

Input and Output

Problem Statement

For any written program, a basic requirement is to take the input and print the expected output.

In C++, you can take the input using *cin* and print the output using *cout*. Here, you can use *cin* and *cout*, unlike C where you need the format specifier in *printf* and *scanf*.

Taking input:

If you want to input a number: `cin>>n`, where *n* is the number.
If you want to input a number and a string: `cin>>n>>s`, where *s* is the string.

Printing output:

If you want to output a single number: `cout<<n`
If you want to output a number and a string separated by a new line: `cout<<n<<endl<<s`
(where `endl` moves the printer to the new line and then the string is printed.)

In this exercise, take three numbers as inputs and print the sum of those three numbers.

Input Format

The first line of input contains three integers: *A*, *B* and *C*.

$$1 \leq A, B, C \leq 1000$$

Output Format

On a single line, print the sum of the three numbers.

Sample Input

1 2 7

Sample Output

10

Explanation

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