

# D. Unusual Sequences

time limit per test: 1 second  
memory limit per test: 256 megabytes  
input: standard input  
output: standard output

Count the number of distinct sequences  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  ( $1 \leq a_i$ ) consisting of positive integers such that  $\gcd(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = x$  and  $y \mid a_i$ . As this number could be large, print the answer modulo  $10^9 + 7$ .

$\gcd$  here means the [greatest common divisor](#).

## Input

The only line contains two positive integers  $x$  and  $y$  ( $1 \leq x, y \leq 10^9$ ).

## Output

Print the number of such sequences modulo  $10^9 + 7$ .

## Examples

input
3 9
output
3

input
5 8
output
0

## Note

There are three suitable sequences in the first test:  $(3, 3, 3)$ ,  $(3, 6)$ ,  $(6, 3)$ .

There are no suitable sequences in the second test.