## Problem A. Add One

| Input file: | standard input |
| :--- | :--- |
| Output file: | standard output |
| Time limit: | 2 seconds |
| Memory limit: | 1024 mebibytes |

Given $n$ integers $a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots, a_{n}$, you want to perform the following operation exactly $n-1$ times.

- Choose two integers $x$ and $y$ in the sequence, remove them, and add a number with the value $x \oplus y$.

Since this alone is just too boring, you can additionally choose a number and add one to it at any moment. You must perform the add-one operation exactly once.

Eventually, only one number will be left in this sequence, and you need to maximize this remaining number. Print the maximum value of the remaining number.

## Input

The first line of the input contains a single integer $n\left(1 \leq n \leq 10^{6}\right)$.
The next line of the input contains $n$ integers $a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots, a_{n}\left(0 \leq a_{i}<2^{60}\right)$.

## Output

Output a single line containing a single integer: the maximum value of the remaining number.

## Examples

|  |  | $\quad$ standard input |  |  |  | standard output |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |  | 14 |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  | 47 |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 31 |  |

## Note

In the first example, the optimal strategy is:

- Choose 1 and 2: $[\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, 1,2] \rightarrow[1,2, \mathbf{3}]$
- Choose 1 and 2: $[\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, 3] \rightarrow[3, \mathbf{3}]$
- Add one to the number $3:[\mathbf{3}, 3] \rightarrow[3, \mathbf{4}]$
- Choose 3 and $4:[\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{4}] \rightarrow[\mathbf{7}]$

