Palindrome is easy!!!



Problem Statement

A palindrome is a string that reads the same backward as forward, for example strings "k", "ryyr", "madam" are palindromes, but strings "programming", "phitron", "ddee" are not.

You are given a string S of size N. The string contains only **lowercase** alphabets. You will also given Q queries. In each query, you need to determine whether you can make the string from L to R a palindrome or not.

In each query you also given a value K.You can apply atmost K following operation on that query -

ullet Change any **lowercase** alphabet from L to R to any other **lowercase** alphabet.

Before applying the aforementioned operation in each individual query you can rearrange the string in any arrangement and every query is **independent**.

Note - See the sample input output for more clarification.

Input Format

- The first line will contain a single positive integer N.
- The second line will contain the string S.
- The third line will contain Q.
- Next $oldsymbol{Q}$ lines line of each test case will contain $oldsymbol{L}$, $oldsymbol{R}$ and $oldsymbol{K}.$

Constraints

- $1 < N < 2 \times 10^5$
- $1 \le Q \le 2 \times 10^5$
- S_i contains **lowercase** alphabets(a-z) only ; Where $1 \leq i \leq N$.
- $1 \le L, R \le N$; Where $L \le R$.
- $0 \le K \le 2^5$

Output Format

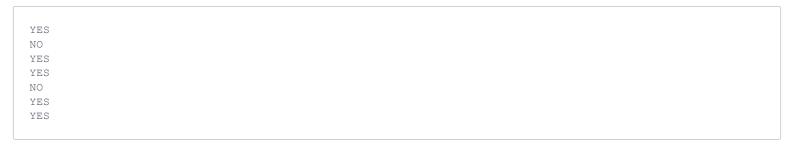
ullet In each query print YES , if you can make the string from L to R a palindrome otherwise print NO.

Sample Input 0

```
9
abbcdadkp
7
1 4 1
8 9 0
5 5 1
```



Sample Output 0



Explanation 0

In the first query, you can rearrange the string as **bacb**, then by using **1** operation you can change the character **c** to **a**, hence the final string will be **baab** which is a palindrome. By using 1 operation you can also change **a** to **c** which is also correct, that time in the first query the string will be **bccb** which is also a palindrome.