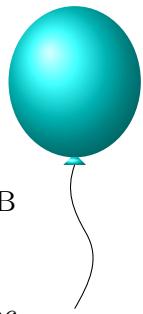


G Christmas Dinner

TIME LIMIT: 4.0s
MEMORY LIMIT: 1024MB



Your family gave you the onerous task of preparing this year's Christmas dinner. You prepared 26 different types of dishes, identified with letters 'a', 'b', 'c', ..., 'z', and you placed them onto a long tray. You know you will have at least two guests for dinner, but are unsure how many exactly. You want to choose some non-empty subarray (contiguous subsequence) of the tray to give to the guests (you will eat the rest). You don't really know what your guests like and what they don't, so you decided that, if you have k guests, you will split the subarray into k smaller subarrays, such that each subarray contains the same **number** of different types of dishes.

So now you have the following problem. Given a string of lowercase English letters, count how many ways there are to take a subarray and split it into two or more subarrays such that the number of different letters in each subarray is the same. To be precise, you need to count the number of splits, not the number of subarrays that can be split.

INPUT

The first line contains one integer, n , the length of the tray ($2 \leq n \leq 10^6$).

The second line contains a string of n lowercase English letters, denoting the types of sarmale on the tray in order.

OUTPUT

Print the number of possible splits modulo $10^9 + 7$.

SAMPLES

Sample input 1	Sample output 1
3 aaa	5

Explanation of sample 1.

In the first example, there are 5 splits. The subarray is underlined below:

The subarray “aaa” can be split in one way into two subarrays.

The subarray “aaa” can be split in one way into two subarrays.

The subarray “aaa” can be split in two ways for two guests and in one way for three guests.

Sample input 2	Sample output 2
6 aabbaa	43

Sample input 3	Sample output 3
20 aababbababbabahhsse	7027