6005. Minimum Operations to Make the Array Alternating

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You are given a **0-indexed** array `nums` consisting of `n` positive integers.

The array `nums` is called **alternating** if:

- `nums[i - 2] == nums[i]`, where `2 <= i <= n - 1`.
- `nums[i - 1] != nums[i]`, where `1 <= i <= n - 1`.

In one **operation**, you can choose an index `i` and **change** `nums[i]` into **any** positive integer.

Return *the **minimum number of operations** required to make the array alternating.*

User Accepted:	3137
User Tried:	6316
Total Accepted:	3170
Total Submissions:	14070
Difficulty:	Medium

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [3,1,3,2,4,3]
Output: 3
Explanation:
One way to make the array alternating is by converting it to [3,1,3,1,3,1].
The number of operations required in this case is 3.
It can be proven that it is not possible to make the array alternating in less than 3 operations.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [1,2,2,2,2]
Output: 2
Explanation:
One way to make the array alternating is by converting it to [1,2,1,2,1].
The number of operations required in this case is 2.
Note that the array cannot be converted to [2,2,2,2,2] because in this case nums[0] == nums[1] which violates the conditions of an
```

Constraints:

- $1 <= nums.length <= 10^5$
- $1 <= nums[i] <= 10^5$

Java ▼

```java
class Solution {
    public int minimumOperations(int[] nums) {
        int count = 0;
        for(int i = 2; i < nums.length; i++){
            if((nums[i] != nums[i - 2]) && (nums[i - 2] != nums[i - 1])){
                nums[i] = nums[i - 2];
                count++;
            }
        }
        return(count);
    }
}
```

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