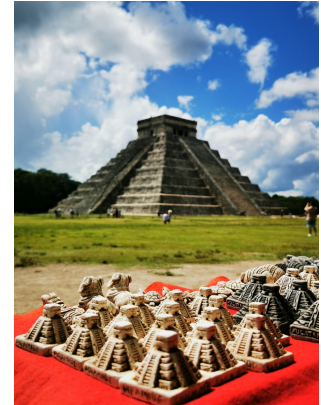


## Problem A. Records in Chichén Itzá

Welcome to the scenic beaches and rich cultural heritage of Cancun, the site of The 2nd Universal Cup Summer Summit sponsored by Huawei! As you soak in the beauty of this coastal paradise, you are also transported back in time to the ancient city of Chichén Itzá, a renowned Mayan civilization site known for its magnificent pyramids and advanced understanding of astronomy and mathematics.



At Chichén Itzá, you discover some records of the Mayan civilization’s study of graph theory. Among the ruins, you find some *degree sequences* of some trees recorded by the ancient Maya. Specifically, a degree sequence of a tree is the sorted list of the degrees of all the vertices of the tree.

Given a degree sequence, you need to determine if there exist two non-isomorphic trees that correspond to the given degree sequence.

Remind that we say  $G_1(V_1, E_1)$  and  $G_2(V_2, E_2)$  are isomorphic if and only if there exists a bijection between the vertex sets  $\varphi : V_1 \mapsto V_2$  such that:

$$\forall x, y \in V_1, (x, y) \in E_1 \iff (\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) \in E_2$$

### Input

There are multiple test cases. The first line of the input contains an integer  $T$  ( $1 \leq T \leq 10^5$ ), representing the number of test cases. For each test case:

The first line contains an integer  $n$  ( $2 \leq n \leq 10^5$ ), representing the length of the degree sequence of a tree.

The second line contains  $n$  integers  $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n$ , representing the degree sequence. It is guaranteed that there exists a tree that corresponds to the given degree sequence.

It is guaranteed that the sum of  $n$  over all test cases does not exceed  $2 \times 10^5$ .

### Output

For each test case, print “Yes” (without quotes) if there exist two different trees that correspond to the given degree sequence, otherwise print “No” (without quotes).

### Example

standard input	standard output
3	No
6	No
1 1 1 1 3 3	Yes
5	
1 1 2 2 2	
10	
1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3	