

[All Contests](#) > [#MentorshipKarona Webinar by Vinit Shahdeo](#) > [Vinit and his Special Number](#)

Vinit and his Special Number

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

Vinit is a coach at [Rails Girls Summer Of Code](#). He is very fond of numbers. Recently he has coined a term for numbers : **Special Number**.

According to him, a number is known as **special number** if its binary representation contains atleast two consecutive 1's or set bits. For example **7** with binary representation **111** is a special bit number. Similarly **3(11)** is also a special bit number as it contains atleast two consecutive set bits or ones.

Now the problem is, You are given an Array of **N** integers and **Q** queries. Each query is defined by two integers **L**, **R**. You have to output the count of special bit numbers in the range **L** to **R**.

Input Format

First line contains integer **N**, no of Array elements and **Q** - Total Number of Queries.

Next line contains **N** integers **A[i]** defining Array elements.

Next **Q** lines contains Queries of the type $1 \leq L \leq R \leq N$.

Constraints

$$0 \leq A[i] \leq 10^9$$

$$1 \leq N \leq 10^5$$

$$1 \leq Q \leq 10^5$$

Output Format

Output **Q** lines containing answer for the i^{th} Query.

Sample Input 0

```
5 3
3 5 1 12 7
1 3
2 3
1 5
```

Sample Output 0

```
1
0
3
```

Difficulty: Medium

Rate This Challenge:

[More](#)

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable)  

C++  

```
1 #include <cmath>
2 #include <cstdio>
3 #include <vector>
4 #include <iostream>
5 #include <algorithm>
6 using namespace std;
7
8
9 int main() {
10     /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT */
11     return 0;
12 }
13
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

 [Upload Code as File](#) ☐ Test against custom input

Run Code

Submit Code