

# 1782. Count Pairs Of Nodes

## Description

You are given an undirected graph defined by an integer `n` , the number of nodes, and a 2D integer array `edges` , the edges in the graph, where `edges[i] = [ui , vi]` indicates that there is an **undirected** edge between `ui` and `vi` . You are also given an integer array `queries` .

Let `incident(a, b)` be defined as the **number of edges** that are connected to **either** node `a` or `b` .

The answer to the `jth` query is the **number of pairs** of nodes `(a, b)` that satisfy **both** of the following conditions:

- `a < b`
- `incident(a, b) > queries[j]`

Return *an array* `answers` *such that* `answers.length == queries.length` *and* `answers[j]` *is the answer of the* `jth` *query* .

Note that there can be **multiple edges** between the same two nodes.

### Example 1:

Node Pair	incident(a, b)	Edges
(1, 2)	5	[1,2], [2,4], [1,3], [2,3], [2,1]
(1, 3)	4	[1,2], [1,3], [2,3], [2,1]
(1, 4)	4	[1,2], [2,4], [1,3], [2,1]
(2, 3)	5	[1,2], [2,4], [1,3], [2,3], [2,1]
(2, 4)	4	[1,2], [2,4], [2,3], [2,1]
(3, 4)	3	[2,4], [1,3], [2,3]

**Input:** `n = 4, edges = [[1,2],[2,4],[1,3],[2,3],[2,1]], queries = [2,3]`  
**Output:** `[6,5]`  
**Explanation:** The calculations for `incident(a, b)` are shown in the table above.  
The answers for each of the queries are as follows:  
– `answers[0] = 6`. All the pairs have an `incident(a, b)` value greater than 2.  
– `answers[1] = 5`. All the pairs except (3, 4) have an `incident(a, b)` value greater than 3.

### Example 2:

**Input:** `n = 5, edges = [[1,5],[1,5],[3,4],[2,5],[1,3],[5,1],[2,3],[2,5]], queries = [1,2,3,4,5]`  
**Output:** `[10,10,9,8,6]`

### Constraints:

- `2 <= n <= 2 * 104`
- `1 <= edges.length <= 105`
- `1 <= ui , vi <= n`
- `ui != vi`
- `1 <= queries.length <= 20`
- `0 <= queries[j] < edges.length`

