

You can perform the following operations on the string, a :

1. Capitalize zero or more of a 's lowercase letters.
2. Delete all of the remaining lowercase letters in a .

Given two strings, a and b , determine if it's possible to make a equal to b as described. If so, print **YES** on a new line. Otherwise, print **NO**.

For example, given $a = \text{AbcDE}$ and $b = \text{ABDE}$, in a we can convert b and delete c to match b . If $a = \text{AbcDE}$ and $b = \text{AFDE}$, matching is not possible because letters may only be capitalized or discarded, not changed.

Function Description

Complete the function *abbreviation* in the editor below. It must return either *YES* or *NO*.

abbreviation has the following parameter(s):

- a : the string to modify
- b : the string to match

Input Format

The first line contains a single integer q , the number of queries.

Each of the next q pairs of lines is as follows:

- The first line of each query contains a single string, a .
- The second line of each query contains a single string, b .

Constraints

- $1 \leq q \leq 10$
- $1 \leq |a|, |b| \leq 1000$
- String a consists only of uppercase and lowercase English letters, `ascii[A-Za-z]`.
- String b consists only of uppercase English letters, `ascii[A-Z]`.

Output Format

For each query, print **YES** on a new line if it's possible to make string a equal to string b . Otherwise, print **NO**.

Sample Input

```
1
daBcd
```

ABC

Sample Output

YES

Explanation

$\text{daBcd} \longrightarrow \text{dABcd} \longrightarrow \text{ABC}$

We have $a = \text{daBcd}$ and $b = \text{ABC}$. We perform the following operation:

1. Capitalize the letters `a` and `c` in a so that $a = \text{dABcd}$.
2. Delete all the remaining lowercase letters in a so that $a = \text{ABC}$.

Because we were able to successfully convert a to b , we print `YES` on a new line.