

## Problem B. Compare the Triplets

OS Linux

Alice and Bob each created one problem for HackerRank. A reviewer rates the two challenges, awarding points on a scale from 1 to 100 for three categories: *problem clarity*, *originality*, and *difficulty*.

The rating for Alice's challenge is the triplet  $a = (a[0], a[1], a[2])$ , and the rating for Bob's challenge is the triplet  $b = (b[0], b[1], b[2])$ .

The task is to find their *comparison points* by comparing  $a[0]$  with  $b[0]$ ,  $a[1]$  with  $b[1]$ , and  $a[2]$  with  $b[2]$ .

- If  $a[i] > b[i]$ , then Alice is awarded 1 point.
- If  $a[i] < b[i]$ , then Bob is awarded 1 point.
- If  $a[i] = b[i]$ , then neither person receives a point.

Comparison points is the total points a person earned.

Given  $a$  and  $b$ , determine their respective comparison points.

### Example

$a = [1, 2, 3]$

$b = [3, 2, 1]$

- For elements  $*0*$ , Bob is awarded a point because  $a[0] < b[0]$ .
- For the equal elements  $a[1]$  and  $b[1]$ , no points are earned.
- Finally, for elements 2,  $a[2] > b[2]$  so Alice receives a point.

The return array is  $[1, 1]$  with Alice's score first and Bob's second.

### Function Description

Complete the function `compareTriplets` in the editor below.

`compareTriplets` has the following parameter(s):

- `int a[3]`: Alice's challenge rating
- `int b[3]`: Bob's challenge rating

### Return

- `int[2]`: Alice's score is in the first position, and Bob's score is in the second.

### Input Format

The first line contains 3 space-separated integers,  $a[0]$ ,  $a[1]$ , and  $a[2]$ , the respective values in triplet  $a$ .

The second line contains 3 space-separated integers,  $b[0]$ ,  $b[1]$ , and  $b[2]$ , the respective values in triplet  $b$ .

### Constraints

- $1 \leq a[i] \leq 100$
- $1 \leq b[i] \leq 100$

### Sample Input 0

```
5 6 7
3 6 10
```

### Sample Output 0

```
1 1
```

### Explanation 0

In this example:

- $a = (a[0], a[1], a[2]) = (5, 6, 7)$
- $b = (b[0], b[1], b[2]) = (3, 6, 10)$

Now, let's compare each individual score:

- $a[0] > b[0]$ , so Alice receives **1** point.
- $a[1] = b[1]$ , so nobody receives a point.
- $a[2] < b[2]$ , so Bob receives **1** point.

Alice's comparison score is **1**, and Bob's comparison score is **1**. Thus, we return the array **[1, 1]**.

### Sample Input 1

```
17 28 30
99 16 8
```

### Sample Output 1

```
2 1
```

### Explanation 1

Comparing the  $0^{th}$  elements,  $17 < 99$  so Bob receives a point.

Comparing the  $1^{st}$  and  $2^{nd}$  elements,  $28 > 16$  and  $30 > 8$  so Alice receives two points.

The return array is  $[2, 1]$ .