Given a sequence of integers as an array, determine whether it is possible to obtain a strictly increasing sequence by removing no more than one element from the array.

*Note:* sequence a0, a1, ..., an is considered to be a strictly increasing if a0 < a1 < ... < an. Sequence containing only one element is also considered to be strictly increasing.

Example

* For sequence = [1, 3, 2, 1], the output should be  
  almostIncreasingSequence(sequence) = false.

There is no one element in this array that can be removed in order to get a strictly increasing sequence.

* For sequence = [1, 3, 2], the output should be  
  almostIncreasingSequence(sequence) = true.

You can remove 3 from the array to get the strictly increasing sequence [1, 2]. Alternately, you can remove 2 to get the strictly increasing sequence [1, 3].

Input/Output

* **[execution time limit] 3 seconds (java)**
* **[input] array.integer sequence**

*Guaranteed constraints:*  
2 ≤ sequence.length ≤ 105,  
-105 ≤ sequence[i] ≤ 105.

* **[output] boolean**
  + Return true if it is possible to remove one element from the array in order to get a strictly increasing sequence, otherwise return false.

**[Java] Syntax Tips**

// Prints help message to the console

// Returns a string

//

// Globals declared here will cause a compilation error,

// declare variables inside the function instead!

String **helloWorld**(String name) {

System.out.println("This prints to the console when you Run Tests");

**return** "Hello, " + name;

}