

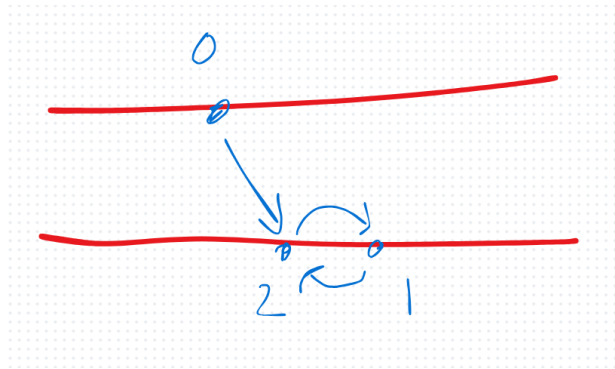
Problem M

Two Lines

Time limit: 5 seconds

Paris, France

On a recent trip to the Louvre, you encountered a piece of mathematical artwork that you really enjoyed. The beautiful artwork is included below.



Trang, Vincent. *The Second Sample*. 2025.

The artwork was constructed as follows:

1. First, the artist picked some integer n (in this case, $n = 3$).
2. Then, the artist drew two parallel lines.
3. The artist then drew n distinct points, placing each point on either of the lines.
4. The artist then drew an arrow from each point to its closest neighbor. It is guaranteed that among the points placed, every point had exactly one closest neighbor.
5. The artist then labelled each point with the number of arrows pointing to it.

You're wondering about what [multi]sets of labels could be produced by different choices of points. You already know that $\{0, 1, 2\}$ is possible—how hard could it be?

Input

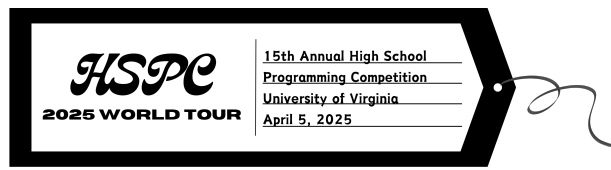
The first line contains a single integer t , the number of sequences to test ($1 \leq t \leq 10^5$).

Each of the next t pairs of lines describes a sequence. The first line of the pair contains a single integer n ($2 \leq n \leq 10^5$). The second line of the pair contains n integers a_1, \dots, a_n ($0 \leq a_i \leq 10^9$)—the sequence in question.

It is guaranteed that the sum of all n is at most 10^6 .

Output

For each sequence, output YES if the sequence could be made (up to reordering) by following the painting algorithm above. Otherwise, print NO.



Sample Input 1

```
3
2
1 1
3
1 2 0
2
2025 0
```

Sample Output 1

```
YES
YES
NO
```