Problem D. Sequence sorting

Input file:	`stdin`
Output file:	`stdout`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	512 megabytes

Given n sequences $s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_n$, sort them in lexicographic order.

Input

The first line contains an integer n ($1 \le n \le 1000000$).

Each of the following n lines contains an integer k_i which denotes the length of s_i, followed by k_i integers $s_{i,1}, s_{i,2}, \ldots, s_{i,k_i}$ which denotes the sequence s_i ($1 \le s_{i,1} \le s_{i,2} \le \cdots \le s_{i,k_i} \le 5000000$).

($k_i \ge 1, k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_n \le 5000000$)

Since the input is extremely large, it is recommended to use the following code snippet to read a 32-bit integer.

```
#include <cctype>

int get_int() {
   char ch = getchar();
   while (!isdigit(ch)) ch = getchar();
   int ret = 0;
   while (isdigit(ch)) {
      ret = ret * 10 + ch - '0';
      ch = getchar();
   }
   return ret;
}
```

Output

n integers $p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n$, where p_i denotes the index of the i-th smallest sequence.

If two or more sequences are the same, sort them according to their indices.

Sample input and output

stdin	stdout
4 2 1 3 1 12 3 1 3 4 2 1 3	1 4 3 2