Given an array of integers and a positive integer k, determine the number of (i, j) pairs where $i < j$ and $ar[i] + ar[j]$ is divisible by k.

Example

$ar = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]$

$k = 5$

Three pairs meet the criteria: $[1, 4]$, $[2, 3]$, and $[4, 6]$.

Function Description

Complete the divisibleSumPairs function in the editor below.

divisibleSumPairs has the following parameter(s):

- int n: the length of array ar
- int ar[n]: an array of integers
- int k: the integer divisor

Returns

- int: the number of pairs

Input Format

The first line contains 2 space-separated integers, n and k.

The second line contains n space-separated integers, each a value of $arr[i]$.

Constraints

- $2 \leq n \leq 100$
- $1 \leq k \leq 100$
- $1 \leq ar[i] \leq 100$

Sample Input

```
STDIN         Function
-----         --------
6 3           n = 6, k = 3
1 3 2 6 1 2    ar = [1, 3, 2, 6, 1, 2]
```

Sample Output

```
5
```

Change Theme Language C++11

```
#include <bits/stdc++

using namespace std;

string ltrim(const st
string rtrim(const st
vector<string> split(

/*
 * Complete the 'divi
 *
 * The function is ex
 * The function accep
 *  1. INTEGER n
 *  2. INTEGER k
 *  3. INTEGER_ARRAY
 */


int divisibleSumPairs
sort(ar.begin(),ar.en
int count=0;
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
    for(int j=i+1;j<n
    {
        if((ar[i]+ar[
        {
            count++;
        }
    }
}
return count;
}


int main()
{
    ofstream fout(get

    string first_mult
    getline(cin, firs
```