## Company

SEASON 7 - SECOND ROUND

After yet another boring day at work, Lora decided that it is time to start her own company. In Lora's company there are $\mathbf{N}$ employees, numbered from 1 to $\mathbf{N}$, with Lora having number 1 (we will treat her as an employee).

For a company to be truly successful, a strict internal hierarchy must be established. The only condition for a hierarchy to be valid is that every employee, except Lora, must have exactly one boss, while Lora must have no boss. After conducting the necessary psychological evaluations, Lora has compiled a list of $\mathbf{M}$ pairs " $A_{i} B_{i}$ ", each meaning that employee number $A_{i}$ is fit to be boss of employee number $B_{i}$. For every such pair we have $A_{i}<B_{i}$ (i.e. the number of a potential boss is always smaller than the number of his subordinate)

Lora wants to choose the hierarchy in order to minimize the amount of employees who are not bosses of anyone. Help her by writing a program that finds the minimum amount of employees that are not bosses of anyone, in the optimal hierarchy. If there is no valid hierarchy - just print -1.

## Input

The first line of the file company. in contains two integers N and M - the amount of employees and the amount of pairs in Lora's list, respectively. The following $M$ lines describe the pairs. The $i$-th of those lines has two space-separated integers $A_{i}$ and $B_{i}$, indicating that employee number $A_{i}$ is fit to be the boss of employee number $B_{i}$

## Output

In the output file company.out print a single integer - the minimum amount of employees that are not bosses of anyone in an optimal hierarchy. If there is no valid hierarchy then print -1 on a single line.

## Constraints

```
1 \leq N \leq 30 000
0 \leq M \leq 30 000
1}\leq\mp@subsup{A}{i}{}<\mp@subsup{B}{i}{}\leq
```

Time limit: 1.0 sec
Memory limit: $\mathbf{2 5 6}$ MB

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## Example tests

| Input (company.in) | Output (company.out) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 33 | 1 |
| 12 |  |
| 13 |  |
| 23 | 2 |
| 68 |  |
| 12 |  |
| 13 |  |
| 15 |  |
| 25 |  |
| 35 |  |
| 24 |  |
| 14 |  |
| 56 | 1 |
| 10 | -1 |
| 20 |  |

## Clarifications

In the first sample case it is optimal 1 to be the boss of 2 and 2 to be the boss of 3 . In such hierarchy only 3 is not a boss of someone and thus we get an answer of 1. We could have instead chosen 1 to be the boss of both 2 and 3, but then the answer for the hierarchy would have been 2 , as neither 2 nor 3 would be bosses of anyone.

