**Smaller and Larger**

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

Given a sorted array and a value x, find the number of array elements less than or equal to x and elements more than or equal to x.

**Input:**

The first line of input contains an integer T denoting the number of test cases.  
The first line of each test case is N and X,N is the size of array.  
The second line of each test case contains N input C[i].

**Output:**

Print the number of Array elements less than or equal to x and Array elements greater than or equal to x.   
  
**Constraints:**

1 ≤ T ≤ 50  
1 ≤ N ≤ 100  
0 ≤ X ≤ 1000   
1 ≤ C[i] ≤ 200

**Example:**

**Input:**  
3  
7 0  
1 2 8 10 11 12 19  
7 5  
1 2 8 10 11 12 19  
7 10  
1 2 8 10 11 12 19

**Output:**  
0 7  
2 5  
4 4

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

<http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problem-page.php?pid=572>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <iostream>

#include <math.h>

#include <algorithm>

#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

int main() {

int t;

scanf("%d", &t);

while(t--) {

int n,x ;

scanf("%d %d", &n,&x);

int arr[n];

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

scanf("%d", &arr[i]);

}

// int indice = std::distance(arr, std::find(arr, arr + n, x));

// cout << indice << endl;

int men =0, may=0, ig=0;

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

if(arr[i] < x) {

men++;

}

if(arr[i] > x) {

may++;

}

if(arr[i] == x) {

ig++;

}

}

printf("%d %d\n", men + ig, may+ ig);

}

return 0;

}