# B. Cards

time limit per test: 2 seconds
memory limit per test: 256 megabytes
input: standard input
output: standard output

Catherine has a deck of $n$ cards, each of which is either red, green, or blue. As long as there are at least two cards left, she can do one of two actions:

- take any two (not necessarily adjacent) cards with different colors and exchange them for a new card of the third color;
- take any two (not necessarily adjacent) cards with the same color and exchange them for a new card with that color.

She repeats this process until there is only one card left. What are the possible colors for the final card?

## Input

The first line of the input contains a single integer $n$ ($1 \le n \le 200$) — the total number of cards.

The next line contains a string $s$ of length $n$ — the colors of the cards. $s$ contains only the characters 'B', 'G', and 'R', representing blue, green, and red, respectively.

## Output

Print a single string of up to three characters — the possible colors of the final card (using the same symbols as the input) in alphabetical order.

## Examples

| input |
|---|
| 2<br>RB |

| output |
|---|
| G |

| input |
|---|
| 3<br>GRG |

| output |
|---|
| BR |

| input |
|---|
| 5<br>BBBBB |

| output |
|---|
| B |

## Note

In the first sample, Catherine has one red card and one blue card, which she must exchange for a green card.

In the second sample, Catherine has two green cards and one red card. She has two options: she can exchange the two green cards for a green card, then exchange the new green card and the red card for a blue card. Alternatively, she can exchange a green and a red card for a blue card, then exchange the blue card and remaining green card for a red card.

In the third sample, Catherine only has blue cards, so she can only exchange them for more

blue cards.

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