08 November 2021

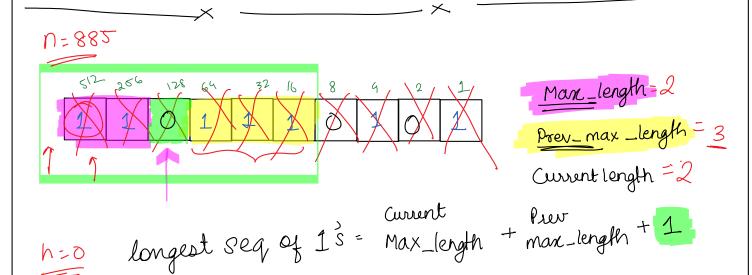


Case 2:  $\frac{3}{5}$ Case 2:  $\frac{3}{5}$ Case 3:  $\frac{3}{5}$ 

To find longest sequence of 1's

- 1. Iterate through all of the bits
  - a. If bit is '1' then increment current\_count
  - b. If bit is '0' then reset current\_count to 0
- 2. If current\_count is greater than max\_length Then max\_length = current\_count

Flipabil Lischange a 0 to 1.



O(n) => Teme (amplicity

Prev Max length will be updated if the next bit is 1

