## Problem H. P-P-Palindrome

| Input file: | standard input |
| :--- | :--- |
| Output file: | standard output |
| Time limit: | 3 seconds |
| Memory limit: | 512 megabytes |

Given $n$ strings $S_{1}, S_{2}, \ldots S_{n}$, you need to calculate the number of different $P$ - $P$-Palindromes given by these $n$ strings.
A palindrome is a string that can be read the same from left to right and from right to left. For example, "a", "level", and "otto" are palindromes, while "aab" and "icpc" are not.
A $P$-P-Palindrome is an ordered pair of nonempty palindromes $(P, Q)$ such that both $P$ and $Q$ are the substrings of some in $S_{1}, S_{2}, \ldots S_{n}$ and $P+Q$ is also a palindrome. Here $P+Q$ means concatenating $P$ and $Q$ in order, or more specifically, let $P=p_{1} p_{2} \ldots p_{|P|}$ and $Q=q_{1} q_{2} \ldots q_{|Q|}$, then $P+Q=p_{1} p_{2} \ldots p_{|P|} q_{1} q_{2} \ldots q_{|Q|}$, where $|S|$ is the length of string $S$.
Note that two $P$ - $P$-Palindromes are considered different if and only if $P$ differs or $Q$ differs.

## Input

The first line contains an integer $n\left(1 \leq n \leq 10^{6}\right)$, indicating the number of given strings.
Then $n$ lines follow, the $i$-th of which contains a string $S_{i}\left(1 \leq\left|S_{i}\right| \leq 10^{6}\right)$ consisting of lowercase English letters only.
It is guaranteed that the total length of the given strings does not exceed $10^{6}$.

## Output

Output a line containing a single integer, indicating the number of different $P$ - $P$-Palindromes given by the $n$ strings.

## Examples

| standard input | standard output |
| :--- | :--- |
| aaaa <br> aaa | 16 |
| abaaa <br> abbbba <br> bbbaba | 28 |

