Cost of Groceries

Chef visited a grocery store for fresh supplies. There are N items in the store where the i^{th} item has a freshness value A_i and cost B_i.

Chef has decided to purchase **all** the items having a freshness value **greater than equal to** X. Find the total cost of the groceries Chef buys.

Input Format

- The first line of input will contain a single integer T, denoting the number of test cases.
- Each test case consists of multiple lines of input.
  - The first line of each test case contains two space-separated integers N and X — the number of items and the minimum freshness value an item should have.
  - The second line contains N space-separated integers, the array A, denoting the freshness value of each item.
  - The third line contains N space-separated integers, the array B, denoting the cost of each item.

Output Format

For each test case, output on a new line, the total cost of the groceries Chef buys.

Constraints

- $1 \leq T \leq 100$
- $1 \leq N, X \leq 100$
- $1 \leq A_i, B_i \leq 100$

Sample 1:

Input	Output
4 2 20 15 67 10 90 3 1 1 2 3 1 2 3 3 100 10 90 50 30 7 93 4 50 12 78 50 40 40 30 20 10	90 6 0 50

Explanation:

Test case 1: Item 2 has freshness value greater than equal to $X = 20$. Thus, Chef buys item 2. The total cost is 90.

Test case 2: Items $1, 2,$ and 3 have freshness value greater than equal to $X = 1$. Thus, Chef buys all 3 items. The total cost is $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$.

Test case 3: No item has freshness value greater than equal to $X = 100$. Thus, Chef buys no items.

Test case 4: Items 2 and 3 have freshness value greater than equal to $X = 50$. Thus, Chef buys items 2 and 3. The total cost is $30 + 20 = 50$.