

Problem 1758: Minimum Changes To Make Alternating Binary String

Problem Information

Difficulty: [Easy](#)

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given a string

`s`

consisting only of the characters

`'0'`

and

`'1'`

. In one operation, you can change any

`'0'`

to

`'1'`

or vice versa.

The string is called alternating if no two adjacent characters are equal. For example, the string

`"010"`

is alternating, while the string

"0100"

is not.

Return

the

minimum

number of operations needed to make

s

alternating

.

Example 1:

Input:

s = "0100"

Output:

1

Explanation:

If you change the last character to '1', s will be "0101", which is alternating.

Example 2:

Input:

`s = "10"`

Output:

0

Explanation:

s is already alternating.

Example 3:

Input:

`s = "1111"`

Output:

2

Explanation:

You need two operations to reach "0101" or "1010".

Constraints:

$1 \leq s.length \leq 10$

4

`s[i]`

is either

'0'

or

'1'

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int minOperations(string s) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public int minOperations(String s) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def minOperations(self, s: str) -> int:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def minOperations(self, s):  
        """  
        :type s: str  
        :rtype: int  
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {string} s  
 * @return {number}  
 */
```

```
var minOperations = function(s) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function minOperations(s: string): number {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int MinOperations(string s) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
int minOperations(char* s) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func minOperations(s string) int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun minOperations(s: String): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func minOperations(_ s: String) -> Int {
```

```
}  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn min_operations(s: String) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {String} s  
# @return {Integer}  
def min_operations(s)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param String $s  
     * @return Integer  
     */  
    function minOperations($s) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    int minOperations(String s) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Scala:

```

object Solution {
  def minOperations(s: String): Int = {

  }
}

```

Elixir:

```

defmodule Solution do
  @spec min_operations(s :: String.t) :: integer
  def min_operations(s) do

  end
end

```

Erlang:

```

-spec min_operations(S :: unicode:unicode_binary()) -> integer().
min_operations(S) ->
.

```

Racket:

```

(define/contract (min-operations s)
  (-> string? exact-integer?)
)

```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Minimum Changes To Make Alternating Binary String
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: string
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

```

```

class Solution {
public:
    int minOperations(string s) {

    }

};

```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Minimum Changes To Make Alternating Binary String
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: string
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
    public int minOperations(String s) {

    }

}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Minimum Changes To Make Alternating Binary String
Difficulty: Easy
Tags: string

Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
"""

class Solution:
    def minOperations(self, s: str) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass

```


Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
    def minOperations(self, s):
        """
        :type s: str
        :rtype: int
        """
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Minimum Changes To Make Alternating Binary String
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: string
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

/**
 * @param {string} s
 * @return {number}
 */
var minOperations = function(s) {

};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Minimum Changes To Make Alternating Binary String
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: string
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

function minOperations(s: string): number {
```

```
};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Minimum Changes To Make Alternating Binary String
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: string
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

public class Solution {
    public int MinOperations(string s) {

    }
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Minimum Changes To Make Alternating Binary String
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: string
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

int minOperations(char* s) {

}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Minimum Changes To Make Alternating Binary String
// Difficulty: Easy
```

```

// Tags: string
//
// Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

func minOperations(s string) int {

}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun minOperations(s: String): Int {

    }
}

```

Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func minOperations(_ s: String) -> Int {

    }
}

```

Rust Solution:

```

// Problem: Minimum Changes To Make Alternating Binary String
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: string
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// Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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impl Solution {
    pub fn min_operations(s: String) -> i32 {

    }
}

```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {String} s
# @return {Integer}
def min_operations(s)

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param String $s
     * @return Integer
     */
    function minOperations($s) {

    }

}
```

Dart Solution:

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class Solution {
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object Solution {
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defmodule Solution do
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```

```
end  
end
```

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```
-spec min_operations(S :: unicode:unicode_binary()) -> integer().  
min_operations(S) ->  
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Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (min-operations s)  
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)
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