Problem A. two-characters

OS Linux

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 4.

Given a string s, convert it to the longest possible string 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.

• *int*: the length of the longest valid string, or **0** if there are none

Input Format

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

Constraints

- $1 \le length of s \le 1000$
- $s[i] \in ascii[a-z]$

	Input	Output
STDIN	Function	5
10 beabeefeab	<pre>length of s = 10 s = 'beabeefeab'</pre>	

Explanation

The characters present in \boldsymbol{s} are $[\boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{b}, \boldsymbol{e}]$, and $[\boldsymbol{f}]$. This means that \boldsymbol{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], [b,e], [b,f] and [e,f].

If we delete e and f, the resulting string is babab. This is a valid t as there are only two distinct characters (e and e), 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 consecutive $\ e$'s present. Removing them would leave consecutive $\ b$'s, so this fails to produce a valid string $\ t$.

Other cases are solved similarly.

babab is the longest string we can create.