The distance between two integers is defined as **the sum of the absolute result of subtracting** their digits. For example, the distance between the numbers 4561 and 3278 is |4 – 3| + |5 - 2| + |6 - 7| + |1 - 8| = 12. If one of the numbers consists of fewer digits than the other, we fill it with leading zeroes. Therefore, the distance between the numbers 32 and 5678 is |0 - 5| + |0 - 6| + |3 - 7| + |2 - 8| = 21.

You are given two integers **A** and **B**. Calculate the sum of distances between each pair of numbers belonging in the interval [**A**, **B**]!

INPUT

The first and only line of input contains integers **A**, **B** ($1 \leq \mathbf{A} \leq \mathbf{B} \leq 10^{50000}$).

OUTPUT

The first and only line of output must contain the required number from the text. Given that the number could be extremely large, output answer **modulo** 1 000 000 007.

SCORING

In test cases worth 20% of total points, **A** and **B** will not exceed 10000.

In test cases worth 40% of total points, **A** and **B** will not exceed 10^{100}.

SAMPLE TESTS

input	**input**	**input**
1 5	288 291	1000000 10000000
output	**output**	**output**
40	76	581093400

Clarification of the second example: The distances are, respectively, (288, 289) = 1, (288, 290) = 9, (288, 291) = 8, (289, 290) = 10, (289, 291) = 9, (290, 291) = 1. Each of them counts twice, which is in total 2 * (1 + 9 + 8 + 10 + 9 +1) = 76.