

# Gifts from Knowledge

Input file: standard input  
Output file: standard output  
Time limit: 1 second  
Memory limit: 1024 megabytes

After studying the paper *Solving Sparse Linear Systems Faster than Matrix Multiplication* by Richard Peng, and Santosh Vempala, Little Cyan Fish becomes obsessed with anything that is sparse. For example, a sparse matrix. Here, a sparse matrix refers to a matrix in which the number of zero elements is much higher than the number of non-zero elements. Now, Little Cyan Fish comes up with a problem about binary sparse matrices and he wants you to try solving it.

Given a binary matrix (a matrix containing only 0s and 1s) with  $r$  rows and  $c$  columns, you can choose whether to reverse each row or not. Find the number of ways to choose a set of rows to reverse (it is allowed not to choose any row), so that every column has at most one 1. Two ways are considered different if a row is chosen in one of them but not the other.

By reversing a row, we mean this: Let the elements on the  $i$ -th row be  $b_{i,1}, b_{i,2}, \dots, b_{i,c}$  from the first column to the last column. If you reverse the  $i$ -th row, it becomes  $b_{i,c}, b_{i,c-1}, \dots, b_{i,1}$ .

## Input

There are multiple test cases. The first line of the input contains an integer  $T$  indicating the number of test cases. For each test case:

The first line contains two integers  $r$  and  $c$  ( $1 \leq r, c \leq 10^6$ ,  $1 \leq r \times c \leq 10^6$ ) indicating the number of rows and columns of the matrix.

For the following  $r$  lines, the  $i$ -th line contains a string  $b_{i,1}b_{i,2}\dots b_{i,c}$  ( $b_{i,j} \in \{0, 1\}$ ) where  $b_{i,j}$  is the element on the  $i$ -th row and the  $j$ -th column of the matrix.

It's guaranteed that the sum of  $r \times c$  of all test cases does not exceed  $10^6$ .

## Output

For each test case output one line containing one integer indicating the number of ways. As the answer might be large, print the answer modulo  $(10^9 + 7)$ .

## Example

standard input	standard output
3	4
3 5	0
01100	2
10001	
00010	
2 1	
1	
1	
2 3	
001	
001	

## Note

For the first sample test case, the set of selected rows can be empty,  $\{1, 3\}$ ,  $\{2\}$  or  $\{1, 2, 3\}$ . So the answer is 4.