**D. Local Extrema**

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You are given list *Z.* Elements of this array will be consider as *local minima* if the element is strictly less than both of its neighbors ( < and < ). Also the element will called *local maxima* if the element is strictly greater than its neighbors ( > and >). Since and have only one neighbors each, they are neither *local minima* nor *local maxima*.

An elements is called *local extrema* if it either *local minima* or *local maxima.* Your task is to calculate the number of local extrema in the array.

**Input**

The first line of the input contains one integer *n* ( 1 1000 ) which denotes the number of element in the array.

The second line will contains *n* integer ,, .., (1 1000) which denotes the elements of array *Z*

**Output**

Print the number of **local extrema** in the array

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sample Input** | **Sample Output** |
| 5  2  3  1  2  5 | Local Exima : 2 |
| 3  12  34  33 | Local Exima : 1 |