# Peer to peer network

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|---|---|
| Input file: | `standard input` |
| Output file: | `standard output` |
| Time limit: | 2 seconds |
| Memory limit: | 256 megabytes |

Our friend Gilfoyle is currently working on a peer to peer network problem. He cleverly reduces the problem to a simple problem in 2-D geometry. He now has a set of $n$ points in a 2-D plane with integer coordinates. The $i_{th}$ point is located at $(x_i, y_i)$. He wants to know the number of pairs$(i, j)$ such that the Euclidean distance between the points $i$ and $j$ is equal to the Manhattan distance between the same two points, i.e. Euclidean distance$(i, j)$ = Manhattan distance$(i, j)$. Help him with this task.

## Input

First line contains $n$, number of points in the plane$(1 \leq n \leq 2 * 10^5)$.

Each of the following $n$ lines contains two integers $x_i, y_i$ $(\mid x_i \mid, \mid y_i \mid \leq 10^9)$

## Output

Print the total number of such pairs.

## Examples

| standard input | standard output |
|---|---|
| 3<br>1 1<br>7 5<br>1 5 | 2 |
| 6<br>0 0<br>0 1<br>0 2<br>-1 1<br>0 1<br>1 1 | 11 |

## Note

All the $n$ points given are considered different, even if they share the same coordinates.

Euclidean distance$(i, j) = \sqrt{(x_i - x_j)^2 + (y_i - y_j)^2}$

Manhattan distance$(i, j) = \mid x_i - x_j \mid + \mid y_i - y_j \mid$