

Problem C: Squares

Input: squares.in

Output: squares.out

A square is a 4-sided polygon whose sides have equal length and adjacent sides form 90-degree angles. It is also a polygon such that rotating about its centre by 90 degrees gives the same polygon. It is not the only polygon with the latter property, however, as a regular octagon also has this property.

So we all know what a square looks like, but can we find all possible squares that can be formed from a set of stars in a night sky? To make the problem easier, we will assume that the night sky is a 2-dimensional plane, and each star is specified by its x and y coordinates.

Input

The input consists of a number of test cases. Each test case starts with the integer n ($1 \leq n \leq 1000$) indicating the number of points to follow. Each of the next n lines specify the x and y coordinates (two integers) of each point. You may assume that the points are distinct and the magnitudes of the coordinates are less than 20000. The input is terminated when $n = 0$.

Output

For each test case, print on a line the number of squares one can form from the given stars.

Sample input

```
4
1 0
0 1
1 1
0 0
9
0 0
1 0
2 0
0 2
1 2
2 2
0 1
1 1
2 1
4
-2 5
3 7
0 0
5 2
0
```

Output for sample input

```
1
6
```

