

A. The Child and Toy

time limit per test: 1 second

memory limit per test: 256 megabytes

input: standard input

output: standard output

On Children's Day, the child got a toy from Delayyy as a present. However, the child is so naughty that he can't wait to destroy the toy.

The toy consists of n parts and m ropes. Each rope links two parts, but every pair of parts is linked by at most one rope. To split the toy, the child must remove all its parts. The child can remove a single part at a time, and each remove consume an energy. Let's define an energy value of part i as v_i . The child spend $v_{f_1} + v_{f_2} + \dots + v_{f_k}$ energy for removing part i where f_1, f_2, \dots, f_k are the parts that are directly connected to the i -th and haven't been removed.

Help the child to find out, what is the minimum total energy he should spend to remove all n parts.

Input

The first line contains two integers n and m ($1 \leq n \leq 1000$; $0 \leq m \leq 2000$). The second line contains n integers: v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n ($0 \leq v_i \leq 10^5$). Then followed m lines, each line contains two integers x_i and y_i , representing a rope from part x_i to part y_i ($1 \leq x_i, y_i \leq n$; $x_i \neq y_i$).

Consider all the parts are numbered from 1 to n .

Output

Output the minimum total energy the child should spend to remove all n parts of the toy.

Examples

input
4 3 10 20 30 40 1 4 1 2 2 3
output
40

input
4 4 100 100 100 100 1 2 2 3 2 4 3 4
output
400

input
7 10 40 10 20 10 20 80 40 1 5 4 7 4 5 5 2 5 7 6 4 1 6

1 3 4 3 1 4
output
160

Note

One of the optimal sequence of actions in the first sample is:

- First, remove part 3, cost of the action is 20.
- Then, remove part 2, cost of the action is 10.
- Next, remove part 4, cost of the action is 10.
- At last, remove part 1, cost of the action is 0.

So the total energy the child paid is $20 + 10 + 10 + 0 = 40$, which is the minimum.

In the second sample, the child will spend 400 no matter in what order he will remove the parts.