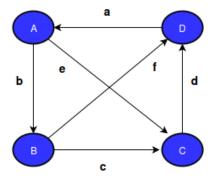
You're given a directed weighted graph with \$4\$ nodes (\$A\$, \$B\$, \$C\$, and \$D\$) and \$6\$ edges, defined below:

- \$D \rightarrow A\$ has weight \$a\$
- \$A \rightarrow B\$ has weight \$b\$
- \$B \rightarrow C\$ has weight \$c\$
- \$C \rightarrow D\$ has weight \$d\$
- \$A \rightarrow C\$ has weight \$e\$
- \$B \rightarrow D\$ has weight \$f\$



The *total weight* of a simple cycle is the sum of its edge weights (e.g.: \$A \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow A\$ has a total weight of \$e+d+a\$). If the total weight is negative, it's called a *negative cycle*.

Given edge weights \$a\$, \$b\$, \$c\$, \$d\$, \$e\$, and \$f\$, find some minimum non-negative integer (\$p\$) that, when added to *one single* edge weight in the graph, will get rid of any negative cycles.

## **Input Format**

A single line containing \$6\$ space-separated integers: \$a\$, \$b\$, \$c\$, \$d\$, \$e\$, and \$f\$, respectively.

#### **Constraints**

• \$-20 \le a,b,c,d,e,f \le 20\$

# **Output Format**

Print the minimum value of \$p\$; if no non-negative \$p\$ will eliminate the negative cycle, print \$-1\$.

## Sample Input

2-50111

## **Sample Output**

2

#### **Explanation**

Adding \$2\$ to \$b\$ (the weight of edge \$A \rightarrow B\$) will remove the negative cycle.