



Cyclic shift

A large binary number is represented by a string A of size N and comprises of $\mathbf{0}_s$ and $\mathbf{1}_s$. You must perform a cyclic shift on this string. The cyclic shift operation is defined as follows:

• If the string A is $[A_0, A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_{N-1}]$, then after performing one cyclic shift, the string becomes $[A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_{N-1}, A_0]$.

You performed the shift infinite number of times and each time you recorded the value of the binary number represented by the string. The maximum binary number formed after performing (possibly $\bf 0$) the operation is $\bf B$. Your task is to determine the number of cyclic shifts that can be performed such that the value represented by the string $\bf A$ will be equal to $\bf B$ for the $\bf K^{th}$ time.

Input format

- ullet First line: A single integer T denoting the number of test cases
- For each test case:
 - \circ First line: Two space-separated integers $m{N}$ and $m{K}$
 - Second line: A denoting the string

Output format

For each test case, print a single line containing one integer that represents the number of cyclic shift operations performed such that the value represented by string A is equal to B for the K^{th} time.

Constraints

$$1 \le T \le 10^3$$

$$1 \le N \le 10^5$$

$$1 \le K \le 10^9$$

$$A_i = \{0,1\}$$
, for each i

Note: Sum of N overall test cases does not exceed 10^5

Sample Input	Sample Output	
2	9	
5 2	3	
10101		
6 2		
010101		

Explanation

For the 1st test case, the value of B is $(11010)_2$. After performing $\bf 4$ cyclic shifts the value represented by array $\bf A$ becomes equal to $\bf B$ for the first time. After performing additional $\bf 5$ cyclic shifts the value represented by array $\bf A$ becomes $\bf B$ for the second time. Hence, the answer is $\bf 4+\bf 5=\bf 9$

For the 2nd test case, the value of B is $(101010)_2$. After performing $\mathbf 1$ cyclic shifts the value represented by array A becomes equal to B for the first time. After performing additional $\mathbf 2$ cyclic shifts the value represented by array A becomes B for the second time. Hence, the answer is $\mathbf 1+\mathbf 2=\mathbf 3$

Time Limit: 1.0 sec(s) for each input file Memory Limit: 256 MB

Source Limit: 1024 KB Python 3 (python 3.5.2) 1 2 # Sample code to perform I/O: 3 4 name = input() # Reading input from STDIN print('Hi, %s.' % name) # Writing output to STDOUT 5 6 7 # Warning: Printing unwanted or ill-formatted data to output will cause the test cases to fail 8 9 # Write your code here 10 def binary shift(arr): 11 return arr[1:len(arr)]+arr[0] 12 13 14 def value(arr): 15 arr = arr[::-1] result = 016 17 18 for i in range(len(arr)): 19 result = result + int(arr[i])*(pow(2,i)) return result 20 21 22 T = int(input()) 23 24 while(T>0): T = T-1 25 26 string = input().split() ■ Provide custom input **COMPILE & TEST** SUBMIT Log ID: 163365527 / Apr 13, 2021 11:10 AM IST ? Refer judge environment **RESULT:** Sample Test Cases Passed ? Time (sec) Memory (KiB) Language 0.035668 3760 Python 3 Input 5 2 10101 010101 Output **Expected Correct Output** 9

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