

Coolguy gives you a simple problem. Given a **1**-indexed array, ***A***, containing ***N*** elements, what will ***ans*** be after this pseudocode is implemented and executed? Print ***ans* % (10⁹ + 7)**.

```
//f(a, b) is a function that returns the minimum element in interval [a, b]

ans = 0

for a -> [1, n]
  for b -> [a, n]
    for c -> [b + 1, n]
      for d -> [c, n]
        ans = ans + min(f(a, b), f(c, d))
```

Input Format

The first line contains ***N*** (the size of array ***A***).

The second line contains ***N*** space-separated integers describing ***A***.

Constraints

- $1 \leq N \leq 2 \times 10^5$
- $1 \leq A_i \leq 10^9$

Note: ***A*** is **1**-indexed (i.e.: ***A*** = {***A***₁, ***A***₂, ..., ***A***_{*N*-1}, ***A***_{*N*}}).

Output Format

Print the integer result of ***ans* % (10⁹ + 7)**.

Sample Input

```
3
3 2 1
```

Sample Output

```
6
```

Explanation

$\min(f(1, 1), f(2, 2)) = 2$
 $\min(f(1, 1), f(2, 3)) = 1$
 $\min(f(1, 1), f(3, 3)) = 1$
 $\min(f(1, 2), f(3, 3)) = 1$
 $\min(f(2, 2), f(3, 3)) = 1$

We then sum these numbers ($2 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 6$) and print **$6 \% (10^9 + 7)$** , which is **6**.