

# D

## XOR Subset

Input: Standard Input  
Output: Standard Output



**Fermat's little theorem** states that if  $p$  is a prime number, then for any integer  $a$ , the number  $(a^p - a)$  is an integer multiple of  $p$ . In the notation of [modular arithmetic](#), this is expressed as

$$a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}.$$

For example, if  $a = 2$  and  $p = 7$ ,  $2^7 = 128$ , and  $128 - 2 = 7 \times 18$  is an integer multiple of 7. We can also write  $128 \% 7 = 2$ , here  $\%$  is the modulo operator used in C/C++ or Java.

If  $a$  is not divisible by  $p$ , Fermat's little theorem is equivalent to the statement that  $a^{p-1} - 1$  is an integer multiple of  $p$ , or in symbols

$$a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}.$$

For example, if  $a = 2$  and  $p = 7$  then  $2^6 = 64$  and  $64 - 1 = 63$  is a multiple of 7. We can also write  $64 \% 7 = 1$ .

You are given a set  $S$  which contains 1 to  $N$ . You want to find two subsets of  $S$ ,  $X$  and  $Y$  such that the following conditions are met:

1.  $X \cap Y = \emptyset$
2. Let bitwise XOR of every element of  $X$  equals  $U$  and  $Y$  equals  $V$ .  $U$  must be less than or equal to  $V$ .

You want to find out number of ways you can choose such subset  $X$  and  $Y$ . Two ways  $(X1, Y1)$  and  $(X2, Y2)$  will be equal if  $X1$  equals  $X2$  and  $Y1$  equals  $Y2$  or  $X1$  equals  $Y2$  and  $Y1$  equals  $X2$ .

For example is  $S = \{1, 2\}$ , the ways are:

1.  $X = \emptyset, Y = \emptyset$ . [ $U = 0, V = 0$ ]
2.  $X = \emptyset, Y = \{1\}$ . [ $U = 0, V = 1$ ]
3.  $X = \emptyset, Y = \{1,2\}$ . [ $U = 0, V = 1 \wedge 2 = 3$ , ( $\wedge$  means bitwise XOR in C/C++/Java)]
4.  $X = \emptyset, Y = \{2\}$ . [ $U = 0, V = 2$ ]
5.  $X = \{1\}, Y = \{2\}$ . [ $U = 1, V = 2$ ]

Now, given **N**, you need to find the number of ways you can choose two subsets of **S** such that the 2 conditions meet, modulo **1000000007** ( $10^9 + 7$ ).

## Input

First line contains **T** ( $T \leq 100$ ), the number of test cases. Each of the next **T** lines each contains an integer **N** ( $0 \leq N < 10^{10000}$ ).

## Output

For each case print one line, "**Case C: W**", where **C** is the case number, and **W** is the required answer for that case.

### Sample Input

```
2
2
3
```

### Output for Sample Input

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Case 1: 5
Case 2: 14
```

Problem Setter: Hasnain Heickal

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