

# Problem Statement

Output: Standard output

There are  $n$  stones on the table in a row, each of them can be red, green or blue. Count the minimum number of stones to take from the table so that any two neighboring stones had different colors. Stones in a row are considered neighboring if there are no other stones between them.

## Input

The first line contains integer  $n$  ( $1 \leq n \leq 50$ ) — the number of stones on the table.

The next line contains string  $s$ , which represents the colors of the stones. We'll consider the stones in the row numbered from 1 to  $n$  from left to right. Then the  $i$ -th character  $s$  equals "R", if the  $i$ -th stone is red, "G", if it's green and "B", if it's blue.

## Output

Print a single integer — the answer to the problem.

## Examples

input	Copy
3 RRG	
output	Copy
1	

input	Copy
5 RRRRR	
output	Copy
4	

input	Copy
4 BRBG	
output	Copy
0	

# Solution

.....

```
G+ main.cpp > main()
1  #include<iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  int main(){
4
5      int n;
6      string s;
7      cin >> n >> s;
8
9      int count = 0;
10     if(s[0] == s[1]){
11         count++;
12     }
13     for(int i = 1 ; i< n;i++){
14         if(s[i] == s[i+1]){
15             count++;
16         }
17     }
18     cout << count;
19
20
21 }
```

in this  
we compare  
i & i+1 Position  
if there is a  
match, count++;

Time Complexity  $\longrightarrow O(n)$

Space Complexity  $\longrightarrow O(1)$