

A binary tree is a tree where each node has at most two children. It is characterized by any of the following properties:

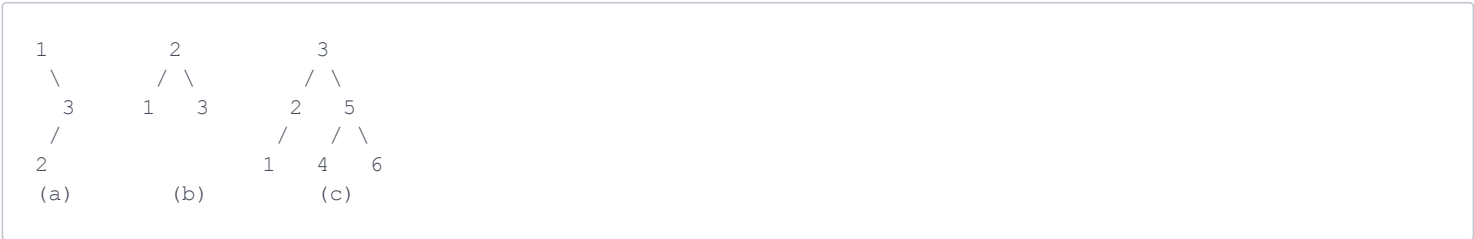
- 1. It can be an empty tree, where root = null.
- 2. It can contain a root node which contain some value and two subtree, left subtree and right subtree, which are also binary tree.

A binary tree is a binary search tree (BST) if all the non-empty nodes follows both two properties:

- 1. Each node's left subtree contains only values less than it, and
- 2. Each node's right subtree contains only values greater than it.

Preorder traversal is a tree traversal method where the current node is visited first, then the left subtree and then the right subtree. More specifically, let's represent the preorder traversal of a tree by a list. Then this list is constructed in following way:

- 1. If the tree is empty, then this list be a null list.
- 2. For non-empty tree, let's represent the preorder of left subtree as **L** and of right subtree as **R**. Then the preorder of tree is obtained by appending **L** to current node, and then appending **R** to it.



For the above trees, preorder will be

```
(a) 1 3 2
(b) 2 1 3
(c) 3 2 1 5 4 6
```

Given a list of numbers, determine whether it can represent the preorder traversal of a binary search tree(BST).

Input

The first line contains the number of test cases, T. Then T test cases follow. The first line of each test case contains the number of nodes in the tree, N. In next line there will a list of N unique numbers, where each number is from set [1, N].

Output

For each test case, print "YES" if there's exist a BST whose preorder is equal to the list otherwise "NO" (without quotes).

Constraints

1 <= T <= 10

1 <= N <= 100

Sample Input

```
5
3
1 2 3
3
2 1 3
6
3 2 1 5 4 6
4
1 3 4 2
5
3 4 5 1 2
```

Sample Output

```
YES
YES
YES
NO
NO
```

Explanation

First three cases are from examples. And last two test cases are invalid because the subtree for 3 is not valid as 2 and 4 are in the wrong order.