1420 – Subsequences forming Strings

Given three strings **A, B** and **C** you have to count the number of ways you can construct **C** by combining two **subsequences** from **A** and **B**.

After deleting 0 or more characters from a string we can get its **subsequence**. For example "a", "b", "c", "ab", "ac", "bc", "abc", "" (empty string) are the subsequences of "abc".

Now, suppose there are two subsequences "abc" and "de". By combining them you can get the following strings "abcde", "abdce", "abdec", "adbce", "adbec", "adebc", "dabce", "dabec", "daebc" and "deabc".

Input

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

Each case starts with a line containing three strings **A, B** and **C**. The strings will contains only lowercase letters and the lengths of the strings are between **1** and **100** (inclusive).

Output

For each case, print the case number and the number of ways you can construct **C** from the first two strings: **A** and **B** by the above way. The result can be large, so print the result modulo **1000000007**.

Sample Input	Output for Sample Input
2 abc abc abc abbcd bccde abcde	Case 1: 8 Case 2: 18