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Elimination

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Problem Statement

You will be given a binary string S (A binary string is a string which contains only 0 and 1) in which every **1** will eliminate its previously adjacent **0** and itself. After an elimination, if another elimination is possible, it will continue until no further eliminations can be made.

For example, if the sequence is **100110110**, then the **3rd** and **4th** elements, as well as the **6th** and **7th** elements, will be eliminated, resulting in the string **10110** (10 **01** 1 **01** 10 - Bold values are eliminated). After that, the 2nd and 3rd elements will be eliminated, resulting in the string 110 (1 **01** 10 - Bold values are eliminated). After that, no further eliminations can occur.

You need to determine whether the string will be empty after all eliminations.

Note: You need to solve it using STL Stack or Queue only.

Input Format

- First line will contain T , the number of test cases.
- Each test case will contain the string S .

Constraints

- $1 \leq T \leq 10^3$
- $1 \leq |S| \leq 10^4$

Output Format

- For each test case output **YES** if the string is empty after all eliminations, **NO** otherwise.

Sample Input 0

```
7
01
10
0011
0101
01001110
000111010011
00011
```

Sample Output 0

YES
NO
YES
YES
NO
YES
NO

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Max Score: 20

Difficulty: Easy

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☆☆☆☆☆

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C++20



```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5
6
7 int main()
8 {
9     // Write your code here
10
11     return 0;
12 }
13
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

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Run Code

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