## Ada and GCD

Ada the Ladybug got interesting homework. She had to count gcd of a few numbers. As she is a great mathematician, she done it in meanwhile (in fact, she submited it during the class it was assigned in). The teacher was impressed so he gave Ada a bonus homework (for bonus points). It is same as previous one with a little difference - there are bigger numbers.

Since the number are too large to be written as numbers, they are written as product of lesser numbers. Find their gcd.

## Input

The first line of input consists of $\mathbf{2 \leq N \leq 1 0 ^ { \mathbf { 6 } } \text { , the number of numbers for which Ada wants to find }}$ their gcd.

Each of the next $\mathbf{N}$ lines contains an integer $\mathbf{1 \leq} \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{i}}<\mathbf{1 0}$ followed by $\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{i}}$ integers, $\mathbf{1} \leq \mathrm{A}_{\mathbf{j}} \leq \mathbf{1 0}^{\mathbf{7}}$, the numbers whose product is the $\mathrm{i}^{\text {th }}$ number.

The sum of all $\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{i}}$ won't exceed $\mathbf{1 0}^{\mathbf{6}}$

## Output

Print the gcd on a single line. Since this number might be pretty big, output it modulo $10^{9} \mathbf{+ 7}$ (1000000007)

## Example Input 1

3
41234
136
265

## Example Output 1

6

## Example Input 2

2
111234567891011
2102415

## Example Output 2

