## Adventure

Rand has been sitting in a spaceship at the point $(0,0,0)$ for a long time. One day, he got bored and decided to undertake an adventure.

Deciding upon an adventure has several complicated steps. First, Rand chooses a destination point ( $x, y, z$ ) different from $(0,0,0)$ such that $0<=x<=A, 0<=y<=B, 0<=z<=C$. To go to this point, Rand travels in a straight line from the origin. As a result, he might encounter several other lattice points in the way. Each part of the journey between two consecutive lattice points encountered is called a phase.( For example if $(x, y, z)=(1,2,3)$ then there is only one phase $(0,0,0)->(1,2,3)$, while if $(x, y, z)=(3,0,3)$ then there are 3 phases $(0,0,0)->(1,0,1)->(2,0,2)->(3,0,3))$.

In each phase Rand chooses one of $K$ different activities that he can undertake to pass the time. You need to calculate the total number of different adventures possible, modulo 1000000007 (1e9+7). Two adventures are considered different if they have different destination points, or if the activity undertaken during any of the corresponding phases is different.

## Input

The first line contains the number $T$, the number of test cases.
T lines follow, each contains the integers $A, B, C, K$, corresponding to one testcase

## Output

Output T lines, each with one integer as the answer for the corresponding test case.

## Constraints

T <= 1000
$0<=A, B, C<=50000$
$1<=\mathrm{K}<=10$

## Example

## Input:

3
0052
0225
4449

## Output:

62
100
53388

## Explanation

In the first test case, if Rand chooses $(0,0,1)$ as destination point, then there are 2 possible adventures. Similarly for $(0,0,2),(0,0,3),(0,0,4)$ and $(0,0,5)$, the number of adventures
corresponding to each are $4,8,16,32$ respectively. The total number of adventures is $2+4+8+16+32=62$.

In the second test case, for points $(0,0,2),(0,2,0)$ and $(0,2,2)$ there are 25 adventures each, while for the rest of the 5 valid points, there are 5 adventures each. So total is 100.

