Problem B: DNA or not DNA?

In simplified terms, a DNA molecule is composed of two strands of nucleotides (or bases) that connect together in a helical structure. Write a program to determine if a pair of arbitrary length DNA base strands can be connected together to form a DNA molecule.

In order for the two base strands to connect together, all of the following conditions must be met:

- Both strands must have the same length,

- Both strands must contain valid bases. The valid bases are a, c, g and t.

- The two strands must be complements of each other. That is, each a, c, g or t in position i of the first strand must be matched with a corresponding t, g, c or a, respectively, in position i in the second strand.

So, for example, the strands actt and tgaa can create a valid DNA molecule, but actt and cgaa cannot.

Input

The first line of the input file contains the number of test cases (*i.e.*, the number of pairs of DNA base strands in the file). Each test case consists of two lines, namely, the first and second strands of DNA bases to test. Each strand can be of arbitrary length and all bases are in lower case. You may assume that the input file is formatted correctly.

Output

For each pair of strands, display whether or not they can form a DNA molecule.

Sample input (available as file "B.in"):

```
4
acgt
tgc
cacaga
gtgtct
tcabcaccac
agtcgtggtg
gcatcgcgtacgtactgcagtcatgcagt
cgtagcgcatgcatgacgtcagtacgtca
```

Sample output (available as file "B.out"):

```
No
Yes
No
Yes
```