**Doubling the value**

[linear-search](http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/tag-page.php?tag=linear-search&isCmp=0)[Flipkart](http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/tag-page.php?tag=Flipkart&isCmp=1)

Given an array of size n and an integer b, traverse the array and if the element in array is b, double b and continue traversal. In the end return value of b.

**Input:**

The first line of the input contains T denoting the number of testcases. Then follows the description of testcases. The first line of each testcase contains two space separated positive integers n and b denoting the size of array and initial value of b respectively.The second line contains n space separated positive integers denoting the elements of array.

**Output:**

For each testcase, print the final value of b.

**Constraints:**

1<=T<=100  
1<=n<=50  
1<=b<=1000  
1<=A[i]<=1018 (1<=i<=N)

**Example:**

Input:  
1  
5 2  
1 2 3 4 8

Output:  
16

**Explanation:**The initial value of b is 2. Traversing from the first element, 2 is found in 2nd position, so doubling b we get b = 4 . 4 is found in 4th position so doubling b we get b = 8. 8 is found in 5th position, so doubling b we get b = 16.

\*\*For More Examples Use Expected Output\*\*

<http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problem-page.php?pid=303>

#include <iostream>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <set>

#include <map>

#include <vector>

#include <algorithm>

#define ll long long int

using namespace std;

int main() {

    // TODO code application logic here

    int t;

    scanf("%d", &t);

    while(t--) {

       ll n,b;

       scanf("%lld %lld",&n, &b);

       ll arr[n];

       for(int i =0; i<n; i++)

            scanf("%lld",&arr[i]);

       for(int i =0; i<n; i++) {

          if(arr[i] == b) {

               b\*=2;

          }

       }

       printf("%lld**\n**",b);

    }

}