

Input and Output

Objective

In this challenge, we're practicing reading input from stdin and printing output to stdout.

In C++, you can read a single whitespace-separated token of input using `cin`, and print output to stdout using `cout`. For example, let's say we declare the following variables:

```
string s;
int n;
```

and we want to use `cin` to read the input "High 5" from stdin. We can do this with the following code:

```
cin >> s >> n;
```

The above code reads the first word ("High") from stdin and saves it as string `s`, then reads the second word ("5") from stdin and saves it as integer `n`. If we want to print these values to stdout, we write the following code:

```
cout << s << " " << n << endl;
```

The above code prints the contents of string `s`, which is the word "High". Then it prints a single space (" "), followed by the contents of integer `n`. Because we also want to ensure that nothing else is printed on this line, we end our line of output with a newline via `endl`. This results in the following output:

```
High 5
```

Task

Read 3 numbers from stdin and print their sum to stdout.

Note: If you plan on completing this challenge in `C` instead of `C++`, you'll need to use format specifiers with `printf` and `scanf`.

Input Format

A single line containing 3 space-separated integers: `a`, `b`, and `c`.

Constraints

- $1 \leq a, b, c \leq 1000$

Output Format

Print the sum of the three numbers on a single line.

Sample Input

```
1 2 7
```

Sample Output

```
10
```

Explanation

The sum of the three numbers is $1 + 2 + 7 = 10$.