☆ Consecutive Sum

Given a long integer, *num*, find the number of ways to represent it as a sum of two or more consecutive positive integers. For example:

- If *num = 15*, then there are three such ways: *(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5) = (4 + 5 + 6) = (7 + 8) = 15*.
- If *num = 2*, then there are zero such ways.

Complete the *consecutive* function in the editor below. It has one parameter: a long integer named *num*. The function must return an integer denoting the number of ways to represent *num* as a sum of two or more consecutive positive integers.

Input Format
Locked stub code in the editor reads a long integer denoting *num* from stdin and passes it to the function.

Constraints
- $1 \leq num \leq 10^{12}$

Output Format
Return an integer denoting the number of ways to represent *num* as a sum of two or more consecutive positive integers.

Sample Input 0

```
15
```

Sample Output 0

```
3
```

Explanation 0
There are three ways to calculate *num = 15* as a sum of two or more consecutive integers:

1. 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15
2. 4 + 5 + 6 = 15
3. 7 + 8 =15

```
10
```

Sample Output 1

```
1
```

Explanation 1

There is one way to calculate *num = 10* as a sum of two or more consecutive integers:

1. 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 =10

Thus, the function returns *1*.

YOUR ANSWER

We recommend you take a quick tour of our editor before you proceed.
The timer will pause up to 90 seconds for the tour. Start tour

Original code | Java 7

```
1 ▸ import ↔;
6
7   public class Solution {
8
9 ▾ /*
10   * Complete the function below.
11   */
12
13 ▾     static int consecutive(long num) {
14
15
16      }
17
18
```

Run Code | Submit code & Continue

(You can submit any number of times)

Test against custom input

Download sample test cases *The input/output files have Unix line endings. Do not use Notepad to edit them on windows.*