Jugaad.py · Merit list ek line mein

7 line Python: 500 bacchon ki merit list, tie ka niyam bhi. Kuch install nahi.

```python
import csv
kids = list(csv.DictReader(open("marks.csv")))
def rule(k):
    return int(k["Total"]), int(k["Maths"])
merit = sorted(kids, key=rule, reverse=True)
for rank, k in enumerate(merit, start=1):
    print(rank, k["Name"], k["Total"])
```

1. **Python install karo** (free): python.org → Downloads → Windows. Install ke time **"Add python.exe to PATH"** tick karo.
2. Zip ko **Extract** karo. Andar `marks.csv` (500 practice bachche, naam kaalpanik) aur `topper.py` hai.
3. Extracted folder kholo, File Explorer ki address bar mein `cmd` likho, Enter.
4. Type karo: `python topper.py` → Enter. Sabse upar: `1 Riya Deshmukh 487`, phir `2 Aman Khan 487`.
5. File mein save karna ho: `python topper.py > merit_list.txt`

Samjho: `rule` do cheezein lautata hai: `(Total, Maths)`. Python pehle Total compare karta hai; barabar ho toh Maths. Isliye Riya (Maths 98) Aman (Maths 91) se upar. `reverse=True` = zyada wala upar. `enumerate(..., start=1)` rank 1 se ginta hai. Dono bilkul barabar hon toh file wala order rehta hai (Python ka sort "stable" hai).
Dhyan: `int(...)` zaroori hai: CSV mein marks text hote hain, bina int ke "99" > "487" ho jaata hai (text compare).

Try karo: (1) Pyare Sir wala: `reverse=False` → list ulti, sabse kam wala "1". (2) Teesra niyam jodo: `int(k["Total"]), int(k["Maths"]), int(k["Science"])`. (3) Apni class ki Excel ko **CSV** mein save karke chalao.