

Power Calculus

Starting with x and repeatedly multiplying by x , we can compute x^{31} with thirty multiplications:

$$x^2 = x * x, \quad x^3 = x^2 * x, \quad x^4 = x^3 * x, \quad \dots \quad x^{31} = x^{30} * x.$$

The operation of squaring can appreciably shorten the sequence of multiplications. The following is a way to compute x^{31} with eight multiplications:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= x * x, & x^3 &= x^2 * x, & x^6 &= x^3 * x^3, & x^7 &= x^6 * x, & x^{14} &= x^7 * x^7, \\ x^{15} &= x^{14} * x, & x^{30} &= x^{15} * x^{15}, & x^{31} &= x^{30} * x. \end{aligned}$$

This is not the shortest sequence of multiplications to compute x^{31} . There are many ways with only seven multiplications. The following is one of them:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= x * x, & x^4 &= x^2 * x^2, & x^8 &= x^4 * x^4, & x^{10} &= x^8 * x^2, \\ x^{20} &= x^{10} * x^{10}, & x^{30} &= x^{20} * x^{10}, & x^{31} &= x^{30} * x. \end{aligned}$$

There however is no way to compute x^{31} with fewer multiplications. Thus this is one of the most efficient ways to compute x^{31} only by multiplications.

If division is also available, we can find a shorter sequence of operations. It is possible to compute x^{31} with six operations (five multiplications and one division):

$$x^2 = x * x, \quad x^4 = x^2 * x^2, \quad x^8 = x^4 * x^4, \quad x^{16} = x^8 * x^8, \quad x^{32} = x^{16} * x^{16}, \quad x^{31} = x^{32} \div x.$$

This is one of the most efficient ways to compute x^{31} if a division is as fast as a multiplication.

Your mission is to write a program to find the least number of operations to compute x^n by multiplication and division starting with x for the given positive integer n . Products and quotients appearing in the sequence of operations should be x to a positive integer's power. In other words, x^{-3} , for example, should never appear.

Input

The input is a sequence of one or more lines each containing a single integer n . n is positive and less than or equal to 1000. The end of the input is indicated by a zero.

Output

Your program should print the least total number of multiplications and divisions required to compute x^n starting with x for the integer n . The numbers should be written each in a separate line without any superfluous characters such as leading or trailing spaces.

Example

Input:

1

31
70
91
473
512
811
953
0

Output:

0
6
8
9
11
9
13
12