

F. Adding Bits

time limit per test: 1 second
memory limit per test: 256 megabytes
input: standard input
output: standard output

Peter Parker had worked hard throughout his digital logic course, but when he was asked to implement a **32 bit** adder for a machine, he made a mistake in the design part. After tracing the design for half an hour, he found his flaw!! He was doing bitwise addition, but the carry bit is always zero.

4 = 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000100

+

6 = 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000110

=

2 = 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000010

Now, he has to write an efficient program that would take 2 unsigned **32 bit** decimal numbers as input, and reproduce the output by adding them in the same way as his circuit does.

Input

Only One line containing two decimal numbers A and B ($0 \leq A, B \leq 10^9$).

Output

Print the value after adding A and B in Peter Parker's way.

Examples

input	Copy
4 6	
output	Copy
2	

input	Copy
6 9	
output	Copy
15	

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→ Group Contests

- Sheet #10 (General Hard)
- Sheet #9 (General medium)
- Sheet #8 (General easy)
- Sheet #7 (Recursion)
- Sheet #6 (Math - Geometry)
- Sheet #5 (Functions)
- Sheet #4 (Strings)
- Contest #3.1
- Sheet #3 (Arrays)
- Contest #2
- Sheet #2 (Loops)
- Contest #1
- Sheet #1 (Data type - Conditions)

Contest #1

Finished

Practice



→ About Time Scaling