Contiguous Array in C++ #include <iostream> #include <unordered_map> using namespace std; int sol(int arr[], int n) { int ans = 0; unordered_map<int, int> map; map[0] = -1;int sum = 0; for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) { $if (arr[i] == 0) {$ sum += -1; $else if (arr[i] == 1) {$ sum += +1; if (map.find(sum) != map.end()) { int idx = map[sum];int len = i - idx;if (len > ans) { ans = len;} else { map[sum] = i;return ans; int main() { int arr[] = $\{0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1\}$; int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]); cout << sol(arr, n) << endl; // Output: 10

return 0;

Dry Run:

Given input:

```
int arr[] = \{0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1\};
int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
```

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Initial Values:

- ans = 0 (stores the longest subarray length)
- $map = \{0: -1\}$ (maps cumulative sum to the first occurrence index)
- sum = 0 (initial cumulative sum)

Iteration by Iteration Walkthrough:

i	arr[i]	sum (cumulative sum)	map (sum -> index)	Length (len)	Updated ans
0	0	-1	{0: -1, -1: 0}	0 - (-1) = 1	1
1	0	-2	{0: -1, -1: 0, -2: 1}	1 - (-1) = 2	2
2	1	-1	{0: -1, -1: 0, -2: 1}	2 - 0 = 2	2
3	0	-2	{0: -1, -1: 0, -2: 1}	3 - 1 = 2	2
4	1	-1	{0: -1,	4 - 0 = 4	4
5	0	-2	{0: -1, -1: 0, -2: 1}	5 - 1 = 4	4
6	1	-1	{0: -1, -1: 0, -2: 1}	6 - 0 = 6	6
7	1	0	{0: -1, -1: 0, -2: 1}	7 - (-1) = 8	8
8	0	-1	{0: -1, -1: 0, -2: 1}	8 - 0 = 8	8
9	0	-2	{0: -1, -1: 0, -2: 1}	9 - 1 = 8	8
10	1	-1	{0: -1, -1: 0, -2: 1}	10 - 0 = 10	10
11	1	0	{0: -1, -1: 0,	11 - (-1) = 12	12

	12 1 1
	 Correct Analysis: The longest subarray with equal numbers of 0s and 1s spans from index 2 to 11 (inclusive), making the subarray length 12.
	Final Output:
	12
Output:	
12	