SREDNJI

Consider a sequence A of integers, containing N integers between 1 and N. Each integer appears

exactly once in the sequence.

A subsequence of A is a sequence obtained by removing some (possibly none) numbers from the

beginning of A, and then from the end of A.

Calculate how many different subsequences of A of odd length have their median equal to B. The

median of a sequence is the element in the middle of the sequence after it is sorted. For example, the

median of the sequence {5, 1, 3} is 3.

Input

The first line contains two integers, N (1 ≤ N ≤ 100000) and B (1 ≤ B ≤ N).

The second line contains N integers separated by spaces, the elements of sequence A.

Output

Output the number of subsequences of A whose median is B.

Example

Input:
5 4
1 2 3 4 5

Output:
2

Input:
6 3
1 2 4 5 6 3

Output:
1

Input:
7 4
5 7 2 4 3 1 6

Output:
4

In the fourth example, the four subsequences of A with median 4 are {4}, {7, 2, 4}, {5, 7, 2, 4, 3} and {5, 7, 2, 4, 3, 1, 6}.