**Minimum number of flipped bits**

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[Oracle](http://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/company/Oracle/)

Given a string containing 0’s and 1’s. The task is to find out minimum number of bits to be flipped such that 0’s and 1’s will be alternative.

**Input:**  
The first line of input contains an integer T denoting the number of test cases. Then T test cases follow. Each test case contains a string.

**Output:**  
For each test case, print the minimum number of flipped bits in a new line.

**Constraints:**  
1<=T<=100  
1<=|string length|<=104

**Example:**  
**Input:**  
2  
0011  
011000  
**Output:**  
2  
3

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

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<http://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/minimum-number-of-flipped-bits/0>

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package javaapplication250;

import java.io.\*;

import java.math.\*;

import java.util.\*;

/\*\*

\*

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public class JavaApplication250 {

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

// TODO code application logic here

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

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

while(t-- > 0) {

String input = br.readLine().trim() ;

String a = "", b = "";

for(int i =0; i<input.length(); i++) {

if(i%2==0) {

a+='1';

b+='0';

}else{

a+='0';

b+= '1';

}

}

int dif1=0, dif2=0;

for(int i =0; i<input.length(); i++) {

if(input.charAt(i) != a.charAt(i)) {

dif1++;

}

if(input.charAt(i) != b.charAt(i)) {

dif2++;

}

}

System.out.println(Math.min(dif1, dif2));

}

}

}