The **XOR total** of an array is defined as the bitwise XOR of**all its elements**, or 0 if the array is**empty**.

* For example, the **XOR total** of the array [2,5,6] is 2 XOR 5 XOR 6 = 1.

Given an array nums, return *the****sum****of all****XOR totals****for every****subset****of*nums.

**Note:** Subsets with the **same** elements should be counted **multiple** times.

An array a is a **subset** of an array b if a can be obtained from b by deleting some (possibly zero) elements of b.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [1,3]

**Output:** 6

**Explanation:** The 4 subsets of [1,3] are:

- The empty subset has an XOR total of 0.

- [1] has an XOR total of 1.

- [3] has an XOR total of 3.

- [1,3] has an XOR total of 1 XOR 3 = 2.

0 + 1 + 3 + 2 = 6

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums = [5,1,6]

**Output:** 28

**Explanation:** The 8 subsets of [5,1,6] are:

- The empty subset has an XOR total of 0.

- [5] has an XOR total of 5.

- [1] has an XOR total of 1.

- [6] has an XOR total of 6.

- [5,1] has an XOR total of 5 XOR 1 = 4.

- [5,6] has an XOR total of 5 XOR 6 = 3.

- [1,6] has an XOR total of 1 XOR 6 = 7.

- [5,1,6] has an XOR total of 5 XOR 1 XOR 6 = 2.

0 + 5 + 1 + 6 + 4 + 3 + 7 + 2 = 28

**Example 3:**

**Input:** nums = [3,4,5,6,7,8]

**Output:** 480

**Explanation:** The sum of all XOR totals for every subset is 480.