The Grid Search

Problem Statement

Given a 2D array of digits, try to find the location of a given 2D pattern of digits. For example, consider the following 2D matrix:

```
1234567890
09876543 21
11111111 11
11111111 11
2222222222
```

Assume we need to look for the following 2D pattern:

```
876543
111111
111111
```

If we scan through the original array, we observe that the 2D pattern begins at the second row and the third column of the larger grid (the 8 in the second row and third column of the larger grid is the top-left corner of the pattern we are searching for).

So, a 2D pattern of P digits is said to be present in a larger grid G, if the latter contains a contiguous, rectangular 2D grid of digits matching with the pattern P, similar to the example shown above.

Input Format
The first line contains an integer, T, which is the number of test cases. T test cases follow, each having a structure as described below:
The first line contains two space-separated integers, R and C, indicating the number of rows and columns in the grid G.
This is followed by R lines, each with a string of C digits, which represent the grid G.
The following line contains two tab-separated integers, r and c, indicating the number of rows and columns in the pattern grid P.
This is followed by r lines, each with a string of c digits, which represent the pattern P.

Constraints
$1 \leq T \leq 5$
$1 \leq R, r, C, c \leq 1000$
$1 \leq r \leq R$
$1 \leq c \leq C$

Test Case Generation
Each individual test case has been generated by first specifying the size (R and C) of the large 2D matrix, and then randomly generating the digits in it. A limited number of digits in the larger matrix may be changed by the problem setter (no more than 5% of the total number of digits in the marix). So the larger 2D matrix is almost-random. The pattern matrix has been manually-curated by the problem setter.

Output Format
Display 'YES' or 'NO', depending on whether (or not) you find that the larger grid G contains the rectangular pattern P. The evaluation will be case sensitive.

Sample Input

```
2
10 10
7283455864
6731158619
8988242643
3830589324
2229505813
5633845374
6473530293
7053106601
0834282956
4607924137
3 4
9505
3845
3530
15 15
400453592126560
114213133098692
474386082879648
522356951189169
887109450487496
252802633388782
502771484966748
075975207693780
511799789562806
404007454272504
549043809916080
962410809534811
445893523733475
768705303214174
650629270887160
2 2
99
99
```

Sample Output

```
YES
NO
```

Explanation

The first test in the input file is:

```
10 10
7283455864
6731158619
8988242643
3830589324
2229505813
5633845374
6473530293
7053106601
0834282956
4607924137
3 4
9505
3845
3530
```

As one may see, the given 2D grid is indeed present in the larger grid, as marked in bold below.

```
7283455864
6731158619
8988242643
3830589324
222**9505**813
563**3845**374
```

```
647**3530**293
7053106601
0834282956
4607924137
```

The second test in the input file is:

```
15 15
400453592126560
114213133098692
474386082879648
522356951189169
887109450487496
252802633388782
502771484966748
075975207693780
511799789562806
404007454272504
549043809916080
962410809534811
445893523733475
768705303214174
650629270887160
2 2
99
99
```

The search pattern is:

```
99
99
```

This cannot be found in the larger grid.