**Elements before which no element is bigger**

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Given an array of integers, the task is to find count of elements before which all the elements are smaller. First element is always counted as there is no other element before it.

**Input:**

The first line of input will contain no of test cases T . Then T test cases follow . Each test case contains 2 lines. The first line of each test case contains an integer N denoting the number of elements in the array, the next line contains N space separated integer's denoting the elements of the array.

**Output:**

For each test case in new line print the Number of Elements before which no element is bigger

**Constraints:**

1<=T<=100

1<=N<=1000

**Example:**

**Input**

2  
6  
10 40 23 35 50 7  
3  
5 4 1

**Output**

3  
1

**Explanation:**

Test Case 1  
Input: arr[] =  {10, 40, 23, 35, 50, 7}  
Output: 3  
The elements are 10, 40 and 50.  
No of elements is 3  
  
Test Case 2  
Input: arr[] = {5, 4, 1}  
Output: 1  
There is only one element 5  
No of element is 1

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

<http://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/elements-before-which-no-element-is-bigger/0>

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package javaapplication243;

import java.io.\*;

import java.util.\*;

/\*\*

\*

\* @author Administrador

\*/

public class JavaApplication243 {

/\*\*

\* @param args the command line arguments

\*/

public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {

// TODO code application logic here

BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

int t = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

while(t-- > 0) {

int n = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

String[] input = br.readLine().trim().split(" ");

int[] arr = new int[n];

for(int i =0; i<n; i++) {

arr[i] = Integer.parseInt(input[i]);

}

int cont = 1;

int max = arr[0];

for(int i =1; i<arr.length; i++) {

if(arr[i] > max){

max = arr[i];

cont++;

}

}

System.out.println(cont);

}

}

}