

You are given an $N * N$ matrix of integers where each row and each column is sorted in increasing order. You are given a target integer 'X'. Find the position of 'X' in the matrix, if it exists then return the pair $\{i, j\}$ where 'i' represents the row and 'j' represents the column of the array, otherwise return $\{-1, -1\}$

For example: If the given matrix is:

```
[ [1, 2, 5],  
  [3, 4, 9],  
  [6, 7, 10]]
```

We have to find the position of 4. We will return $\{1, 1\}$ since $A[1][1] = 4$.

Input Format:

The first line of input contains a single integer 'T', representing the number of test cases or queries to be run.

Then the 'T' test cases follow.

The first line of each test case contains two space-separated integers 'N' and 'X', representing the size of the matrix and the target element respectively.

Each of the next 'N' lines contains 'N' space-separated integers representing the elements of the matrix.

Output Format:

For each test case, print the position of 'X', if it exists, otherwise print "-1 -1".

Constraints:

$$1 \leq T \leq 10$$

$$1 \leq N \leq 10^3$$

$$1 \leq X \leq 10^6$$

$$1 \leq A_{ij} \leq 10^6$$

Time Limit : 1 sec

Note:

It is guaranteed that the matrix contains distinct elements.

You are not required to print the expected output, it has already been taken care of. Just implement the function.

Sample Input 1:

```
2
3 4
1 2 5
3 4 9
6 7 10
2 5
4 5
8 6
```

Sample Output 1:

```
1 1
0 1
```

Explanation Of Input 1:

The first test case is already explained in the problem statement.

The second test case, the given matrix is:

```
[[4, 5],
 [5, 6]]
```

We have to find the position of 5. So we return {0,1}.

Sample Input 2:

```
2
3 16
2 4 8
3 6 9
4 7 16
1 10
4
```

Sample Output 2

```
2 2
-1 -1
```