# Problem I: Tri-Isomorphism
Input: standard input
Output: standard output

Let *V(G)* be the vertex set of a simple graph & *E(G)* its edge set. An Isomorphism from a simple graph G to a simple graph H is a bijection *f: V(G)→V(H)* such that *uv* є *E(G)* if & only if *f(u)f(v)* є *E(H)*. We say, G is isomorphic to H if there is an isomorphism from G to H.

A complete graph is a simple graph whose vertices are pairwise adjacent: the unlabeled complete graph with n vertices is denoted K_n. For example, the following figure shows K_5.
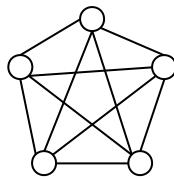
Finally, a decomposition of a graph is a list of subgraphs such that each edge appears in exactly one subgraph in the list.

Now, given a positive integer **n**, you are to determine if K_n decomposes into three pairwise-isomorphic subgraphs.

Input
First line of each test case consists of a positive integer **n** (n<=100). The end of input will be indicated by a case where n=0. This case should not be processed.

Output
For each test case, print **YES** if K_n can be decomposed into three pairwise-isomorphic subgraphs & **NO** otherwise.

Constraints
-       **n < 100**

Sample Input	Output for Sample Input
4	YES
5	NO
0	

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