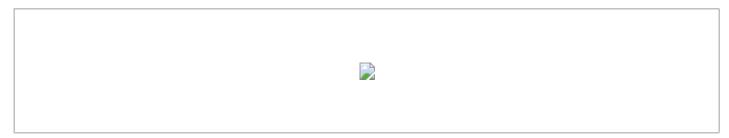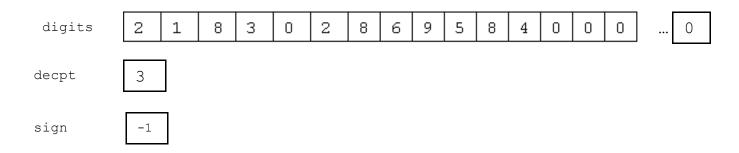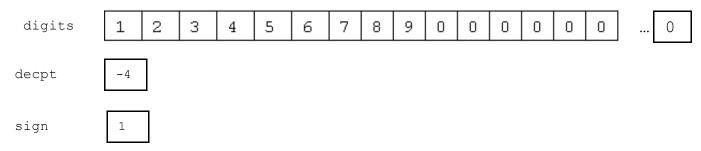# Problem D
## High-Precision Number

**Input:** Standard Input
**Output:** Standard Output

A number with 30 decimal digits of precision can be represented by a structure type as shown in the examples below. It includes a 30-element integer array (`digits`), a single integer (`decpt`) to represent the position of the decimal point and an integer (or character) to represent the sign (+/-). For example, the value -218.302869584 might be stored as

digits  | 2 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 |

decpt   | 3 |

sign    | -1 |

The value 0.0000123456789 might be represented as follows.

digits  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 |

decpt   | -4 |

sign    | 1 |

Your task is to write a program to calculate the sum of high-precision numbers.

## Input

The first line contains a positive integer n ($1 \le n \le 100$) indicating the number of groups of high-precision numbers (maximum 30 significant digits). Each group includes high-precision numbers (one number in a line) and a line with only 0 indicating the end of each group. A group can contain 100 numbers at most.

# Output

For each group, print out the sum of high-precision numbers (one value in a line). All zeros after the decimal point located behind the last non-zero digit must be discarded

## Sample Input

```
4
4.12345678900000000005
-0.00000000012
0
-1300.1
1300.123456789
0.00000000012345678912345
0
1500.61345975
-202.004285
-8.60917475
0
-218.302869584
200.0000123456789
0
```

## Output for Sample Input

```
4.12345678888000000005
0.02345679023456789012345
1290
-18.3028572383211
```

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