

C. Woodcutters

time limit per test: 1 second

memory limit per test: 256 megabytes

input: standard input

output: standard output

Little Susie listens to fairy tales before bed every day. Today's fairy tale was about wood cutters and the little girl immediately started imagining the choppers cutting wood. She imagined the situation that is described below.

There are n trees located along the road at points with coordinates x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n . Each tree has its height h_i . Woodcutters can cut down a tree and fell it to the left or to the right. After that it occupies one of the segments $[x_i - h_i, x_i]$ or $[x_i, x_i + h_i]$. The tree that is not cut down occupies a single point with coordinate x_i . Woodcutters can fell a tree if the segment to be occupied by the fallen tree doesn't contain any occupied point. The woodcutters want to process as many trees as possible, so Susie wonders, what is the maximum number of trees to fell.

Input

The first line contains integer n ($1 \leq n \leq 10^5$) — the number of trees.

Next n lines contain pairs of integers x_i, h_i ($1 \leq x_i, h_i \leq 10^9$) — the coordinate and the height of the i -th tree.

The pairs are given in the order of ascending x_i . No two trees are located at the point with the same coordinate.

Output

Print a single number — the maximum number of trees that you can cut down by the given rules.

Examples

input	Copy
5 1 2 2 1 5 10 10 9 19 1	
output	Copy
3	

input	Copy
5 1 2 2 1 5 10 10 9 20 1	
output	Copy
4	

Note

In the first sample you can fell the trees like that:

- fell the 1-st tree to the left — now it occupies segment $[-1;1]$
- fell the 2-nd tree to the right — now it occupies segment $[2;3]$
- leave the 3-rd tree — it occupies point 5
- leave the 4-th tree — it occupies point 10
- fell the 5-th tree to the right — now it occupies segment $[19;20]$

In the second sample you can also fell 4-th tree to the right, after that it will occupy segment $[10;19]$.