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Problem A: Multiples

Two points ($\mathbf{x_1}, \mathbf{y_1}$) and ($\mathbf{x_2}$, $\mathbf{y_2}$) are said to be integer multiples if there is an integer **N** such that ($\mathbf{x_1}, \mathbf{y_1}$) = ($\mathbf{Nx_2}$, $\mathbf{Ny_2}$) or ($\mathbf{Nx_1}, \mathbf{Ny_1}$) = ($\mathbf{x_2}$, $\mathbf{y_2}$).

For example,
(1, 2) and (2, 4) are integer multiples, since for **N** = 2, (2*1, 2*2) = (2, 4)
(1, 2) and (-3, -6) are also integer multiples (**N** = -3)
(1, 2) and (1, 3) are not integer multiples, since there is no **N** such that (**N***1, **N***2) = (1, 3) and vice versa.

Given two points, figure out if they are integer multiples of each other.

Input:
The first line of input provides the number of test cases, **T** ($1 \leq \mathbf{T} \leq 100$). **T** test cases follow. Each test case consists of two lines. Each line contains two integers **x, y**, which represent a point (**x, y**).

Output:
For each test case, your program should output one line containing “YES” if the two points are integer multiples, or “NO” otherwise.

Sample Input:
```
4
1 2
-4 -8
3 7
9 21
26 2
13 1
0 7
1 7
```

Sample Output:
```
YES
YES
YES
NO
```

Explanation for Sample Input:

Looking at the first three test cases in order, we note that:

(-4*1, -4*2) = (-4, -8)

(3*3, 3*7) = (9, 21)

(26, 2) = (2*13, 2*1)