Problem V. V

Time limit	1000 ms
Code length Limit	50000 B
OS	Linux

Chefland consists of three countries named A, B, and C.

- Country A exports goods worth A_1 units and imports goods worth A_2 units.
- Country B exports goods worth B_1 units and imports goods worth B_2 units.

A *trade surplus* occurs when a country exports **strictly more** than it imports.
Find whether country C is in *trade surplus*.

Note that the countries A, B, C trade only between themselves.

Input Format

- The first line of input will contain a single integer T, denoting the number of test cases.
- Each test case consists of four space-separated integers A_1, A_2, B_1 and B_2 — denoting the exports and imports of countries A and B respectively.

Output Format

For each test case, output on a new line, `YES`, if country C is in *trade surplus* and `NO` otherwise.

You may print each character of the string in uppercase or lowercase (for example, the strings `YES`, `yEs`, `yes`, and `yeS` will all be treated as identical).

Constraints

- $1 \leq T \leq 1000$
- $1 \leq A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2 \leq 100$

Sample 1

Input	Output
4 4 6 5 4 1 1 1 1 10 5 12 6 1 100 1 100	YES NO NO YES

Let us define *net export* $=$ (exports $-$ imports).

Test case 1: Net export of country A is $4 - 6 = -2$, while of country B is $5 - 4 = 1$. The net exports of countries A and B combined is $-2 + 1 = -1$.
Thus, the net export of country C is 1 and it is in trade surplus.

Test case 2: Net export of country A is $1 - 1 = 0$, while of country B is $1 - 1 = 0$. The net exports of countries A and B combined is 0.
Thus, the net export of country C is also 0 and it is not in trade surplus.

Test case 3: Net export of country A is $10 - 5 = 5$, while of country B is $12 - 6 = 6$. The net exports of countries A and B combined is 11.
Thus, the net export of country C is -11 and it is not in trade surplus.