

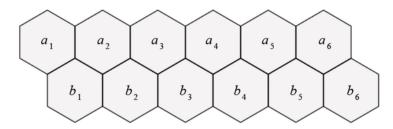
# Hexagonal Grid





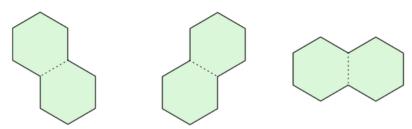
You are given a hexagonal grid consisting of two rows, each row consisting of n cells. The cells of the first row are labelled  $a_1, a_2, \ldots a_n$  and the cells of the second row are labelled  $b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n$ .

For example, for n = 6:



(Note that the  $b_i$  is connected with  $a_{i+1}$ .)

Your task is to tile this grid with  $2 \times 1$  tiles that look like the following:

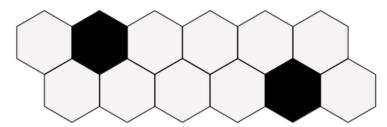


As you can see above, there are three possible orientations in which a tile can be placed.

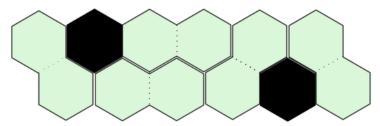
Your goal is to tile the whole grid such that every cell is covered by a tile, and no two tiles occupy the same cell. To add to the woes, certain cells of the hexagonal grid are *blackened*. No tile must occupy a blackened cell.

Is it possible to tile the grid?

Here's an example. Suppose we want to tile this grid:



Then we can do the tiling as follows:



## **Input Format**

The first line contains a single integer t, the number of test cases.

The first line of each test case contains a single integer n denoting the length of the grid.

The second line contains a binary string of length n. The  $i^{
m th}$  character describes whether cell  $a_i$  is blackened.

The third line contains a binary string of length n. The  $i^{ ext{th}}$  character describes whether cell  $b_i$  is blackened.

A 0 corresponds to an empty cell and a 1 corresponds to blackened cell.

#### **Constraints**

- $1 \le t \le 100$
- $1 \le n \le 10$

### **Output Format**

For each test case, print YES if there exists at least one way to tile the grid, and NO otherwise.

## Sample Input 0

6

010000

000010

2

00 00

2

00 10

2

00

01 2

00

11 2

10 00

## Sample Output 0

YES

YES NO

NO

YES NO

## **Explanation 0**

The first test case in the sample input describes the example given in the problem statement above.

For the second test case, there are two ways to fill it: either place two diagonal tiles side-by-side or place two horizontal tiles.

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Submissions: 1857 Max Score: 70 Difficulty: Hard



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                                                                                                    Java 7
 1 ▼ import java.io.*;
    import java.util.*;
    import java.text.*;
    import java.math.*;
    import java.util.regex.*;
 6
 7 ▼ public class Solution {
 8
 9 ₹
         public static void main(String[] args) {
10 ▼
              /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT. Your class should be named Solution. */
11
12
    }
                                                                                                                                Line: 1 Col: 1
1 Upload Code as File
                        Test against custom input
                                                                                                                   Run Code
                                                                                                                                 Submit Code
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