2964. Number of Divisible Triplet Sums

Description

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Given a 0-indexed integer array \begin{bmatrix} nums \end{bmatrix} and an integer \begin{bmatrix} d \end{bmatrix}, return the number of triplets \begin{bmatrix} (i, j, k) \end{bmatrix} such that \begin{bmatrix} i < j < k \end{bmatrix} and \begin{bmatrix} nums[i] + nums[j] + nums[k] \end{bmatrix} % d == 0.
```

Example 1:

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Input: nums = [3,3,4,7,8], d = 5
Output: 3
Explanation: The triplets which are divisible by 5 are: (0, 1, 2), (0, 2, 4), (1, 2, 4).
It can be shown that no other triplet is divisible by 5. Hence, the answer is 3.
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Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [3,3,3,3], d = 3
Output: 4
Explanation: Any triplet chosen here has a sum of 9, which is divisible by 3. Hence, the answer is the total number of triplets which is 4.
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Example 3:

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Input: nums = [3,3,3,3], d = 6
Output: 0
Explanation: Any triplet chosen here has a sum of 9, which is not divisible by 6. Hence, the answer is 0.
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Constraints:

- 1 <= nums.length <= 1000
- $1 \leftarrow nums[i] \leftarrow 10^9$
- 1 <= d <= 10^9