## Rectangle Intersection

Determine whether two axis parallel rectangles intersect or not. A rectangle is represented by two co-ordinates, bottom-left and top-right points of the rectangle. Two rectangles intersect if the area of overlapped region is strictly positive.


#### Abstract

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## Input

The first line of input file contains the number of test cases $T(T \leq 25)$. Each test case is composed of two lines, where the first line contains four integers $\mathrm{x} 1, \mathrm{y} 1, \mathrm{x} 2, \mathrm{y} 2$, and the second line contains another four integers $x 3, y 3, x 4, y 4$. Here, ( $x 1, y 1$ ) and ( $x 2, y 2$ ) are the bottom-left and top-right co-ordinates of the first rectangle respectively. Similarly ( $x 3$, $y 3$ ) and ( $x 4, y 4$ ) are the bottom-left and top-right co-ordinates of the second rectangle respectively. Both rectangles will be axis parallel, which means, each side of the rectangles is parallel to either X -axis, or Y -axis. The absolute value of the co-ordinates is 100 , that is $-100 \leq x 1, y 1, x 2, y 2, x 3, y 3, x 4, y 4 \leq 100$.














## Output

For each case, print a line like "Case X: Yes" or "Case X: No", without the quotes, depending on whether the given rectangles intersect or not, where X is the number of test case starting from 1. Check sample input and output sections for more details.

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## Example

## Input:

3
1155
4477
1155
171012
1122
2233

Output:
Case 1: Yes
Case 2: No
Case 3: No

