This problem came on an AP Computer Science A exam (with permission).

A statistician is studying the sequence of numbers obtained by repeatedly tossing a six-sided number cube. On each side of the cube is a single number in the range 1 to 6 inclusive, and no number is repeated on the cube. The statistician is particularly interested in runs of numbers. A run occurs when two or more consecutive tosses of the cube produce the same value. for example, in the following sequence of cube tosses, there are runs starting at position 1, 6, 12 and 14.

Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Result	1	**5**	**5**	**4**	3	1	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	6	1	**3**	**3**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**

Write a program that creates an int array of 20 elements, would ask the user how many tosses are required (1-20), fills the array with the result of tossing a number cube as many times as requested by the user, prints the values of the tosses horizontally then displays the longest run found in the sequence of tosses.

For the above example the output would be if the user requested 18 tosses:

```
 0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
 1  5  5  4  3  1  2  2  2  2  6  1  3  3  5  5  5  5

The longest run occurs at index 14.
```