Paper Fold

Sedrak likes making various things from paper (and he's very good at that). But after he finishes the job, his table is covered with a lot of useless creased, scrappy paper. Can he use them somehow?

Imagine a thin strip of paper marked with creases at regular intervals, which we can think of as a line segment divided into equal-length subsegments. Each crease point is marked with as *mountain*, *valley*, or *flat* to specify the orientation of the crease $(\Lambda, V, -)$. For example the input might look as follows:

Sedrak thinks, he can use the scrap, if it is possible to fold it using *all* the marked creases with the specified orientations. The operations he is allowed are as follows. Given a particular crease (\land or \lor), *simple fold* rotates the portion of the segment to the left of the crease around the portion of the segment to the right of the crease. The rotation is counterclockwise for a mountain fold, and clockwise for a valley fold. When multiple layers of paper come in contact, they become inseparable; in other words, each simple fold must fold all layers of paper. For example, here is how he might fold the example above:

Notice that when a subsegment is folded, the crease turns upside-down, inverting $\wedge \leftrightarrow \vee$. Thus, for a simple fold to be *valid*, the inversions of the creases to the left must match the creases to the right.

Input

The first line of input file contains the number 1≤N≤20 - the number of paper scraps on Sedrak's table. Next N lines contain descriptions of paper scraps as a string containing symbols '^, 'v' and '-'. The length of a single description does not exceed 10^6.

Output

For each description line of the input file, output a single line containing "Yes", if Sedrak can use the scrap, and "No" otherwise.

Example

Input: 6
-^vv--v-vv^vv^
--^v-^^

Output:
Yes
Yes
No
Yes
No
Yes

NOTE: The last example corresponds to the scrap in the figure.