5. Color Sequences

Timelimit: 1000MS Memorylimit: 64M

Problem Description:

You are given a integer sequence c of length n, c_i denotes the i^{th} color in the sequence c.
We define a color sequence is legal only if it merely contains colors that appear even number of times.
For example, sequence $\{0,1,0,1\}$ is legal because both color 1 and 0 appear 2 times, and 2 is an even number. And sequence $\{0,1,0\}$ is illegal because color 1 only appear 1 time, and 1 is not an even number.
Now, you need to figure out how many consecutive subsequence of c that is a legal color sequence.

Input requirements:

The first line contains one integer $n(1 \le n \le 10^6)$, the length of the sequence c.
The second line contains n integer, the i^{th} integer denotes the i^{th} color, $c_i(0 \le c_i \le 20)$.

Output requirements:

Print one integer as the answer.

Sample input:

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3
1 1 1
```

Sample output:

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2
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