#include <assert.h>

#include <limits.h>

#include <math.h>

#include <stdbool.h>

#include <stddef.h>

#include <stdint.h>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <string.h>

char\* readline();

// Complete the camelcase function below.

int camelcase(char\* s) {

int length;

int i;

int counter;

counter = 1;

length = strlen(s);

for(i=0;i<length;i++)

{

int k = s[i];

if(k>=65 && k<=90)

{

counter++;

}

//printf("\n %d",k);

}

return counter;

}

int main()

{

FILE\* fptr = fopen(getenv("OUTPUT\_PATH"), "w");

char\* s = readline();

int result = camelcase(s);

fprintf(fptr, "%d\n", result);

fclose(fptr);

return 0;

}

char\* readline() {

size\_t alloc\_length = 1024;

size\_t data\_length = 0;

char\* data = malloc(alloc\_length);

while (true) {

char\* cursor = data + data\_length;

char\* line = fgets(cursor, alloc\_length - data\_length, stdin);

if (!line) { break; }

data\_length += strlen(cursor);

if (data\_length < alloc\_length - 1 || data[data\_length - 1] == '\n') { break; }

size\_t new\_length = alloc\_length << 1;

data = realloc(data, new\_length);

if (!data) { break; }

alloc\_length = new\_length;

}

if (data[data\_length - 1] == '\n') {

data[data\_length - 1] = '\0';

}

data = realloc(data, data\_length);

return data;

}