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TASK-7

QUESTION: **MAKE SUBARRAY**

Make Subarray

There is a canvas with N total cells, and each cell can be painted white or black. Currently, the state of the board can be represented by a binary string S , where $S_i = 1$ if and only if the i -th cell in the canvas is painted black, and $S_i = 0$ otherwise.

You want the black cells to form a contiguous subarray, i.e. if cell x and cell y are coloured black, then all cells z between the 2 must also be black. Note that if there are no black cells, this condition is satisfied.

You can **only** change the colour of a cell from white to black (**but not the other way around**). Find the minimum number of changes needed.

Input Format

- The first line of input will contain a single integer T , denoting the number of test cases.
- Each test case consists of multiple lines of input.
 - The first line of each test case contains N - the number of cells.
 - The second line contains S - a binary string of size N .

Output Format

For each test case, output on a new line the minimum number of cells that need to be changed from white to black, such that the black cells form a contiguous subarray.

Constraints

- $1 \leq T \leq 100$
- $1 \leq N \leq 100$
- $S_i \in \{0, 1\}$

Sample 1:

SAMPLE TEST CASES:

Sample 1:

Input	Output
4	0
2	1
00	0
3	5
101	
4	
0110	
10	
0100010011	

Explanation:

Test Case 1 : There are no black cells, so the condition is satisfied.

Test Case 2 : We can colour the 2nd cell, and now the condition is satisfied.

CODE & OUTPUT:

```
G++ assign.cpp > f(a,b)
12
13 void solve()
14 {
15     ll n;
16     cin>>n;
17     string s;
18     cin>>s;
19
20     vector<ll>idx;
21     f(0,n){
22         if(s[i]=='1'){
23             idx.push_back(i);
24         }
25     }
26
27     if (idx.size()<2){
28         cout<<0<<endl;
29         return;
30     }
31
32     ll st=idx[0];
33     for(ll i=0; i<(ll)idx.size()-1;i++){
34         if (idx[i]+1==idx[i+1]){
35             st=idx[i+1];
36         }
37         else{
38             st=idx[i];
39             break;
40         }
41     }
42
43     ll end=idx.back();
44     for (ll i=idx.size()-1;i>0;i--){
45         if (idx[i]==idx[i-1]+1){
46             end=idx[i-1];
47         }
48         else{
49             end = idx[i];
50             break;
```

The screenshot shows a code editor with three tabs: 'assign.cpp', 'input.txt', and 'output.txt'.

assign.cpp:

```
G++ assign.cpp > f(a,b)
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36         }
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38             st=idx[i];
39             break;
40         }
41     }
42
43     ll end=idx.back();
44     for (ll i=idx.size()-1;i>0;i--){
45         if (idx[i]==idx[i-1]+1){
46             end=idx[i-1];
47         }
48         else{
49             end = idx[i];
50             break;
```

input.txt:

```
1 4
2 2
3 00
4 3
5 101
6 4
7 0110
8 10
9 0100010011
```

output.txt:

```
1 0
2 1
3 0
4 5
```

```
42     ll end=idx.back();
43     for (ll i=idx.size()-1;i>0;i--){
44         if (idx[i]==idx[i-1]+1){
45             end=idx[i-1];
46         }
47         else{
48             end = idx[i];
49             break;
50         }
51     }
52 }
53
54     ll cnt = 0;
55     f(st,end){
56         if(s[i]=='1')
57             cnt++;
58     }
59
60     if(end<=st)
61         cout<<0<<endl;
62     else
63         cout<<end-st-cnt<<endl;
64 }
65
66 int main()
67 {
68     ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
69     cin.tie(0);
70     file();
71     ll t;
72     cin>>t;
73     while(t--)
74     {
75         solve();
76     }
77     return 0;
78 }
```

```
5 00
4 3
5 101
6 4
7 0110
8 10
9 0100010011
```

output.txt ×

```
1 0
2 1
3 0
4 5
5
```