2221. Find Triangular Sum of an Array

Description

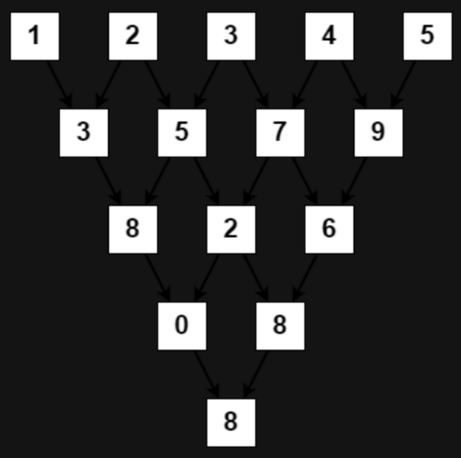
You are given a **0-indexed** integer array `nums`, where `nums[i]` is a digit between `0` and `9` (**inclusive**).

The **triangular sum** of `nums` is the value of the only element present in `nums` after the following process terminates:

1. Let `nums` comprise of `n` elements. If `n == 1`, **end** the process. Otherwise, **create** a new **0-indexed** integer array `newNums` of length `n - 1`.
2. For each index `i`, where `0 <= i < n - 1`, **assign** the value of `newNums[i]` as `(nums[i] + nums[i+1]) % 10`, where `%` denotes modulo operator.
3. **Replace** the array `nums` with `newNums`.
4. **Repeat** the entire process starting from step 1.

Return *the triangular sum of* `nums`.

Example 1:




```
Input: nums = [1,2,3,4,5]
Output: 8
Explanation:
The above diagram depicts the process from which we obtain the triangular sum of the array.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [5]
Output: 5
Explanation:
Since there is only one element in nums, the triangular sum is the value of that element itself.
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 1000`
- `0 <= nums[i] <= 9`