Count Subarrays

Input file:	standard input
Output file:	standard output
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

A sub-array of array is an array composed from a contiguous block of the original array's elements.

In other words A sub-array **A[i-j]**, where $(1 \leq i \leq j \leq N)$, is a sequence of integers A_i, A_{i+1}, ..., A_j.

For Example :

IF array = **[1,6,3,7]** then the **subarrays** are **[1]** , **[6]** , **[3]** , **[7]** , **[1,6]** , **[6,3]**,**[3,7]**, **[1,6,3]** , **[6,3,7]** , **[1,6,3,7]** .

Something like **[1,3]** would not be a sub-array as it's not a contiguous subsection of the original array.

Given a number N and an array A of N numbers. Print the number of sub-arrays which are **non-decreasing**.

Note:

- A sub-array **A[i-j]** is **non-decreasing** if $(A_i \leq A_{i+1} \leq A_{i+2} \leq ... \leq A_j)$.

Input

First line contains a number T $(1 \leq T \leq 5)$ number of test cases.

Each test case contains two lines:

- First line contains a number N $(1 \leq N \leq 10^2)$ number of elements.

- Second line contains N numbers $(-10^5 \leq A_i \leq 10^5)$

Output

For each test case print a single line contains the number of sub-arrays which are **non-decreasing**..

Example

standard input	standard output
2 5 1 4 2 3 5 1 5	9 1

Note

First example:

All valid sub-arrays are :

- **[1]** , **[1,4]** , **[4]** , **[2]** , **[3]** , **[5]** , **[2,3]** , **[3,5]** , **[2,3,5]**

Second example:

Only single sub-array **[5]** is non-decreasing.

Note that singleton sub-arrays (have only one element) are identically non-decreasing.