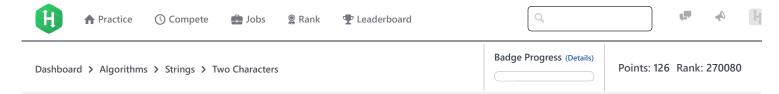
15/11/2017 HackerRank



# Two Characters



String t always consists of two distinct alternating characters. For example, if string t's two distinct characters are x and y, then t could be xyxyx or yxyxy but not xxyy or xyyx.

You can convert some string  $\boldsymbol{s}$  to string  $\boldsymbol{t}$  by deleting characters from  $\boldsymbol{s}$ . When you delete a character from  $\boldsymbol{s}$ , you must delete all occurrences of it in  $\boldsymbol{s}$ . For example, if  $\boldsymbol{s}$  = abaacdabd and you delete the character a, then the string becomes bcdbd.

Given s, convert it to the longest possible string t. Then print the length of string t on a new line; if no string t can be formed from s, print 0 instead.

# **Input Format**

The first line contains a single integer denoting the length of s. The second line contains string s.

## **Constraints**

- $1 \le |s| \le 1000$
- **s** only contains lowercase English alphabetic letters (i.e., a to z).

#### **Output Format**

Print a single integer denoting the maximum length of t for the given s; if it is not possible to form string t, print t0 instead.

## Sample Input

10 beabeefeab

# Sample Output

5

# **Explanation**

The characters present in  $m{s}$  are a, b, e, and f. This means that  $m{t}$  must consist of two of those characters.

If we delete e and f, the resulting string is babab. This is a valid t as there are only two distinct characters (a and b), and they are alternating within the string.

If we delete a and f, the resulting string is bebeeeb. This is not a valid string t because there are three consecutive e's present.

If we delete only e, the resulting string is babfab. This is not a valid string t because it contains three distinct characters.

Thus, we print the length of babab, which is  $\mathbf{5}$ , as our answer.

f ⊌ in

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Submissions: 18620
Max Score:20
Difficulty: Easy

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Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) & 🗗
                                                                                            Java 7
                                                                                                                             Ö
 1 ▼ import java.io.*;
 2 import java.util.*;
 3 import java.text.*;
    import java.math.*;
    import java.util.regex.*;
 6
 7 ▼ public class Solution {
 8
 9 ▼
         public static void main(String[] args) {
             Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
10
             int len = in.nextInt();
11
12
             String s = in.next();
13
    }
14
15
                                                                                                                     Line: 1 Col: 1
                      ☐ Test against custom input
                                                                                                         Run Code
                                                                                                                      Submit Code
1 Upload Code as File
```

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