## Problem E. Chemistry

| Input file: | standard input |
| :--- | :--- |
| Output file: | standard output |
| Time limit: | 5 seconds |
| Memory limit: | 1024 megabytes |

Changki Yun is a professor in the Department of Chemistry, Seoul National University. To fight the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, Changki conducts research on a certain molecule.
The molecule consists of $N$ atoms with $M$ chemical bonds, which we will simply consider as an undirected graph without self-loops or parallel edges. Note that, unlike real-life chemistry, it is not guaranteed that the molecule is connected, or that atoms in the molecule have degree at most 4 .
Changki can use a machine to change the molecule. When Changki enters two integers $1 \leq L \leq R \leq N$, the machine will keep only atoms in the range $L, L+1, \cdots, R$, as well as any bonds that were only between kept atoms.
Changki thinks that molecules which form chains are crucial to his research. A molecule forms a chain if you can place the atoms in a line such that a chemical bond between two atoms exists if and only if they are adjacent on the line. Please count the number of pairs $(L, R)$ which can be put in the machine to form a chain.

## Input

The first line contains two space-separated integers $N, M(1 \leq N \leq 250000,0 \leq M \leq 250000)$.
The next $M$ lines contain two space-separated integers $u, v$ denoting that there is a chemical bond connecting vertices $u$ and $v .(1 \leq u, v \leq N, u \neq v)$ There are no parallel edges.

## Output

Print the single integer denoting the answer.

## Examples

| standard input | standard output |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{ll} 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{array}$ | $5$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll} 8 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 8 \\ 8 & 7 \\ 7 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 \end{array}$ | $17$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \hline 12 & 12 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 6 \\ 6 & 8 \\ 8 & 10 \\ 10 & 12 \\ 12 & 2 \end{array}$ | $28$ |

