The member states of the UN are planning to send 2 people to the moon. They want them to be from different countries. You will be given a list of pairs of astronaut ID's. Each pair is made of astronauts from the same country. Determine how many pairs of astronauts from different countries they can choose from.

Example

$n = 4$
$astronaut = [1, 2], [2, 3]$

There are 4 astronauts numbered 0 through 3. Astronauts grouped by country are $[0]$ and $[1, 2, 3]$. There are 3 pairs to choose from: $[0, 1]$, $[0, 2]$ and $[0, 3]$.

Function Description

Complete the journeyToMoon function in the editor below.

journeyToMoon has the following parameter(s):

- int n: the number of astronauts
- int astronaut[p][2]: each element $astronaut[i]$ is a 2 element array that represents the ID's of two astronauts from the same country

Returns

- int: the number of valid pairs

Input Format

The first line contains two integers n and p, the number of astronauts and the number of pairs.
Each of the next p lines contains 2 space-separated integers denoting astronaut ID's of two who share the same nationality.

Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq p \leq 10^4$

Sample Input 0

```
5 3
0 1
2 3
0 4
```

Sample Output 0

```
6
```

Explanation 0

Persons numbered $[0, 1, 4]$ belong to one country, and those numbered $[2, 3]$ belong to another. The UN has 6 ways of choosing a pair:

$[0, 2], [0, 3], [1, 2], [1, 3], [4, 2], [4, 3]$

Sample Input 1

```
4 1
0 2
```

Sample Output 1

```
5
```

Explanation 1

Persons numbered $[0, 2]$ belong to the same country, but persons 1 and 3 don't share countries with anyone else. The UN has 5 ways of choosing a pair:

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Persons numbered $[0, 2]$ belong to the same country, but persons 1 and 3 don't share countries with anyone else. The UN has 5 ways of choosing a pair:

$[0, 1]$, $[0, 3]$, $[1, 2]$, $[1, 3]$, $[2, 3]$