

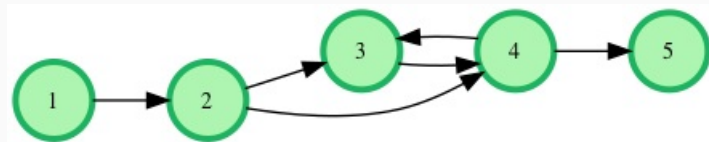
It has been a prosperous year for King Charles and he is rapidly expanding his empire. In fact, he recently invaded his neighboring country and set up a new kingdom! This kingdom has many cities connected by **one-way roads**. To ensure higher connectivity, two cities are sometimes directly linked by more than one road.

In the new kingdom, King Charles has made one of the cities his financial capital and another city his warfare capital. He wants a better connectivity between these two capitals. The connectivity of a pair of cities, **a** and **b**, is defined as the number of different paths from city **a** to city **b**. A path may use a road more than once if possible. Two paths are considered different if they do not use the same sequence of roads the same number of times.

There are **n** cities numbered **1** to **n** in the new kingdom and **m** **one-way roads**. City **1** is the financial capital and city **n** is the warfare capital. Determine the number of different paths between cities **1** and **n**. Since the number may be large, print the result modulo 10^9 or 1000000000.

Note: Two roads may connect the same cities, but they are still considered distinct for path connections.

For example, there are **n = 5** cities connected by **m = 6** roads as shown in the following graph:



There are two direct paths and one cyclic path. Direct paths are $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5$ and $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5$. The cycle $3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3$ can be repeated any number of times, so there are infinite paths. If the connection $4 \rightarrow 3$ did not exist, there would be only the two direct paths.

Function Description

Complete the `countPaths` function in the editor below. It should print your result, modulo 10^9 if there are limited paths or INFINITE PATHS if they are unlimited. There is no expected return value.

`countPaths` has the following parameters:

- **n**: the integer number of cities
- **edges**: a 2D integer array where `edges[i][0]` is the source city and `edges[i][1]` is the destination city for the directed road **i**

Input Format

The first line contains two integers **n** and **m**.

Each of the following **m** lines contains two space-separated integers that represent source and destination cities for a directed connection.

Constraints

- $2 \leq n \leq 10^4$
- $1 \leq m \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq \text{edges}[i][0], \text{edges}[i][1] \leq n$

Output Format

Print the number of different paths from city **1** to city **n** modulo 10^9 . If there are infinitely many different paths, print INFINITE PATHS.

Sample Input

Sample Input 0

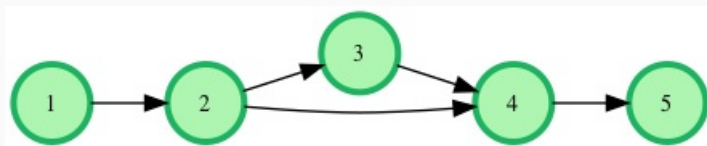
```
5 5
1 2
2 4
```

2 3
3 4
4 5

Sample Output 0

2

Explanation 0



There are two possible paths from city 1 to city $n = 5$:

$1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5$

$1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5$

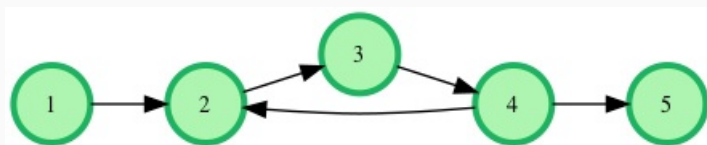
Sample Input 1

5 5
1 2
4 2
2 3
3 4
4 5

Sample Output 1

INFINITE PATHS

Explanation 1



The cycle in the graph can be traversed an infinite number of times on the way to city n .