## Counting

Given integers $\mathbf{N}$ and $\mathbf{M}$, output in how many ways you can take $\mathbf{N}$ distinct positive integers such that sum of those integers is $<=\mathbf{M}$. Since the result can be huge, output it modulo 1000000007 (10^9 + 7)
$\mathrm{N}<=20$
$M<=100000$

## Input

First line of input is number $\mathbf{t}$, number of test cases. Each test case consists only of 2 numbers N and M , in that order.

## Output

Output the answer asked for in the description.

## Example

## Input:

4
616
416
114
37
Output:
0
27
14
2

