**Longest Consecutive 1's**

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Given a number N, Your task is to find the  length of the longest consecutive 1's in its binary representation.  
  
**Input:**  
The first line of input contains an integer T denoting the no of test cases. Then T test cases follow. Each test case contains an integer N.  
  
**Output:**  
For each test case in a new line print the length of the longest consecutive 1's in N's binary representation.  
  
**Constraints:**  
1<=T<100  
1<=N<=1000  
  
**Example:  
Input**  
2  
14  
222  
**Output**  
3   
4

\*\*For More Examples Use Expected Output\*\*

<http://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/longest-consecutive-1s/0>

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package javaapplication249;

import java.io.BufferedReader;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.io.InputStreamReader;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.Collections;

/\*\*

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\*/

public class JavaApplication249 {

/\*\*

\* @param args the command line arguments

\*/

public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {

// TODO code application logic here

//int arr[] = {2, 4, 5};

BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

int t = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

while(t-- > 0) {

int n = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

String bin = Integer.toBinaryString(n);

int i =0;

int max\_len =0;

while(i<bin.length()){

int cont =0;

while(i < bin.length() && bin.charAt(i) == '1') {

cont++;

i++;

}

max\_len = Math.max(cont, max\_len);

i++;

}

System.out.println(max\_len);

}

}

}