Given a string, remove characters until the string is made up of any two alternating characters. When you choose a character to remove, all instances of that character must be removed.

Determine the longest string possible that contains just two alternating letters.

Example

s = 'abaacdabd'

Delete a, to leave bcdbd. Now, remove the character c to leave the valid string bdbd with a length of 4. Removing either b or d at any point would not result in a valid string. Return f 4.

Given a string \boldsymbol{s} , convert it to the longest possible string \boldsymbol{t} made up only of alternating characters. Return the length of string t. If no string t can be formed, return t.

Function Description

Complete the alternate function in the editor below.

alternate has the following parameter(s):

string s: a string

Returns.

ullet int: the length of the longest valid string, or $oldsymbol{0}$ if there are none

Input Format

The first line contains a single integer that denotes the length of \boldsymbol{s} .

The second line contains string s.

Constraints

- $1 \leq \text{length of s} \leq 1000$
- $ullet s[i] \in \operatorname{ascii}[\operatorname{a-z}]$

Sample Input

STDIN Function 10 length of s = 10beabeefeab s = 'beabeefeab'

Sample Output

5

Explanation

The characters present in \mathbf{s} are a, b, e, and f. This means that \mathbf{t} must consist of two of those characters and we must delete two others. Our choices for characters to leave are [a,b], [a,e], [a, f],

