# $\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$   $\square \square \square \square \square \square, \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$ "Ekushe(x)" 

## $\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square x \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$ '21’■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■

$\square \square \square$ Ekushe(21)=1, Ekushe(121)=1, Ekushe(21321)=2

## $\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B} \square \square \square \square \square \square \square, \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$ $\square \square \square \square$

Input:
Input start with an interger $T(T<=1000)$, which denotes the number of test case. Then next $T$ line follow with two integer $A, B\left(1<=A<=B<=10^{\wedge} 100\right)$.

Output:
For each test case print required answer with modulo(\%) of $10^{\wedge} 9+7$

Sample Input:
3
1200
50250
11000
sample output:

2
12
20

NOTE: In computing, the modulo(\%) operation finds the remainder after division of one number by another.

Problem Setter: Tanvir Hasan Anick

Alternative Solution: Evan hossain

