

Problem 957: Prison Cells After N Days

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

There are

8

prison cells in a row and each cell is either occupied or vacant.

Each day, whether the cell is occupied or vacant changes according to the following rules:

If a cell has two adjacent neighbors that are both occupied or both vacant, then the cell becomes occupied.

Otherwise, it becomes vacant.

Note

that because the prison is a row, the first and the last cells in the row can't have two adjacent neighbors.

You are given an integer array

cells

where

`cells[i] == 1`

if the

i

th

cell is occupied and

`cells[i] == 0`

if the

i

th

cell is vacant, and you are given an integer

n

.

Return the state of the prison after

n

days (i.e.,

n

such changes described above).

Example 1:

Input:

`cells = [0,1,0,1,1,0,0,1]`, `n = 7`

Output:

[0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0]

Explanation:

The following table summarizes the state of the prison on each day: Day 0: [0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1] Day 1: [0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0] Day 2: [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0] Day 3: [0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0] Day 4: [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0] Day 5: [0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0] Day 6: [0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0] Day 7: [0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0]

Example 2:

Input:

cells = [1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0], n = 1000000000

Output:

[0,0,1,1,1,1,1,0]

Constraints:

cells.length == 8

cells[i]

is either

0

or

1

.

1 <= n <= 10

9

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> prisonAfterNDays(vector<int>& cells, int n) {

    }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int[] prisonAfterNDays(int[] cells, int n) {

    }
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def prisonAfterNDays(self, cells: List[int], n: int) -> List[int]:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):
    def prisonAfterNDays(self, cells, n):
        """
        :type cells: List[int]
        :type n: int
        :rtype: List[int]
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {number[]} cells
 * @param {number} n
 * @return {number[]}
 */
var prisonAfterNDays = function(cells, n) {
```

```
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function prisonAfterNDays(cells: number[], n: number): number[] {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int[] PrisonAfterNDays(int[] cells, int n) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
/**  
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().  
 */  
int* prisonAfterNDays(int* cells, int cellsSize, int n, int* returnSize) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func prisonAfterNDays(cells []int, n int) []int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun prisonAfterNDays(cells: IntArray, n: Int): IntArray {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```

class Solution {
  func prisonAfterNDays(_ cells: [Int], _ n: Int) -> [Int] {

  }
}

```

Rust:

```

impl Solution {
  pub fn prison_after_n_days(cells: Vec<i32>, n: i32) -> Vec<i32> {

  }
}

```

Ruby:

```

# @param {Integer[]} cells
# @param {Integer} n
# @return {Integer[]}
def prison_after_n_days(cells, n)

end

```

PHP:

```

class Solution {

  /**
   * @param Integer[] $cells
   * @param Integer $n
   * @return Integer[]
   */
  function prisonAfterNDays($cells, $n) {

  }
}

```

Dart:

```

class Solution {
  List<int> prisonAfterNDays(List<int> cells, int n) {

  }
}

```

```
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
  def prisonAfterNDays(cells: Array[Int], n: Int): Array[Int] = {  
  
  }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec prison_after_n_days(cells :: [integer], n :: integer) :: [integer]  
  def prison_after_n_days(cells, n) do  
  
  end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec prison_after_n_days(Cells :: [integer()], N :: integer()) ->  
[integer()].  
prison_after_n_days(Cells, N) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (prison-after-n-days cells n)  
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer? (listof exact-integer?))  
  )
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Prison Cells After N Days  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, math, hash
```

```

*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
*/

class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> prisonAfterNDays(vector<int>& cells, int n) {

    }
};

```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Prison Cells After N Days
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

class Solution {
    public int[] prisonAfterNDays(int[] cells, int n) {

    }
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Prison Cells After N Days
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, math, hash

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
"""

```



```

"""

class Solution:
    def prisonAfterNDays(self, cells: List[int], n: int) -> List[int]:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass

```

Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
    def prisonAfterNDays(self, cells, n):
        """
        :type cells: List[int]
        :type n: int
        :rtype: List[int]
        """

```

JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Prison Cells After N Days
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

/**
 * @param {number[]} cells
 * @param {number} n
 * @return {number[]}
 */
var prisonAfterNDays = function(cells, n) {

};

```

TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
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 * Tags: array, math, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

function prisonAfterNDays(cells: number[], n: number): number[] {

};

```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Prison Cells After N Days
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

public class Solution {
    public int[] PrisonAfterNDays(int[] cells, int n) {

    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Prison Cells After N Days
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math, hash
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```

*/

/**
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
 */
int* prisonAfterNDays(int* cells, int cellsSize, int n, int* returnSize) {

}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Prison Cells After N Days
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, math, hash
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// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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func prisonAfterNDays(cells []int, n int) []int {

}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun prisonAfterNDays(cells: IntArray, n: Int): IntArray {

    }
}

```

Swift Solution:

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class Solution {
    func prisonAfterNDays(_ cells: [Int], _ n: Int) -> [Int] {

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impl Solution {
    pub fn prison_after_n_days(cells: Vec<i32>, n: i32) -> Vec<i32> {

    }
}

```

Ruby Solution:

```

# @param {Integer[]} cells
# @param {Integer} n
# @return {Integer[]}
def prison_after_n_days(cells, n)

end

```

PHP Solution:

```

class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $cells
     * @param Integer $n
     * @return Integer[]
     */
    function prisonAfterNDays($cells, $n) {

    }

}

```

Dart Solution:

```

class Solution {
    List<int> prisonAfterNDays(List<int> cells, int n) {

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```
}  
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object Solution {  
  def prisonAfterNDays(cells: Array[Int], n: Int): Array[Int] = {  
  
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```
defmodule Solution do  
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-spec prison_after_n_days(Cells :: [integer()], N :: integer()) ->  
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