**Learning Output**

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Being a Programmer you have to learn how to make your output looks better. According to the company, its company programmers have to present its output in a different manner as : If your output is 10.000000 you can save the decimal places and thus your output becomes 10. Now u have the learn the way to output. You are given elements of an array A[N] and you have to divide N by total no. of +ve integers, N by total no. of -ve integers and N by total no. of zero value integers.  
  
**Input :**   
The first line of input contains an integer T denoting the no of test cases. Then T test cases follow.   
Second line contains N - array size. Third line contains the elements of array.

**Output :   
For each test case in a new line print the division value of**  
N by Total no. of +ve integers  
N by Total no. of -ve integers  
N by Total no. of zero value integers

**Constraints :**  
1 ≤ T ≤ 50  
1 ≤ N ≤ 100  
1 ≤ A[i] ≤ 1000

**Input :**  
1  
10  
7 7 7 7 7 7 -9 -9 -9 0

**Output :**  
1.66667  
3.33333  
10

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

<http://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/learning-output/0>

import java.util.\*;

import java.lang.\*;

import java.io.\*;

class GFG {

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

//code

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

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

while(t -- > 0 ) {

//int n = 10;

//int[] arr = { 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, -9, -9, -9, 0};

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

String[] arr\_s = br.readLine().trim().split(" ");

int[] arr = new int[n];

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

arr[i] = Integer.parseInt(arr\_s[i]);

}

double pos =0,neg=0, cero=0;

for(int i =0; i<arr.length; i++) {

if(arr[i] > 0) {

pos++;

}else if(arr[i] < 0) {

neg++;

}else if(arr[i] ==0) {

cero++;

}

}

//String.format("%.5g%n", 0.912385);

double x = n/pos;

double y = n/neg;

double z = n/cero;

System.out.println( (x - (int)x > 0) ? String.format("%.6g", x) : Integer.toString((int)x));

System.out.println( (y- (int)y > 0) ? String.format("%.6g", y): Integer.toString((int)y)) ;

System.out.println( (z- (int)z > 0) ? String.format("%.6g", z) : Integer.toString((int)z) );

}

}

}