

A PGA (Professional Golf Association) Tour event is a golf tournament in which prize money is awarded to the best players. The tournament is broken into four rounds of 18 holes apiece. All players are eligible to play the first two rounds. Only those with the best scores from those 36 holes “make the first cut” to play the final two rounds and qualify for prize money. Players with the best 72-hole aggregate scores (the lowest scores) earn prize money.

You must write a program to determine how the total prize money (called the tournament “purse”) is to be allocated for a tournament.

Specifications are as follows.

- 1) All players will play at least two 18-hole rounds (36 holes in all) unless they are disqualified for some reason.
- 2) Any player who is disqualified stops playing at the time of the disqualification. Players who are disqualified during the first two rounds are ineligible to make the cut. Players who are disqualified during either of the last two rounds are ineligible to win prize money.
- 3) At the end of the first two rounds, the field of players is cut to the 70 players with the lowest 36-hole scores plus ties. So if 10 players are tied for 70th place, then 79 players make the 36-hole cut. Players who do not make the 36-hole cut are eliminated from the playing field and do not win any prize money.
- 4) The players who do make the 36-hole cut play an additional 36 holes (two 18-hole rounds) and are paid a percentage of the total prize money depending on their 72-hole aggregate score. The lower the score, the more prize money a player wins.
- 5) Players are paid percentages of the the tournament purse according to their final standings. For example, if the tournament purse were \$1,000,000 and the winner’s share were 18%, the winner would earn \$180,000.
- 6) There will be only one winner of this tournament. (In an actual golf tournament, when there is a tie for the low 72-hole score, there is be a play-off among the tied players. We will ignore that situation.)
- 7) There may be a tie for any or all of the positions between 2 and 70. If there is a tie among n players for position k , the money designated for positions k through $n + k - 1$ is pooled and allocated equally among the tied players. For example, using the sample data given later, if there were a tie for second place between two golfers, they would each win \$88,000 $[(10.8\% + 6.8\%)/2 = 8.8\% * \$1,000,000]$. If there were a three-way tie, all three golfers would get \$74,666.67 $[(10.8\% + 6.8\% + 4.8\%)/3 = 7.466667\% * \$1,000,000]$. The extra penny is ignored.
- 8) If disqualification reduces the field to less than 70 players, the money for the last and any other places not covered is not allocated. For example, if exactly 70 players make the cut but three of them are disqualified, then the tournament simply pays 67 places.
- 9) Amateur golfers may play in professional tournaments but can win no money. Any prize money “won” by an amateur is allocated to the next lower position. For example, if an amateur has placed third in a tournament, then third place money goes to the fourth place finisher, and fourth place money goes to the fifth place finisher, etc.
- 10) Only the low 70 non-amateur places and ties earn prize money. For example, if 75 players make the 36-hole cut, it is possible for 5 of them not to earn prize money, assuming none of the players making the cut are amateurs.

Input

The input begins with a single positive integer on a line by itself indicating the number of the cases following, each of them as described below. This line is followed by a blank line, and there is also a blank line between two consecutive inputs.

The input for each case is broken into two segments. The amount of the tournament purse and the percentages for all the 70 places are stored in the first segment of the input. This segment contains exactly 71 lines, which are formatted as follows.

```
Line 1:   Total value of the purse
Line 2:   Percentage of the purse designated for first place
Line 3:   Percentage of the purse designated for second place
...
Line71:  Percentage of the purse designated for 70-th place
```

All entries in the first 71 file lines can be read as real numbers. All percentages are given to four decimal places. Assume the percentages are correct and sum to 100%.

A partial example of the first segment of the input file is shown in the sample input section below.

The second segment of the input contains the players’ names and their respective scores for the four rounds. There is a maximum of 144 players.A first line contains the number of players and then one more line for each one of them, with the format as follows (see a partial example in the sample input section).

```
Characters 1–20:   Player name
Characters 21–23:  Round 1 score (first 18 holes)
Characters 24–26:  Round 2 score (second 18 holes)
Characters 27–29:  Round 3 score (third 18 holes)
Characters 30–32:  Round 4 score (fourth 18 holes)
```

Any player who has an asterisk ‘*’ at the end of his last name is an amateur. All players who are not disqualified will have four 18-hole scores listed. (Even though in an actual tournament, players who do not make the cut do not get to play the last two rounds of the tournament, for the purposes of this program all players who are not disqualified will have four 18-hole scores listed.) A player who is disqualified during a round will have a score on that round shown as ‘DQ’. That player will have no additional scores for the tournament. Assume that at least 70 players will make the 36-hole cut. The end of input is denoted by end-of-file.

Output

For each test case, the output must follow the description below. The outputs of two consecutive cases will be separated by a blank line.

Output from this program consists of names of all players who made the 36-hole cut, their finish positions (with the letter ‘T’ after the numeric value representing the finish position if there is a tie for that position, that means two or more NON-AMATEUR players with the same score, and all of them earning money), scores for each round, total scores, and the amounts of money won. Print the money won by a player only if the player gets a prize (even if the prize is \$0.00). Disqualified players are listed at the bottom with scores of ‘DQ’ placed in the ‘TOTAL’ column; the order among disqualified players is unimportant. No player who failed to make the 36-hole cut is listed in the output.

Each column of output should be formatted and labelled appropriately. The dollar amounts should be correct to two decimal places.

In case of tie order the players by rounds completed and by total shots. If there’s still a tie, order them in alphabetical order.

A partial example of the output file (not corresponding to the sample input) is show in the sample output section.

Note

Be careful about ties: an amateur player should not have a ‘T’ since it doesn’t earn money. Only if two or more players earn money and they have the same points, they should have a ‘T’.

Sample Input

```
1

1000000.00
18.0000
10.8000
6.8000
4.8000
...
0.2020
0.2000
140
WALLY WEDGE          70 70 70 70
SANDY LIE             80 DQ
SID SHANKER*         90 99 62 61
...
JIMMY ABLE           69 73 80 DQ
```

Sample Output

Player Name	Place	RDJ	RD2	RD3	RD4	TOTAL	Money Won
WALLY WEDGE	1	70	70	70	70	280	\$180000.00
HENRY HACKER	2T	77	70	70	70	287	\$ 88000.00
TOMMY TWO IRON	2T	71	72	72	72	287	\$ 88000.00
BEN BIRDIE	4	70	74	72	72	288	\$ 48000.00
NORMAN NIBLICK*	4	72	72	72	72	288	
...							
LEE THREE WINES	71	99	99	99	98	395	\$ 2000.00
JOHNY MELAVO	72	99	99	99	99	396	
JIMMY ABLE		69	73	80		DQ	
EDDIE EAGLE		71	71			DQ	