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y training task

Training ticket

Session

ID: trainingZSSPG5-SZ7
Time limit: 120 min.

Status: closed

Created on: 2016-06-04 10:16 UTC Started on: 2016-06-04 10:16 UTC Finished on: 2016-06-04 10:17 UTC

Tasks in test

BinaryGap
Submitted in: Java

Correctness

100%

Performance not assessed Task score

100% 100 out of 100 points

1. BinaryGap

Find longest sequence of zeros in binary representation of an integer.

score: 100 of 100

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 100010001 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:

class Solution { public int solution(int 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 10000010001 and so its longest binary gap is of length 5.

Assume that:

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

Complexity:

- expected worst-case time complexity is O(log(N));
- expected worst-case space complexity is O(1).

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Solution

Programming language used: Java

Total time used: 1 minutes

Effective time used: 1 minutes

Notes: not defined yet

Task timeline





Code: 10:17:15 UTC, java, final,

show code in pop-up

10:17:15

score: 100

10:16:34

```
// you can also use imports, for example:
     // import java.util.*;
3
4
     // you can write to stdout for debugging purposes, e.g.
5
     // System.out.println("this is a debug message");
 6
     class Solution {
8
          public int solution(int N) {
String val = Integer.toBinaryString(N);
9
10
          char[] SOURCE = val.toCharArray();
11
12
          int BIGGEST = 0; // lenght of the sequence
13
                            // start index of longest sequence
// start index of the current sequence
          int INDEX = 0;
          int START = 0;
          int[]_LENGHTS = new int[SOURCE.length]; //
```

```
16
            byte prior = -1; // -1 - unknown, 0 - not found, 1
17
18
            for (int i=0;i < SOURCE.length; i++) {</pre>
              if (SOURCE[i] == '0') {
   if (prior == 0) {
     START = i;
19
20
21
22
23
                 LENGHTS[START] = LENGHTS[START] + 1;
24
                 prior = 1;
25
               } else {
                 if (prior == 1) {
  if (LENGHTS[START] > BIGGEST) {
    BIGGEST = LENGHTS[START];
    INDEX = START;
}
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
                 prior = 0;
33
34
            }
35
36
            return BIGGEST;
37
38
      }
```

Analysis summary

The solution obtained perfect score.

Analysis

	1,010		•
expand all Example tests			
•	example1 example test n=1041=10000010001_2	•	OK
•	example2 example test n=15=1111_2	•	OK
expan	d all Correctness tes	ts	
•	extremes n=1, n=5=101_2 and n=2147483647=2**31-1	•	OK
•	trailing_zeroes n=6=110_2 and n=328=101001000_2	•	OK
•	power_of_2 n=5=101_2, n=16=2**4 and n=1024=2**10	•	OK
•	simple1 n=9=1001_2 and n=11=1011_2	•	OK
•	simple2 n=19=10011 and n=42=101010_2	•	OK
•	simple3 n=1162=10010001010_2 and n=5=101_2	•	OK
•	medium1 n=51712=110010100000000_2 and n=20=10100_2	~	OK
•	medium2 n=561892=100010010010111100100_2 and n=9=1001_2	~	OK
•	medium3 n=66561=1000001000000001_2	•	OK
•	large1 n=6291457=110000000000000000000001_2	•	OK
•	large2 n=74901729=1000111011011101000111000 01	~	ОК
•	large3 n=805306373=110000000000000000000000000000000000	•	ОК
•	large4 n=1376796946=10100100001000001000001 00010010_2	~	ОК
•	large5 n=1073741825=1000000000000000000000000000000000000	~	OK
•	large6	~	OK

Training center