Java 1D Array (Part 2)

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Let's play a game on an array! You're standing at index 0 of an n-element array named $game$. From some index i (where $0 \leq i < n$), you can perform one of the following moves:

- *Move Backward:* If cell $i-1$ exists *and* contains a 0, you can walk back to cell $i-1$.
- *Move Forward:*
  - If cell $i+1$ contains a zero, you can walk to cell $i+1$.
  - If cell $i+leap$ contains a zero, you can jump to cell $i+leap$.
  - If you're standing in cell $n-1$ or the value of $i+leap \geq n$, you can walk or jump off the end of the array and win the game.

In other words, you can move from index i to index $i+1$, $i-1$, or $i+leap$ as long as the destination index is a cell containing a 0. If the destination index is greater than $n-1$, you win the game.

Given $leap$ and $game$, complete the function in the editor below so that it returns *true* if you can win the game (or *false* if you cannot).

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, q, denoting the number of queries (i.e., function calls).
The $2 \cdot q$ subsequent lines describe each query over two lines:

1. The first line contains two space-separated integers describing the respective values of n and $leap$.
2. The second line contains n space-separated binary integers (i.e., zeroes and ones) describing the respective values of $game_0, game_1, \ldots, game_{n-1}$.

Constraints

- $1 \leq q \leq 5000$
- $2 \leq n \leq 100$
- $0 \leq leap \leq 100$
- It is guaranteed that the value of $game[0]$ is always 0.

Output Format

Return *true* if you can win the game; otherwise, return *false*.

Sample Input

```
4
5 3
0 0 0 0 0
6 5
0 0 0 1 1 1
6 3
0 0 1 1 1 0
```

```
3 1
0 1 0
```

Sample Output

```
YES
YES
NO
NO
```

Explanation

We perform the following $q = 4$ queries:

1. For $game = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0]$ and $leap = 3$, we can walk and/or jump to the end of the array because every cell contains a 0. Because we can win, we return *true*.
2. For $game = [0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1]$ and $leap = 5$, we can walk to index 1 and then jump $i + leap = 1 + 5 = 6$ units to the end of the array. Because we can win, we return *true*.
3. For $game = [0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0]$ and $leap = 3$, there is no way for us to get past the three consecutive ones. Because we cannot win, we return *false*.
4. For $game = [0, 1, 0]$ and $leap = 1$, there is no way for us to get past the one at index 1. Because we cannot win, we return *false*.

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Java 7

```
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {
    public static boolean canWin(int leap, int[] game) {
        // Return true if you can win the game; otherwise, return false.
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
        int q = scan.nextInt();
        while (q-- > 0) {
            int n = scan.nextInt();
            int leap = scan.nextInt();

            int[] game = new int[n];
```

```java
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                game[i] = scan.nextInt();
            }

            System.out.println( (canWin(leap, game)) ? "YES" : "NO" );
        }
        scan.close();
    }
}

```

Line: 1 Col: 1

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