

1863. Sum of All Subset XOR Totals

Description

The **XOR total** of an array is defined as the bitwise `XOR` of **all its elements** , or `0` if the array is **empty** .

- For example, the **XOR total** of the array `[2,5,6]` is `2 XOR 5 XOR 6 = 1` .

Given an array `nums` , return *the sum of all XOR totals for every subset of* `nums` .

Note: Subsets with the **same** elements should be counted **multiple** times.

An array `a` is a **subset** of an array `b` if `a` can be obtained from `b` by deleting some (possibly zero) elements of `b` .

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [1,3]
Output: 6
Explanation: The 4 subsets of [1,3] are:
- The empty subset has an XOR total of 0.
- [1] has an XOR total of 1.
- [3] has an XOR total of 3.
- [1,3] has an XOR total of 1 XOR 3 = 2.
0 + 1 + 3 + 2 = 6
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [5,1,6]
Output: 28
Explanation: The 8 subsets of [5,1,6] are:
- The empty subset has an XOR total of 0.
- [5] has an XOR total of 5.
- [1] has an XOR total of 1.
- [6] has an XOR total of 6.
- [5,1] has an XOR total of 5 XOR 1 = 4.
- [5,6] has an XOR total of 5 XOR 6 = 3.
- [1,6] has an XOR total of 1 XOR 6 = 7.
- [5,1,6] has an XOR total of 5 XOR 1 XOR 6 = 2.
0 + 5 + 1 + 6 + 4 + 3 + 7 + 2 = 28
```

Example 3:

```
Input: nums = [3,4,5,6,7,8]
Output: 480
Explanation: The sum of all XOR totals for every subset is 480.
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 12`
- `1 <= nums[i] <= 20`

