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 $1 + 2 + 7 = 10$.