

nick: Glenn

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English
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.

Write a function

```
def binary_gap(N)
```

that, given a positive integer N, returns the length of its longest binary gap. The function should

Example test




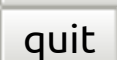
example1 - OK
example2 - OK

 **add test case**

```
1 def binary_gap ( N ):  
2     '''0(n^2)'''  
3  
4     #TODO: optimize bin(N)?  
5     #cached?  
6     bin_str = bin(N)  
7     bin_str = bin_str[2:]  
8     longest = 0  
9     curr = None  
10    current_gap = 0  
11    for i, char in enumerate(bin_str):  
12        if i == 0:  
13            prev = char #no need  
14            curr = char  
15            if curr == '0':  
16                current_gap += 1  
17                if current_gap > longest:  
18                    longest = current_gap  
19        else:  
20            curr = char  
21            if curr == '1':  
22                current_gap = 0  
23            if curr == '0':  
24                current_gap +=1  
25                if current_gap > longest:
```

Position: Ln 1, Ch 1

Total: Ln 28, Ch 686

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Compilation successful