## MODIFY SEQUENCE

Suppose we have a sequence of non-negative integers, Namely $a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots, a_{n}$. At each time we can choose one term $a_{i}$ with $0<i<n$ and we subtract 1 from both $a_{i}$ and $a_{i+1}$. We wonder whether we can get a sequence of all zeros after several operations.

## Input

The first line is the number of test cases $\mathrm{T}(0<\mathrm{T}<=20)$.
The first line of each test case is a number $N(0<N<=10000)$. The next line is $N$ non-negative integers, $0<=a_{i}<=10^{9}$.

## Output

If it can be modified into all zeros with several operations output "YES" in a single line, otherwise output "NO" instead.

## Example

## Input:

2
2
12
2
22
Output:
NO
YES

## Explanation

It is clear that [12] can be reduced to [01] but no further to convert all integers to 0 . Hence, the output is NO .

In second case, output is YES as [2 2] can be reduced to [11] and then to [0 0] in just two steps.

