Consider an array, A, of length n. We can split A into contiguous segments called *pieces* and store them as another array, B. For example, if A = [1, 2, 3], we have the following arrays of pieces:

- B = [(1), (2), (3)] contains three 1-element pieces.
- B = [(1,2),(3)] contains two pieces, one having 2 elements and the other having 1 element.
- B = [(1), (2,3)] contains two pieces, one having 1 element and the other having 2 elements.
- B = [(1,2,3)] contains one **3**-element piece.

We consider the *value* of a piece in some array \boldsymbol{B} to be

(sum of all numbers in the piece) \times (length of piece), and we consider the total value of some array B to be the sum of the values for all pieces in that B. For example, the total value of B = [(1, 2, 4), (5, 1), (2)] is $(1 + 2 + 4) \times 3 + (5 + 1) \times 2 + (2) \times 1 = 35$.

Given A, find the total values for all possible B's, sum them together, and print this sum modulo $(10^9 + 7)$ on a new line.

Input Format

The first line contains a single integer, n, denoting the size of array A. The second line contains n space-separated integers describing the respective values in A (i.e., $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_{n-1}$).

Constraints

• $1 \le n \le 10^6$ • $1 \le a_i \le 10^9$

Output Format

Print a single integer denoting the sum of the total values for all piece arrays (B's) of A, modulo $(10^9 + 7)$.

Sample Input 0

3 1 3 6

Sample Output 0

73

Explanation 0

Given A = [1, 3, 6], our piece arrays are:

- B = [(1), (3), (6)], and $total\ value = (1) \times 1 + (3) \times 1 + (6) \times 1 = 10$.
- B = [(1,3),(6)], and total value $= (1+3) \times 2 + (6) \times 1 = 14$.
- B = [(1), (3, 6)], and $total\ value = (1) \times 1 + (3 + 6) \times 2 = 19$.
- B = [(1,3,6)], and $total\ value = (1+3+6) \times 3 = 30$.

When we sum all the total values, we get 10 + 14 + 19 + 30 = 73. Thus, we print the result of $73 \mod (10^9 + 7) = 73$ on a new line.

Sample Input 1

5 4 2 9 10 1

Sample Output 1

