// gray similar code(codechef) pigeonhole principle

#include<bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

unsigned long long n;

vector<unsigned long long>v;

cin>>n;

for(long long int i<n;i++)

{

unsigned long long no;

cin>>no;

if(n<130){

v.push\_back(no);

}

}

//when n=130 we will have 65 pairs but n can store 64 bit int

//so atleast one index will have 2 ones similarly other will have

// two ones at same index so x1^x2^x3^x4 is always 0

if(n>=130)

{

cout<<"Yes"<<"\n";

return 0;

}

for(ll i=0;i<n;i++)

{

for(ll j=i+1;i<n;i++)

{

for(k=j+1;k<n;i++)

{

for(ll l=k+1;l<n;l++)

{

if ((v[i]^v[j]^v[k]^v[l])==0))

{

cout<<"Yes"<<"\n";

return 0;

}

}

}

}

}

}