## Problem J. JAG Graph Isomorphism

| Input file: | standard input |
| :--- | :--- |
| Output file: | standard output |
| Time limit: | 2 seconds |
| Memory limit: | 1024 mebibytes |

Consider the JAG Graph as the undirected simple connected graph that consists of $N$ vertices numbered from 1 to $N$ and $N$ edges.
Given two JAG graphs $G$ and $G^{\prime}$. Are these graphs isomorphic? In other words, is there a permutation $\left(p_{1}, \ldots, p_{N}\right)$ of $(1, \ldots, N)$ such that $G$ has an edge which connects two vertices $u$ and $v$ if and only if $G^{\prime}$ has an edge which connects $p_{u}$ and $p_{v}$ ?

## Input

The first line of the input contains a single integer $N\left(3 \leq N \leq 2 \times 10^{5}\right)$, which represents the number of vertices of graphs $G$ and $G^{\prime}$. Each of the next $N$ lines contains two integers $a_{i}$ and $b_{i}\left(1 \leq a_{i}, b_{i} \leq N\right)$, which represent that there is an undirected edge connecting vertices $a_{i}$ and $b_{i}$ of $G$. Similarly, each of the next $N$ lines contains two integers $c_{i}$ and $d_{i}\left(1 \leq c_{i}, d_{i} \leq N\right)$, which represent that there is an undirected edge connecting vertices $c_{i}$ and $d_{i}$ of $G^{\prime}$. You can assume that both $G$ and $G^{\prime}$ are connected graphs and do not contain self-loops and double edges.

## Output

Print "Yes" if $G$ and $G^{\prime}$ are isomorphic. Print "No", otherwise.

## Examples

|  | standard input |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 |  | standard output |
| 1 | 2 | Yes |
| 2 | 3 |  |
| 2 | 4 |  |
| 3 | 4 |  |
| 1 | 2 |  |
| 1 | 3 |  |
| 1 | 4 |  |
| 3 | 4 |  |
| 4 |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | No |
| 2 | 3 |  |
| 3 | 4 |  |
| 1 | 4 |  |
| 1 | 2 |  |
| 1 | 3 |  |
| 1 | 4 |  |
| 3 | 4 |  |
| 6 |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 |
| 2 | 6 | 5 |
| 3 | 5 |  |
| 4 | 6 |  |
| 1 | 5 |  |
| 1 | 6 |  |
| 2 | 4 |  |
| 2 |  |  |

