

Problem G. Electric cabling

Source file name: G.c, G.cpp, G.java
Input: Standard
Output: Standard
Author(s):

Cities for the future are being built in this age, some of their new technologies are nanotechnology electrical cabling, these new way of cabling repairs automatically any problems found on the electrical flow. The cabling is done connecting a set of N poles of several sizes in line with the new nano-electrical wires, the first pole is connected to an electrical generator which makes the electrical flow to go from the first pole to the last one.

Some testing on the new technology have found that the nanotechnology is not working properly on some of the cabling poles, project engineers have found the problem is related to the poles with the highest height, if there are two poles with the highest height then all poles between them and including the highest poles will not get proper electrical flow.

If there are more than two poles with the highest height, the electrical flow will get corrected after the second highest pole, then on the third it starts to fail again until it gets to a fourth highest pole or to the end of the electrical cabling, and so on.

If there is only one pole with the highest height, the electrical flow will fail in all the poles after the highest one.

Given the number of poles in the cabling and the height of each of these cables, you must find the number of poles that will not get a proper electrical flow.

Input

First line of input contains a number T , the number of test cases. For each test case you have a single line containing a set of S numbers separated by a space representing the height of each pole.

- $1 \leq T \leq 50$
- $1 \leq S \leq 100$

Output

For each test case you must print a single line with the number of poles that will not get proper electrical flow.

Example

Input	Output
3	4
100 254 128 129 254 253	3
467 718 920 540 920 101	6
130 131 130 131 130 131 130 131 130	