Codility_

CodeCheck Report: trainingFFJG7D-8UD Test Name: Summary Timeline





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Tasks Details





Task description

A *binary gap* within a positive integer N is any maximal sequence of consecutive zeros that is surrounded by ones at both ends in the binary representation of N.

For example, number 9 has binary representation 1001 and contains a binary gap of length 2. The number 529 has binary representation 1000010001 and contains two binary gaps: one of length 4 and one of length 3. The number 20 has binary representation 10100 and contains one binary gap of length 1. The number 15 has binary representation 1111 and has no binary gaps. The number 32 has binary representation 10000 and has no binary gaps.

Write a function:

function solution(N);

that, given a positive integer N, returns the length of its longest binary gap. The function should return 0 if N doesn't contain a binary gap.

For example, given N = 1041 the function should return 5, because N has binary representation 1000010001 and so its longest binary gap is of length 5. Given N = 32 the function should return 0, because N has binary representation '100000' and thus no binary gaps.

Write an efficient algorithm for the following assumptions:

• N is an integer within the range [1..2,147,483,647].

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Solution

Programming language used:	JavaScript	
Total time used:	3 minutes	0
Effective time used:	3 minutes	0
Notes:	not defined yet	

Task timeline 0



Coc 100	de: 12:47:03 UTC, js, final, score: show code in pop-up			
1 2	<pre>// you can write to stdout for debugging purposes, e.g. // console.log('this is a debug message');</pre>			
3				
4	function solution(N) {			
5	// write your code in JavaScript (Node.js 8.9.4)			
6	<pre>let nText = N.toString(2);//Converted to Binary in String t</pre>			
7	<pre>let nLen = nText.length;</pre>			
8	<pre>let count = 0;</pre>			
9	<pre>let countStart = false;</pre>			
10	<pre>const binaryGapArray = [];</pre>			
11	for(let i = 0 ; i < nLen ;i++) {			
12 13	if(nText[i]==="0"&&!countStart) {			
14	count = 0;			
15	count++; countStart=true;			
16	countstart=true; }			
17	else if(nText[i]==="0"&&countStart) {			
18	count++;			
19	}			
20	else if(nText[i]==="1"&&countStart) {			
21	binaryGapArray.push(count);			
22	countStart=false;			
23	}			
24	•			
25	}			
26	<pre>let binaryGapArrayLength = binaryGapArray.length;</pre>			
27				
28	if(binaryGapArrayLength) {			
29	<pre>let maxBinaryGap = 0;</pre>			
30	<pre>for(i = 0; i < binaryGapArrayLength;i++) {</pre>			
31	<pre>if(maxBinaryGap < binaryGapArray[i])</pre>			
32	<pre>maxBinaryGap = binaryGapArray[i];</pre>			
33	}			
34	return maxBinaryGap;// returns maximum binary gap			

Analysis summary

The solution obtained perfect score.

Analysis

expand all Example tests

	James James Gereensner		
•	example1 example test n=1041=10000010001_2	•	ОК
•	example2 example test n=15=1111_2	~	ОК
•	example3 example test n=32=100000_2	~	ОК
expan	d all Correctness test	s	
>	extremes n=1, n=5=101_2 and n=2147483647=2**31-1	~	ок
•	trailing_zeroes n=6=110_2 and n=328=101001000_2	-	ОК
•	power_of_2 n=5=101_2, n=16=2**4 and n=1024=2**10	-	ОК
•	simple1 n=9=1001_2 and n=11=1011_2	~	ОК
•	simple2 n=19=10011 and n=42=101010_2	-	ОК
•	simple3 n=1162=10010001010_2 and n=5=101_2	-	ОК
•	medium1 n=51712=110010100000000_2 and n=20=10100_2	-	ОК
•	medium2 n=561892=100010010010111100100_2 and n=9=1001_2	-	ОК
•	medium3 n=66561=1000001000000001_2	-	ОК
•	large1 n=6291457=1100000000000000000001_2	-	ОК
•	large2 n=74901729=100011101101110100011100001	•	ОК
•	large3 n=805306373=110000000000000000000000000000000000	•	ОК
•	large4 n=1376796946=101001000010000010000100001 0010_2	-	ОК
•	large5 n=1073741825=1000000000000000000000000000000000000	-	ок
•	large6 n=1610612737=110000000000000000000000000000000000	~	ОК