

[HOME](#) [PROBLEM](#) [STATUS](#) [CONTEST](#) ▾shahriar_sust13 ▾ [LOGOUT](#)**Onek Mojar Contest****Team forming contest 5 - 2013 batch**

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E - One Unit Machine

Time Limit:2000MS Memory Limit:32768KB 64bit IO Format:%lld & %llu

Description

OUM is a one unit machine which processes jobs. Since it can't handle heavyweight jobs; jobs needs to be partitioned into units. Initially, all the job information and unit partitions are given as input. Then the machine allocates necessary time slots. And in each time slot it asks the user for the name of the job to be processed. After getting the name; the machine determines the next unprocessed unit of that job and processes that unit in that slot. If there is no such unit, the machine crashes. A job is said to be complete if all the units of that job are complete.

For example, let J_1 and J_2 be two jobs each having 2 units. So, OUM will create 4 time slots. Now the user can give $J_1 J_2 J_2 J_1$ as input. That means it completes the 1st unit of J_1 in time slot 1 and then completes the 1st unit of J_2 in time slot 2. After that it completes the 2nd unit of J_2 and 2nd unit of J_1 in time slots 3 and 4 respectively. But if the user gives $J_1 J_1 J_2 J_1$ as input, the machine crashes in time slot 4 since it tries to process 3rd unit of J_1 which is not available.

Now, Sam is the owner of a software firm named ACM and he has n jobs to complete using OUM. He wants to complete Job_i before Job_{i+1} where $1 \leq i < n$. Now he wants to know the total number of ways he can complete these jobs without crashing the OUM. He assigned you for this task. Two ways are different if at t^{th} slot one processed a unit of Job_i and another processed a unit of Job_j where $i \neq j$. For the example above, there are three ways:

$J_1 J_1 J_2 J_2$

$J_1 J_2 J_1 J_2$

$J_2 J_1 J_1 J_2$

Input

Input starts with an integer T (≤ 100), denoting the number of test cases.

Each case starts with an integer n ($1 \leq n \leq 1000$). The next line contains n space separated positive integers $k_1, k_2, k_3 \dots k_n$. Where, k_i denotes the number of units for the i^{th} job. You can assume that total number of units for all the jobs in any case is not greater than 10^6 .

Output

For each case, print the case number and the result modulo 1000,000,007.

Sample Input

```
2
2
2 2
3
2 2 3
```

Sample Output

```
Case 1: 3
Case 2: 45
```