
Description

You are given an array of integers, which may be positive or negative (or zero). Find the maximum possible total sum of a consecutive subsequence of numbers.

An example with an array of length 8 follows:

-1 -2 4 -1 3 2 -8 1

Starting at index $i = 2$ we can see we have a subarray length 4 with $j = 5$ consisting of:

4 -1 3 2

which sums to 8. This is the largest sum of any subsequence. Notice we are required to take the -1 in this subsequence as we are only interested in finding the maximum total sum of *consecutive* subsequences.

Input

The first line consists of an integer n . $1 \leq n \leq 100,000$.

The second line consists of n space separated integers a_i where $-10^9 \leq a_i \leq 10^9$.

Output

Output a single number being the largest positive sum of a consecutive subsequence. No consecutive subsequence has positive value, simply output 0.

Sample Input 1

8 -1 -2 4 -1 3 2 -8 1

Sample Output 1

8

Sample Input 2

10 -1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -7 -8 -9 -10

Sample Output 2

0
