

You are given three tables: *Students*, *Friends* and *Packages*. *Students* contains two columns: *ID* and *Name*. *Friends* contains two columns: *ID* and *Friend\_ID* (*ID* of the ONLY best friend). *Packages* contains two columns: *ID* and *Salary* (offered salary in \$ thousands per month).

<i>Column</i>	<i>Type</i>
<i>ID</i>	<i>Integer</i>
<i>Name</i>	<i>String</i>

Students

<i>Column</i>	<i>Type</i>
<i>ID</i>	<i>Integer</i>
<i>Friend_ID</i>	<i>Integer</i>

Friends

<i>Column</i>	<i>Type</i>
<i>ID</i>	<i>Integer</i>
<i>Salary</i>	<i>Float</i>

Packages

Write a query to output the names of those students whose best friends got offered a higher salary than them. Names must be ordered by the salary amount offered to the best friends. It is guaranteed that no two students got same salary offer.

**Sample Input**

<i>ID</i>	<i>Friend_ID</i>
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	1

Friends

<i>ID</i>	<i>Salary</i>
1	15.20
2	10.06
3	11.55
4	12.12

Packages

### Sample Output

Samantha  
 Julia  
 Scarlet

### Explanation

See the following table:

<i>ID</i>	1	2	3	4
<i>Name</i>	Ashley	Samantha	Julia	Scarlet
<i>Salary</i>	15.20	10.06	11.55	12.12
<i>Friend ID</i>	2	3	4	1
<i>Friend Salary</i>	10.06	11.55	12.12	15.20

Now,

- *Samantha's* best friend got offered a higher salary than her at 11.55
- *Julia's* best friend got offered a higher salary than her at 12.12
- *Scarlet's* best friend got offered a higher salary than her at 15.2
- *Ashley's* best friend did NOT get offered a higher salary than her

The name output, when ordered by the salary offered to their friends, will be:

- *Samantha*
- *Julia*
- *Scarlet*