

Last week Andrea explained to her little students the divisibility rule for 3. “A number is divisible by 3 — she told them — if the sum of the digits is divisible by 3”.

In order for them to practise it, she decided to give them homework. But she was in a hurry and, instead of giving them many different numbers, she decided to give them just a few. Each exercise was composed of a number  $n$  that should be used to build a big number concatenating all the numbers between 1 and  $n$ . For example, for  $n = 2$ , the number would be 12, when  $n = 6$  would be 123,456, and for  $n = 13$  it would be the long 12,345,678,910,111,213. Andrea asked them whether those created numbers were or not divisible by 3.

This trick let her give them exercises with a small formulation but with a long solution. Now it is time to check the students responses, and the idea has backfired on her.

**123456789101112131415**  
**161718192021222324252**  
**627282930313233343536**  
**373839404142434445464**  
**748495051525354555657**  
**585960616263646566676**  
**869707172737475767778**  
**798081828384858687888**  
**990919293949596979899**

## Input

The input begins with a single positive integer on a line by itself indicating the number of the cases following. Each test case contains the number  $1 \leq n \leq 10^9$ .

## Output

For each test case, print ‘YES’ if the created number is multiple of 3, and ‘NO’ otherwise.

## Sample Input

```
3
2
6
130000000
```

## Sample Output

```
YES
YES
NO
```