

TRAINING COMPETITION OF THE BULGARIAN EXTENDED NATIONAL TEAM

Bankya, 18 June 2025 group A

Problem AT3. MATRIX

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Here *natural* numbers will be understood as their set-theoretic definition. That is the set of all natural numbers begin with 0.

Let's call an $n \times n$ matrix A cute if for all permutations p of the numbers $1, 2, \dots n$ such that it is true that the sum $\sum_{i=1}^{n} A[i][p_i]$ remains the same.

You will be given an $n \times n$ matrix, consisting of natural numbers and -1. Count how many ways are there to modify this matrix in such a way that you get a *cute* matrix if you must substitute all the -1s with natural numbers modulo $10^9 + 7$. If there are infinite such ways, let the answer be -1.

Input

The first line of the input consists of n – the size of the matrix. Each of the next n lines consist of n integers such that the value of $A_{i,j}$ is the j-th number on the i-th line.

Output

Output a single digit – the number of ways to fill the matrix and make it *cute* (modulo $10^9 + 7$) or -1 if there are infinite such ways.

Constraints

- $1 \le n \le 10^3$
- $-1 \le A_{i,j} \le 10^9$

Subtasks

Subtask	Points	Necessary subtasks	Additional constraints
0	0	_	Examples.
1	4	_	n=2
2	7	_	$-1 \le A_{i,j} \le 0$
3	7	_	$n \leq 8, A_{i,j} \neq -1$
4	7	3	$n \leq 80, A_{i,j} \neq -1$
5	13	4	$A_{i,j} \neq -1$
6	12	_	$\begin{array}{c} A_{1,1}=0 \\ A_{i,j}=-1 \text{ if and only if } i\neq j \end{array}$
7	14	6	$A_{i,j} = -1$ if and only if $i \neq j$
8	8	_	$n \leq 5, A_{i,j} \leq 7$ There is at least one element $A_{i,j} = 0$
9	10	8	$n \leq 100, A_{i,j} \leq 100$ There is at least one element $A_{i,j} = 0$
10	12	9	There is at least one element $A_{i,j} = 0$.
11	6	0 - 10	_

Points for a given subtask are only awarded if all tests provided for it are successfully passed.



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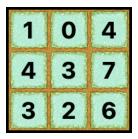
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Examples

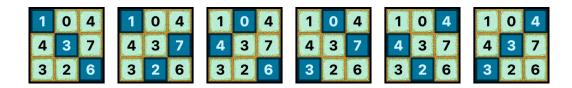
Input	Output
3	4
-1 0 -1	
4 -1 7	
3 -1 -1	
2	4
-1 1	
2 -1	
2	-1
-1 -1	
-1 -1	
2	0
2 6	
5 265	

Explanations

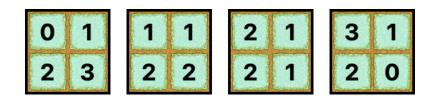
The following is one of the four answers to the first example:



There are 6 possible permutations of 3 elements:



The four ways to fill the matrix in the second example are:



In the third example there are infinite ways to fill the matrix. In the fourth example there are no ways to fill the matrix.