state of hash table just after minute 15 is played. For the header and each of the entries, print the values as a line separated by a tab character '\t'. For a blank slot, display the index only. The actual character sequence for the first three lines is below:
"Index\tTeam\tNo\tGoals\tAssists\tScore\n0\tA\t13\t0\t0\t-2\n1\n2\tH\t2\t0\t0\t1\n"

Another Example (1 Minute)

```
$ src/exercise3 ../data/example/events.csv 1
Index   Team    No      Goals   Assists Score
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11      H       11      0       0       1
12
13
14
15      H       99      0       0       1
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
```