A wine shop constantly changes its inventory. The current list of available wines should always be sorted according to ratings from wine experts, with the best wine at the top. When a new wine is added to the inventory, a dataset containing the following information is provided:
- Country of origin
- Vineyard designation
- Winery
- Wine type
- Vintage
- Rating
- Price per bottle in Bath

The datasets are strings, with individual fields separated by semicolons, for example:

Chile,Valle Central,Baron De Rothschild,Chardonnay,2019,Parker: 94,1290
Germany,Ihringer Winklerberg,Dr. Heger,Pinot Noir,2014,Robinson: 19,2390

There may be unnecessary spaces before and after the fields, for example:

Germany , Ihringer Winklerberg , Dr. Heger , Pinot Noir , 2014 , Robinson: 19 , 2390

These spaces must be removed when importing the data. When a new wine is added, it should be inserted into the existing list according to its rating. There are two possible rating scales: Parker and Robinson.

The Parker scale ranges from 0 to 100, while the Robinson scale ranges from 0 to 20. A Robinson rating of 20 is equivalent to a Parker rating of 100, and a Robinson rating of 18 corresponds to a Parker rating of 90.

The ratings in the dataset appear in the format shown above: either

Parker: 94

or

Robinson: 19

Additionally, when a new wine is added, the dataset should include an entry date (the current date).

The order in which data fields for a wine are received can now vary. Each dataset for a wine, or dataset for multiple wines is preceded by another dataset that specifies the names and order of the fields. For example, the first dataset specifies the order of the fields, and the second contains the details about the wine:

Price,Winery,Country of Origin,Wine Type,Vintage,Vineyard,Rating
1290,Baron De Rothschild,Chile,Chardonnay,2019,Valle Central,Parker: 94

input is *.csv