## Phasmophobia

Okayu and Korone are playing Phasmophobia.
There are $\mathbf{N}$ rooms, numbered $\mathbf{1}$ to $\mathbf{N}$. Each player has to enter the $\mathbf{N}$ rooms in an order.
Let $\mathbf{P}$ be the permutation of size $\mathbf{N}$ representing the order of rooms Okayu enters, and $\mathbf{Q}$ for Korone.
Korone doesn't want to be too far from Okayu, so they set up a plan as the following:

- Okayu will enter the rooms in numerical order. Formally, $P=\{1,2,3, \ldots, N\}$.
- Korone will enter the rooms in a way such that $\left|\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{i}}-\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{i}}\right| \leq \mathrm{K}$ for every $\mathbf{1} \leq \mathrm{i} \leq \mathbf{N}$.

How many configurations can Korone enter the rooms? Since the answer can be large, print the answer modulo $10^{9}+7$.

## Input Format

The first and only line contains two integers $\mathbf{N}$ and $\mathbf{K}$.

## Output Format

Print an integer denoting the number of permutations $Q$ satisfying the conditions above in modulo $10^{9}+\mathbf{7}$.

## Sample Input 1

31

## Sample Output 1

3

## Sample Input 2

32

## Sample Output 2

6

## Explanation

In sample 1, the possible configurations are $\{\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{3}\},\{\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{3}\}$, and $\{\mathbf{1 , 3 , 2 \}}$.

In sample 2, all permutations are valid.

## Constraints

$1 \leq \mathrm{N} \leq 1000$
$1 \leq K \leq 5$

