Table: `Weather`

```
+-------------+------+
| Column Name | Type |
+-------------+------+
| city_id     | int  |
| day         | date |
| degree      | int  |
+-------------+------+
```
(city_id, day) is the primary key for this table.
Each row in this table contains the degree of the weather of a city on a certain day.
All the degrees are recorded in the year 2022.

Write an SQL query to report the day that has the maximum recorded degree
in each city. If the maximum degree was recorded for the same city multiple
times, return the earliest day among them.

Return the result table ordered by `city_id` in **ascending order**.

The query result format is shown in the following example.

Example 1:**

```
Input:
Weather table:
+---------+------------+--------+
| city_id | day        | degree |
+---------+------------+--------+
| 1       | 2022-01-07 | -12    |
| 1       | 2022-03-07 | 5      |
| 1       | 2022-07-07 | 24     |
| 2       | 2022-08-07 | 37     |
| 2       | 2022-08-17 | 37     |
| 3       | 2022-02-07 | -7     |
| 3       | 2022-12-07 | -6     |
+---------+------------+--------+
Output:
+---------+------------+--------+
| city_id | day        | degree |
+---------+------------+--------+
| 1       | 2022-07-07 | 24     |
| 2       | 2022-08-07 | 37     |
| 3       | 2022-12-07 | -6     |
+---------+------------+--------+
Explanation:
```

For city 1, the maximum degree was recorded on 2022-07-07 with 24 degrees.
For city 1, the maximum degree was recorded on 2022-08-07 and 2022-08-17 with 37 degrees. We
For city 3, the maximum degree was recorded on 2022-12-07 with -6 degrees.