# POJ 3061

[0](http://dddousha.com/2019/10/23/poj-3061/" \l "comments)

IMG_256[dousha](http://dddousha.com/author/dousha/" \o "written 2019年10月23日 @ 下午9:59) written 3周 ago

Subsequence

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Time Limit:** 1000MS |  | **Memory Limit:** 65536K |
| **Total Submissions:** 27913 |  | **Accepted:** 11735 |

DescriptionA sequence of N positive integers (10 < N < 100 000), each of them less than or equal 10000, and a positive integer S (S < 100 000 000) are given. Write a program to find the minimal length of the subsequence of consecutive elements of the sequence, the sum of which is greater than or equal to S.

InputThe first line is the number of test cases. For each test case the program has to read the numbers N and S, separated by an interval, from the first line. The numbers of the sequence are given in the second line of the test case, separated by intervals. The input will finish with the end of file.

OutputFor each the case the program has to print the result on separate line of the output file.if no answer, print 0.

Sample Input

2

10 15

5 1 3 5 10 7 4 9 2 8

5 11

1 2 3 4 5

Sample Output

2

3

Source[Southeastern Europe 2006](http://poj.org/searchproblem?field=source&key=Southeastern+Europe+2006)

求出总和不小于S的连续子序列的长度最小值

#include<cstdio>

#include<cstring>

#include<iostream>

#include<algorithm>

using namespace std;

int n,S;

int a[100007];

int sum[100007];

int main()

{

int t;

scanf("%d",&t);

while(t--)

{

scanf("%d %d",&n,&S);

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

{

scanf("%d",&a[i]);

}

sum[0]=0;

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

{

sum[i+1]=sum[i]+a[i];

}

if(sum[n]<S)

{

printf("0\n");continue;

}

int res=n;

for(int s=0;sum[s]+S<=sum[n];s++)

{

int t=lower\_bound(sum+s,sum+n,sum[s]+S)-sum;

res=min(res,t-s);

}

printf("%d\n",res);

}

return 0;

}