

Shashank is very excited after learning about the *linked list*. He learned about how to *merge* two linked lists. When we merge two linked lists, the order of the elements of each list doesn't change. For example, if we merge $[1, 2, 3]$ and $[4, 5, 6]$, $[1, 4, 2, 3, 5, 6]$ is a valid merge, while $[1, 4, 3, 2, 5, 6]$ is not a valid merge because **3** appears before **2**.

Shashank wants you to solve a problem for him: You are given two lists having sizes N and M . How many ways can we merge both the lists? It is given that all $N + M$ elements are distinct. As your answer can be quite large, Shashank wants you to print it $\text{mod } 10^9 + 7$.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer T , the number of test cases.
Each of the next T lines contains two integers N and M .

Constraints

- $1 \leq T \leq 10$
- $1 \leq N \leq 100$
- $1 \leq M \leq 100$

Output Format

Print the value of the answer $\text{mod } 10^9 + 7$.

Sample Input 0

```
1
2 2
```

Sample Output 0

```
6
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Explanation 0

Suppose the two lists are $[1, 2]$ and $[3, 4]$. The different ways of merging these lists are given below:

- $[1, 2, 3, 4]$
- $[1, 3, 2, 4]$
- $[3, 4, 1, 2]$
- $[3, 1, 4, 2]$
- $[1, 3, 4, 2]$
- $[3, 1, 2, 4]$