Young Mirko has been buying voodoo dolls lately. Considering that he is very interested in the cheapest purchase possible, he has been tracking the prices of voodoo dolls each day. His price list consists of doll prices in the last N days, where doll price a_i represents the price of a doll i days ago.

Mirko thinks he has noticed a connection between the average doll price in a sequence of **consecutive** days and the price on the following day. He wants to test his hunch and is puzzled by a very interesting question: "For a given P, how many different consecutive subsequences in the last N days are there, when the **average** doll price was greater than or equal to P?"

Two consecutive subsequences are considered different if their beginnings or ends are different.

INPUT

The first line of input contains the integer N, the sequence length $(1 \leqslant N \leqslant 1\,000\,000)$.
The second line of input contains N prices a_i $(0 \leqslant a_i \leqslant 1\,000\,000\,000)$.
The third line of input contains an integer P. $(0 \leqslant P \leqslant 1\,000\,000\,000)$.

OUTPUT

The first and only line of output must contain the answer to Mirko's question for a given P.

SCORING

In test cases worth 30% of points the sequence length N will be less than or equal to $10\,000$.

SAMPLE TESTS

input	input	input
3	3	3
1 2 3	1 3 2	1 3 2
3	2	3
output	**output**	**output**
1	5	1

Clarification of the first example: The only subsequence that has an average greater than or equal to 3 is {3}.

Clarification of the second example: The subsequences that have an average greater than or equal to 2 are {1, 3}, {1, 3, 2}, {3}, {3, 2}, {2}.