You are given a **0-indexed** integer array nums and a positive integer k.

We call an index i **k-big** if the following conditions are satisfied:

* There exist at least k different indices idx1 such that idx1 < i and nums[idx1] < nums[i].
* There exist at least k different indices idx2 such that idx2 > i and nums[idx2] < nums[i].

Return *the number of k-big indices*.

**Example 1:**

Input: nums = [2,3,6,5,2,3], k = 2  
Output: 2  
Explanation: There are only two 2-big indices in nums:  
- i = 2 --> There are two valid idx1: 0 and 1. There are three valid idx2: 2, 3, and 4.  
- i = 3 --> There are two valid idx1: 0 and 1. There are two valid idx2: 3 and 4.

**Example 2:**

Input: nums = [1,1,1], k = 3  
Output: 0  
Explanation: There are no 3-big indices in nums.

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= nums.length <= 105
* 1 <= nums[i], k <= nums.length