

# Absecutive

Input file:            **standard input**  
Output file:         **standard output**  
Time limit:          0.25 seconds  
Memory limit:       4 megabytes

Su is preparing a lesson on integers for her students. She will give each student a consecutive integer starting from  $l$  and ending at  $r$ . Then she will ask students to form pairs\* according to the following rule:

- Two students can form a pair only if the magnitudes of their numbers differ by one.

In anticipation of the class, Su wants to know how many (possibly non-disjoint) pairs could be formed.

## Input

The first line of the input contains a single integer,  $t$  ( $1 \leq t \leq 10^3$ ) — the number of test cases.

The only line of each test case contains two integers,  $l$  and  $r$  ( $-10^9 \leq l \leq r \leq 10^9$ ) — the lower and upper bounds of the interval, respectively.

## Output

For each test case, output a single integer — the number of pairs of integers within the given interval, such that their magnitudes differ by one.

## Example

standard input	standard output
5	0
1 1	1
0 1	2
-1 1	4
-1 2	6
-2 2	

## Note

In the first test case, no valid pair can be formed.

In the second test case, a single pair can be formed:  $(0, 1)$ . Note that the pair  $(1, 0)$  is equivalent.

In the third test case, two pairs can be formed, namely:  $(-1, 0)$  and  $(0, 1)$ .

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\*In this problem, a pair is considered a two-element set, such that the order of elements is unimportant.