Aliens

- June 1st, 1950

An **Alien** marking has been located in the region surrounding **Area 51**. You are tasked with a mission of utmost importance.

The marking is in the shape of a **large square** of numbers. A sample one (for demonstration purposes) is shown below.

1	3	5	10
4	2	5	5
5	7	6	10
10	5	2	2

There are a certain number of **subrectangles** in the square shown above. Each subrectangle has a **sum**.

1	3	5	10
4	2	5	5
5	7	6	10
10	5	2	2

The subrectangle shown above has a sum of 35 (2 + 5 + 5 + 7 + 6 + 10).

(Note: Subrectangles can range from the size of a unit cell (1x1 subrectangle) to the size of the entire square grid)

Unfortunately, the Aliens would have been more clever than that. In the real marking, various **bomb numbers** (aka -1) are placed.

Our team believes that the sum of a subrectangle should be multiplied by **-1** for **every bomb number**. For example,

Ex-1 7 5 2 6 4 2 -1 5 7 -1 7 6 10 -1 -1 8

Ex-2						
5	7	2	6			
4	2	-1	5			
-1	7	6	10			
10	-1	-1	8			

Ex-3					
5	7	2	6		
8	12	-1	5		
-1	7	6	10		
10	-1	-1	8		

Sum =
$$(5 + 7 + 2 + 6) = 20$$

Sum =
$$(8 + 12 - 1 - 1 + 7 + 6 + 10 - 1 - 1)$$

* $(-1)^4 = 39$

It is widely known (in our base) that aliens have an unusual preference for the number **13**, and as such, we are only interested in subrectangles whose sum is divisible by **13**.

(In the three examples given above only Ex-1 and Ex-3 will be counted to the overall sum, but Ex-2 will not)

Your task: Find the sum of all subrectangles that sum to a number divisible by **13**.

We would have done so ourselves (to prevent disclosing vital information), but it appears that our program is **too slow**.

We have given you the real marking here.

Important Information:

All numbers are either -1 or between 1 and 1,000 inclusive.

Numbers are arranged in a square (rows and columns have the same number of numbers).

In this text file, columns are separated with single spaces, and rows are separated by new lines.