Problem J: Jemstones

Kosexy Biboo, one of the most renowned pebble collectors in the world, is celebrating her $700\,000$-th collected pebble! As a thank-you gift for everyone who has supported her career so far, Biboo plans to give away souvenirs to her patrons. But as pebbles are *too* precious and therefore not suited for gifting, she decided to use her other collection - *jemstones*.

There are $2 \cdot n$ patrons, each of whom will receive one gift from Biboo. Coincidentally, Biboo's *jemstone* collection consists of exactly $3 \cdot n$ green *jade jems* and $3 \cdot n$ red *jasper jems*. The $6 \cdot n$ *jemstones* are strung together to form a massive circular necklace and are numbered 1 to $6 \cdot n$ in clockwise order (i.e. the i-th *jemstone* is adjacent to the $(i+1)$-th *jemstone*, and the n-th *jemstone* is adjacent to the first *jemstone*). Curiously, **no three consecutive *jemstones* are of the same kind**. Biboo wants to make $2 \cdot n$ gifts of the following two types (n gifts per type):

- **Type A** consists of a *jade jem*, a *jasper jem*, and a *jade jem* in that order.
- **Type B** consists of a *jasper jem*, a *jade jem*, and a *jasper jem* in that order.

Since removing *jemstones* from the collection and assembling them into a gift is time consuming, Biboo at any time can only choose three **consecutive** *jemstones* to make a gift. Note that after removing some *jemstones*, the remaining *jemstones* will become adjacent. Furthermore, since Biboo finds it difficult to keep track of the number of gifts of each type (she is learning how to count), she decided to make a gift of type A, then one of type B, then another of type A, and so on until all $6 \cdot n$ *jemstones* have been used.

Given the initial configuration of Biboo's *jemstone* collection, please help her find a way to make the required gifts, or tell her that it is impossible under her constraints.

Input

The first line contains a single integer t ($1 \le t \le 10\,000$) — the number of test cases. The description of the test cases follows.

The first line of each test case contains an integer n ($1 \le n \le 100\,000$).

The second line of each test case contains a string s of length $6 \cdot n$, describing Biboo's *jemstone* collection. The i-th character is `g` if the i-th *jemstone* is a green *jade jem*, and `r` if it is a red *jasper jem*.

For each test case, it is guaranteed that:

- There are exactly $3 \cdot n$ green *jade jems* and $3 \cdot n$ red *jasper jems*.
- No three consecutive *jemstones* are of the same kind.

It is guaranteed that the sum of n over all test cases does not exceed $100\,000$.

Output

For each test case, if it is not possible to make the required gifts under the constraints, output "NO" (without the quotes).

Otherwise, output "YES" (without the quotes). Then in the second line, output $2 \cdot n$ integers $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{2 \cdot n}$ ($1 \leq a_i \leq 6 \cdot n$), where a_i is the number of the first *jemstone* in clockwise order that Biboo needs to remove to make the i-th gift. Note that you should output the numbering of the *jemstone* in the **original** configuration, not its current position.

If there exists multiple ways to satisfy the constraints, output any of them.

Sample Explanation

In the first test case, Biboo's initial collection is as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6
g	g	r	r	g	r

After removing the *jemstones* numbered 5, 6, and 1 to make a gift of type A, Biboo's collection is as follows:

2	3	4
g	r	r

Biboo can then remove the *jemstones* numbered 4, 2, and 3 to make a gift of type B. Note that choosing the *jemstones* numbered 2, 3, and 4 will result in a gift that consists of a *jade jem*, a *jasper jem*, and a *jasper jem*, which does not match type B.

In the second test case, Biboo cannot choose three consecutive *jemstones* to make a gift of type A from the initial collection.

Sample Input 1	Sample Output 1
2 1 ggrrgr 2 grrggrrggrrg	YES 5 4 NO