

Given is a sequence of n integers: a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n . Given is also an integer v . We consider pairs (a_i, a_j) of elements from the given sequence, such that $i < j$.

Task

Write a program **count** that finds such pair, whose sum $a_i + a_j$ is the closest to (or the same as) the value of v and output the number of all such pairs with sums $a_i + a_j$ that are equally closest to the value of v .

Input

On the first line of the standard input, the value of n is written.

On the second line, the values of a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n , are written, separated by space.

On the third line, the value of v is written.

Output

On the standard output, your program has to print one integer, equal to the wanted count of pairs.

Constraints

$$1 < n \leq 10^6;$$

$$-10^4 \leq a_i \leq 10^4 \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n;$$

$$-10^4 \leq v \leq 10^4.$$

Example

Sample Input	Sample Output
9 11 12 8 9 9 2 5 15 16 12	4

Explanation of the example: The value $v = 12$ cannot be obtained as a sum of elements of some considered pairs. But 13 can, e.g. $2 + 11 = 13$. So, distance between $v = 12$ and 13 is 1. There exist some other pairs of elements, which sum is at distance 1 from $v = 12$. They are: $2 + 9 = 11$, $2 + 9 = 11$, $5 + 8 = 13$. The total number of pairs with sum 11 or 13 is 4. Pay attention that the pair $(2, 9)$ is count twice, because in the given sequence there are two different pairs of elements, although of equal value $(2, 9)$.