

C. From S To T

time limit per test: 1 second
memory limit per test: 256 megabytes
input: standard input
output: standard output

You are given three strings s , t and p consisting of lowercase Latin letters. You may perform any number (possibly, zero) operations on these strings.

During each operation you choose any character from p , erase it from p and insert it into string s (you may insert this character anywhere you want: in the beginning of s , in the end or between any two consecutive characters).

For example, if p is `aba`, and s is `de`, then the following outcomes are possible (the character we erase from p and insert into s is highlighted):

- `aba` → `ba`, `de` → **a**`de`;
- `aba` → `ba`, `de` → `dae;`
- `aba` → `ba`, `de` → `dea`;
- `aba` → `aa`, `de` → **b**`de`;
- `aba` → `aa`, `de` → `dbe;`
- `aba` → `aa`, `de` → `deb`;
- `aba` → `ab`, `de` → **a**`de`;
- `aba` → `ab`, `de` → `dae;`
- `aba` → `ab`, `de` → `dea`;

Your goal is to perform several (maybe zero) operations so that s becomes equal to t . Please determine whether it is possible.

Note that you have to answer q independent queries.

Input

The first line contains one integer q ($1 \leq q \leq 100$) — the number of queries. Each query is represented by three consecutive lines.

The first line of each query contains the string s ($1 \leq |s| \leq 100$) consisting of lowercase Latin letters.

The second line of each query contains the string t ($1 \leq |t| \leq 100$) consisting of lowercase Latin letters.

The third line of each query contains the string p ($1 \leq |p| \leq 100$) consisting of lowercase Latin letters.

Output

For each query print YES if it is possible to make s equal to t , and NO otherwise.

You may print every letter in any case you want (so, for example, the strings `yEs`, `yes`, `Yes` and `YES` will all be recognized as positive answer).

Example

input

Copy

```
4
ab
acxb
cax
a
aaaa
aaabbcc
a
aaaa
aabbcc
ab
```

Educational Codeforces Round 68
(Rated for Div. 2)

Finished

Practice

→ Virtual participation

Virtual contest is a way to take part in past contest, as close as possible to participation on time. It is supported only ACM-ICPC mode for virtual contests. If you've seen these problems, a virtual contest is not for you - solve these problems in the archive. If you just want to solve some problem from a contest, a virtual contest is not for you - solve this problem in the archive. Never use someone else's code, read the tutorials or communicate with other person during a virtual contest.

Start virtual contest

→ Practice

You are registered for practice. You can solve problems unofficially. Results can be found in the contest status and in the bottom of standings.

→ Clone Contest to Mashup

You can clone this contest to a mashup.

Clone Contest

→ Submit?

Language: GNU G++11 5.1.0

Choose file:

选择文件

 未选择任何文件

Submit

→ Last submissions

Submission	Time	Verdict
57130879	Jul/16/2019 10:06	Accepted
57130784	Jul/16/2019 10:03	Wrong answer on test 1

→ Problem tags

implementation × strings × *1300

Add tag

→ Contest materials

```
baaa
aaaaa
```

output

Copy

```
YES
YES
NO
NO
```

- Announcement #1 (en) ✕
- Announcement #2 (ru) ✕
- Tutorial (en) ✕

Note

In the first test case there is the following sequence of operation:

1. $s = ab, t = acxb, p = cax;$
2. $s = acb, t = acxb, p = ax;$
3. $s = acxb, t = acxb, p = a.$

In the second test case there is the following sequence of operation:

1. $s = a, t = aaaa, p = aaabbcc;$
2. $s = aa, t = aaaa, p = aabbcc;$
3. $s = aaa, t = aaaa, p = abbcc;$
4. $s = aaaa, t = aaaa, p = bbcc.$

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