Count the number of nodes present.

The first and the only line of input will contain the node data, all separated by a single space. Since -1 is used as an indication whether the left or right node data exist for root, it will not be a part of the node data.

Input Format

1 <= N <= 10^6
Where N is the total number of nodes in the binary tree.
Time Limit: 1 sec

Output Format

The only line of output prints the number of nodes in Binary Tree

Sample Input 0

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
```

Sample Output 0

```
7
```

Contest ends in 24 days

Submissions: 37
Max Score: 10
Difficulty: Medium

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Java 7

```java
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
import java.text.*;
import java.math.*;
import java.util.regex.*;

class node{
    int data;
    node prev;
    node next;
    node(int data){
        this.data=data;
        prev=null;
        next=null;
    }
}
```

```java
public class Solution {

    public static int i=0;

    static int tot(node root){
        if(root==null) return 0;
        return(1+(tot(root.prev))+tot(root.next));
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT. Your class should be named Solution. */
        Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
        int ans=0;
        int val=sc.nextInt();
        if(val==-1) return;
        Queue<node> q=new LinkedList<>();
        node nn=new node(val);
        node root=nn;
        q.add(nn);
        while(sc.hasNext()){
            node e=q.poll();
            val=sc.nextInt();
            if(val!=-1){
                nn=new node(val);
                e.prev=nn;
                q.add(nn);
            }
            val=sc.nextInt();
            if(val!=-1){
                nn=new node(val);
                e.next=nn;
                q.add(nn);
            }
        }
        System.out.print(tot(root));
    }
}
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

Upload Code as File Test against custom input Run Code Submit Code