Problem Statement

There are N suns in a galaxy, each sun has M planets, each of the M planets have some number of moons, denoted by galaxy(i)(j), where galaxy(i)(j) denotes the number of moons of the jth planet having the ith sun.

Output the maximum number of moons for a planet.

Input Format

First line contains two space separated integers n and m,

Second line onwards contains n lines each containing m space separated integers.

Output Format

A single integer denoting the maximum number of moons for a planet.

Constraints

1<=n<=500

1<=m<=500

1<=galaxy(i)(j) <=10000

Sample Testcase 0

Testcase Input

2 3 1 2 3 4 5 6

Testcase Output

15

Explanation

The second sun has 3 planets and the total of their moons is 15.

Sample Testcase 1

Testcase Input

1 1 5

Testcase Output

5

Explanation

There is only 1 sun and 1 planet having 5 moons.

import java.io.\*;

import java.util.\*;

import java.text.\*;

import java.math.\*;

import java.util.regex.\*;

class Main {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        /\* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT. Your class should be named Solution. \*/

        Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

        int r=sc.nextInt();

        int c=sc.nextInt();

        int[][] arr=new int[r][c];

        for(int i=0;i<r;i++){

            for(int j=0;j<c;j++){

                arr[i][j]=sc.nextInt();

            }

        }

        int sum=0;

        if(r==1 && c==1){

            sum=arr[0][0];

        }else if(r>1){

            for (int i = 0; i < arr[1].length; i++) {

                sum += arr[1][i];

            }

        }

        System.out.print(sum);

    }

}