#### No More BSTs!

Time Limit: 1 Second Memory Limit: 256 MB

You just created a binary search tree from an array of size n using the knowledge you learned from CS 495. However, LetianPie doesn't like BSTs so he wants to destroy your BST. In specific, you know that he will choose m vertices  $v_1, \ldots, v_m$  (the vertices are not necessarily distinct), and for each vertex  $v_i$ , he will perform one of the following operations:

- +  $v_i$  k: add k to all vertices in the subtree rooted at  $v_i$ .
- $-v_i$  k: subtract k from all vertices in the subtree rooted at  $v_i$ .

You don't want LetianPie to destroy your BST, so you want to know if he will reach his goal after the operations. For each operation, check if the new tree is still a valid BST after LetianPie has performed the operation (as well as all operations beforehand).

A tree is a valid BST if for all vertices v, all vertices in its left subtree have values less than or equal to the value of v, and all vertices in its right subtree have values greater than or equal to the value of v. For simplicity, the tree is rooted at vertex 1.

### Input

The first line of input contains two integers n and m ( $1 \le n, m \le 1000$ ) - the number of vertices in the BST and the number of operations.

The second line contains n integers  $a_1, \ldots, a_n$   $(1 \le a_i \le 10^5)$ , where  $a_i$  is the value of vertex i. It is guaranteed that  $a_i$  are distinct.

The third line contains n-1 integers  $f_2, \ldots, f_n$   $(1 \le f_i \le n)$ , where vertex  $f_i$  is the father of vertex i. It is guaranteed that the provided tree is a BST.

The next m lines describe LetianPie's operations. Each line begins with one of + and -, followed by two integers v and k ( $1 \le v \le n$ ,  $1 \le k \le 10^5$ ), as described in the problem statement.

## Output

For each operation, output YES if the tree is still a BST after the operation, and NO otherwise.

# Sample Inputs

	_	_	
5 3			
3 1	5 2 4		
1 1	2 3		
- 3	1		
- 5	2		
+ 3	10		

### Sample Outputs

YES			
NO			
YES			