

# Building Bridges

The tribe soon discovers that just communication is not enough and wants to meet each other to form a joint force against the terminator. But there is a deep canyon that needs to be crossed. Points have been identified on both sides on which bridge ends can be made. But before the construction could be started, a witch Chudael predicted that a bridge can only be built between corresponding end points, i.e. a bridge starting from the  $i^{\text{th}}$  end point on one side can only end on the  $i^{\text{th}}$  end point on the other side, where the position of end points is seen in the order in which the points were identified. If not, it would lead to the end of the tribe. The tribe just wants to make as many non-cutting bridges as possible, with the constraint in mind. Bridges "cut" if and only if they have exactly one common point that is not an end point.

## Input

The first line of the input contains test cases  $t$  ( $1 \leq t \leq 50$ ). It is followed by  $3 \cdot t$  lines, 3 for each test case. The first line of input for each test case contains the number of end points identified on each side,  $n$  ( $1 \leq n \leq 10^3$ ). The second line contains x-coordinates of end points identified on the first side and similarly the third line contains the x-coordinates of corresponding end points identified on the other side. The end points are inputted in the order in which they were identified. The x-coordinates can range between  $-10^3$  to  $10^3$ .

## Output

You are required to output a single line for each test case. The line contains a single integer – the maximum number of bridges possible with the constraints explained above.

## Example

### Input:

```
3
4
2 5 8 10
6 4 1 2
3
5 3 10
6 4 1
6
1 2 3 4 5 6
3 4 5 6 1 2
```

### Output:

```
2
2
4
```

## Explanation

For the first test case, two non-overlapping bridges can be formed between the 3rd and 4th end points on each side.