## R Numbers

## R-Numbers

$R$-numbers are numbers which have the property that they do not have the digit ' 0 ' and sum of every two adjacent digits of the number is prime. 123 is a $R$-number because $1+2=3$ and $2+3=5$ and 3,5 are primes.

How many R-numbers can be formed with at most length $N$ ?
i.e. R-numbers of length $1+\mathrm{R}$-numbers of length $2+\mathrm{R}$-numbers of length $3+\ldots$-numbers of length N .

Length of a number $=$ Number of digits in the number.
Only four single digit numbers are R-numbers which are nothing but single digit primes $2,3,5,7$.

## Input Specification

The first line of the input file contains $T$ which denotes the number of test cases. The next $T$ lines contain an integer $\mathrm{N}<=10^{\wedge} 9$.

## Output Specification

Print the numbers of R-numbers modulo 1000000007. [10^9+7];

## Example

## Sample Input:

## 2

1
2

## Sample Output:

4
33

