

# Tan and His Interesting Game

## Background

Tan always creates some interesting and strange games to kill time, and the Pick-Number Game on Tree is his favorite one. He got the idea from his another game (Pick-Number Game on sequence): there is an integer sequence, he picks a number from the head or the tail of the sequence each turn. When the sequence gets empty, he gets another sequence  $A$ , in which  $A[i]$  is the  $i$ -th integer he picks, then he calculates:

$S = A[0] * 5^0 + A[1] * 5^1 + \dots + A[n-1] * 5^{n-1}$ , while  $n$  is the length of the sequence. If  $S \bmod 8$  equals to 3, he wins, otherwise he loses (Tan is such a strange person that he likes games with strange rules).

Tan got tired of generating sequence randomly before playing a game, and he changed the rule to avoid it. This time he plays the game on trees. He generates a big tree. Every time he wants to play, he chooses two nodes  $(A, B)$  randomly and he finds the path connected  $A, B$  (including  $A, B$ ). In this way he gets a sequence and he can play games. He calls this game "Game( $A, B$ )". He can play many times on a big tree without generating a new one. If he can win in Game( $A, B$ ), he says that Game ( $A, B$ ) is a good game, otherwise Game( $A, B$ ) is a bad game.

If a game is a bad game, he can never win, so he has to find a way to identify if a game is bad or good.

He played this game for a long time, and he thought he found a great law: if Game( $A, B$ ) is a good game and Game( $B, C$ ) is a good game, then Game( $A, C$ ) is a good game. And if Game( $A, B$ ) is a bad game and Game( $B, C$ ) is a bad game, then ( $A, C$ ) is a bad game. But soon he found it was wrong, but he wanted to know in how many cases it is right.

P.S: "Tan" in Chinese means funny and droll. And Mr. Tan in the story is a real person.

## Task

The input data describes a tree with integer numbers on each of its nodes. You should count the number of triple  $(A, B, C)$  ( $A, B, C$  are distinct nodes) that  $(A, B), (B, C), (A, C)$  are all good games or all bad games ( $(A, B, C)$  and  $(B, C, A)$  are supposed to be counted once).

## Input

The first line of the test data is the number of test case  $t$ , then  $t$  test case follow.

For each test case:

The first line contains a single integer  $M$ , the number of nodes in the tree ( $M \leq 100000$ ).

$M$  lines follow, each contains two integers  $F_i$  and  $V_i$ .  $F_i$  is the father of node  $i$  ( $F_i = 0$  if node  $i$  is the root).  $V_i$  is the number on the node  $i$ . ( $0 \leq V_i \leq 40000$ )

## Output

For each test case:

The first and only line contains a single integer  $S$ , which means there are  $S$  triples  $(A,B,C)$  that  $(A,B),(B,C),(A,C)$  are all good games or all bad games.

## Example

**Input:**

```
1
3
0 3
1 5
1 7
```

**Output:**

```
0
```

**Warning: large input/output data, be careful with certain languages**