

Calculate and print the sum of the elements in an array, keeping in mind that some of those integers may be quite large.

Function Description

Complete the *aVeryBigSum* function in the editor below. It must return the sum of all array elements.

aVeryBigSum has the following parameter(s):

- *ar*: an array of integers .

Input Format

The first line of the input consists of an integer *n*.

The next line contains *n* space-separated integers contained in the array.

Output Format

Print the integer sum of the elements in the array.

Constraints

$$1 \leq n \leq 10$$

$$0 \leq ar[i] \leq 10^{10}$$

Sample Input

```
5
1000000001 1000000002 1000000003 1000000004 1000000005
```

Output

```
5000000015
```

Note:

The range of the 32-bit integer is (-2^{31}) to $(2^{31} - 1)$ or $[-2147483648, 2147483647]$.

When we add several integer values, the resulting sum might exceed the above range. You might need to use long long int in C/C++ or long data type in Java to store such sums.