




CodeCheck Report: trainingBTWU2A-M55

Test Name:

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Summary Timeline

Tasks summary

Task	Time spent	Score
BinaryGap Java 8 	62 min	100%

Total score



Tasks Details

Easy	1. BinaryGap Find longest sequence of zeros in binary representation of an integer.	Task Score	Correctness	Performance
		100%	100%	Not assessed

Task description

Solution

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 100000 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. 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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Programming language used: Java 8

Total time used: 62 minutes



Effective time used: 62 minutes



Notes: *not defined yet*

Task timeline



18:23:32

19:25:10

Code: 19:25:10 UTC, java, final,
score: **100**

[show code in pop-up](#)

```
1 // you can also use imports, for example:
2 // 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
7 class Solution {
8     public int solution(int N) {
9         // range check
10        if (N < 1) return 0;
11
12        // initialize state
13        boolean gotFirstOne = false;
14        boolean gotFirstZero = false;
15        int gapSize = 0;
16        int maxGapSize = 0;
17
18        // shift all bits of number right
19        for ( ; N != 0; N >>= 1 ) {
20            if ((N & 1) == 1) {
```

```
21 // got 1 bit, advance state
22 gotFirstOne = true;
23 if (gotFirstZero) {
24     // already saw a 0 bit previously, compute
25     maxGapSize = Math.max(gapSize, maxGapSize);
26     gapSize = 0;
27 }
28 gotFirstZero = false;
29 continue;
30 }
31 // got 0 bit
32 if (gotFirstOne) {
33     // already saw a 1 bit previously, advance state
34     gotFirstZero = true;
35     gapSize++;
36 }
37 }
38 return maxGapSize;
39 }
40 }
```

Analysis summary

The solution obtained perfect score.

Analysis

expand all	Example tests
▶ example1	✓ OK
example test n=1041=10000010001_2	
▶ example2	✓ OK
example test n=15=1111_2	
▶ example3	✓ OK
example test n=32=100000_2	
expand all	Correctness tests
▶	

extremes	✓ OK
n=1, n=5=101_2 and n=2147483647=2**31-1	
▶ trailing_zeroes	✓ OK
n=6=110_2 and n=328=101001000_2	
▶ power_of_2	✓ OK
n=5=101_2, n=16=2**4 and n=1024=2**10	
▶ simple1	✓ OK
n=9=1001_2 and n=11=1011_2	
▶ simple2	✓ OK
n=19=10011 and n=42=101010_2	
▶ simple3	✓ OK
n=1162=10010001010_2 and n=5=101_2	
▶ medium1	✓ OK
n=51712=110010100000000_2 and n=20=10100_2	
▶ medium2	✓ OK
n=561892=10001001001011100100_2 and n=9=1001_2	
▶ medium3	✓ OK
n=66561=10000010000000001_2	
▶ large1	✓ OK
n=6291457=110000000000000000001_2	
▶ large2	✓ OK
n=74901729=1000111011011101000111000 01	
▶ large3	✓ OK
n=805306373=110000000000000000000 000101_2	
▶ large4	✓ OK
n=1376796946=10100100001000001000001 00010010_2	
▶ large5	✓ OK
n=1073741825=1000000000000000000000	

00000001_2		
▶	large6	✓ OK
n=1610612737=1100000000000000000000		
00000001_2		