# Connect

Your task is to decide if a specified sequence of moves in the board game Connect ends with a winning move.

In this version of the game, different board sizes may be specified. Pegs are placed on a board at integer coordinates in the range [0, N]. Players Black and White use pegs of their own color. Black always starts and then alternates with White, placing a peg at one unoccupied position (*x*, *y*). Black's endzones are where *x* equals 0 or *N*, and White's endzones are where *y* equals 0 or *N*. Neither player may place a peg in the other player's endzones. After each play, the latest position is connected by a segment to every position with a peg of the same color that is a chess knight's move away (2 away in one coordinate and 1 away in the other), provided that a new segment will touch no segment already added, except at an endpoint. Play stops after a winning move, which is when a player's segments complete a connected path between the player's endzones.

For example, Figure 1 shows a board with N = 4 after the moves (0,2), (2,4), and (4,2). Figure 2 adds the next move (3,2). Figure 3a shows a poor next move of Black to (2,3). Figure 3b shows an alternate move for Black to (2,1) which would win the game.

Figure 4 shows the board with N = 7 after Black wins in 11 moves:

(0, 3), (6, 5), (3, 2), (5, 7), (7, 2), (4, 4), (5, 3), (5, 2), (4, 5), (4, 0), (2, 4)

#### Input

The input contains from 1 to 20 datasets followed by a line containing only two zeroes, `0 0'. The first line of each dataset contains the maximum coordinate N (3 < N < 21) and the number of total moves, M (4 < M < 250), with M odd, so Black will always be the last player. The dataset ends with one or more lines each containing two or more coordinate pairs, with a total of M coordinate pairs. All numbers on any line will be separated by blanks. All data will be legal. There will never be a winning move before the last move.

### Output

The output contains one line for each data set: `yes' if the last move is a winning move and `no' otherwise.

## Example

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Input:

4 5

0 2 2 4 4 2 3 2 2 3

4 5

0 2 2 4 4 2 3 2 2 1

7 11

0 3 6 5 3 2 5 7 7 2 4 4

5 3 5 2 4 5 4 0 2 4

0 0
```

#### Output:

no yes yes