

1028 - All in All

Description

You have devised a new encryption technique which encodes a message by inserting between its characters randomly generated strings in a clever way. Because of pending patent issues we will not discuss in detail how the strings are generated and inserted into the original message. To validate your method, however, it is necessary to write a program that checks if the message is really encoded in the final string. Given two strings **s** and **t**, you have to decide whether **s** is a subsequence of **t**; i.e. if you can remove characters from **t** such that the concatenation of the remaining characters is **s**.

Input specification

The input contains multiple test cases (no more than 20). Each is specified by two strings **s**, **t** of alphanumeric ASCII characters separated by white-space. Input is terminated by EOF.

Output specification

For each test case output, if **s** is a subsequence of **t**.

Sample input

```
sequence subsequence
person compression
VERDI vivaVittorioEmanueleReDiItalia
caseDoesMatter CaseDoesMatter
```

Sample output

```
Yes
No
Yes
No
```

Hint(s)

Source

ULM Local Contest

Added by

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Caribbean Online Judge

Addition date	2011-10-13 11:07:18.0
Time limit (ms)	1000
Test limit (ms)	1000
Memory limit (kb)	131072
Output limit (mb)	64
Size limit (bytes)	100000
Enabled languages	C C# C++ Java Pascal Perl PHP Python Ruby Text