

# 2505. Bitwise OR of All Subsequence Sums

## Description

Given an integer array `nums`, return *the value of the bitwise OR of the sum of all possible subsequences in the array*.

A **subsequence** is a sequence that can be derived from another sequence by removing zero or more elements without changing the order of the remaining elements.

### Example 1:

**Input:** `nums = [2,1,0,3]`

**Output:** 7

**Explanation:** All possible subsequence sums that we can have are: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

And we have  $0 \text{ OR } 1 \text{ OR } 2 \text{ OR } 3 \text{ OR } 4 \text{ OR } 5 \text{ OR } 6 = 7$ , so we return 7.

### Example 2:

**Input:** `nums = [0,0,0]`

**Output:** 0

**Explanation:** 0 is the only possible subsequence sum we can have, so we return 0.

### Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 10^5$
- $0 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10^9$

