Approach

1. The ispower5 function checks if a number is a power of 5. It iteratively divides the number by 5 until it reaches 1. If the number becomes 1, it returns true; otherwise, it returns false
2. The helper function recursively finds the minimum number of beautiful substrings in the binary string s
3. Within a loop, a number num is formed by left-shifting the previous value and adding the current binary digit. Basically we are converting it into decimal number
4. If num is zero (leading zero), the loop is broken.As 5 is an odd number so its left most bit is always 1
5. If num is a power of 5, a recursive call is made with the updated index. The result for the remaining part of the string is calculated recursively.