**[Complement](https://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/complement3911/1)**

You are given a binary string **str**. In a single operation, you can choose two indices **L** and **R** such that **1 ≤ L ≤ R ≤ N** and complement the characters between **L** and **R** i.e **strL, strL+1, …, strR**. By complement, we mean change character **0** to **1** and vice-versa.

You task is to perform **ATMOST** one operation such that in final string number of **1**s is maximised. If there is no need to completement, i.e., string contains all **1**s, return **-1**. Else, return the two values denoting **L** and **R**. If there are multiple solutions, return the **lexicographically smallest pair of L and R**.

**Example 1:**

**Input:**

N = 3

str = "111"

**Output:** -1

**Explanation:** As all characters are '1',

so don't need to complement any.

**Example 2:**

**Input:**

N = 2

str = "01"

**Output:** 1 1

**Explanation:** After complementing [1, 1]

the string becomes "11".

**Your Task:**  
You don't need to read input or print anything**.**Complete the function **findRange()** which takes the string **str** and the size of the string, **n**, as input parameters and returns an array of length 2 or 1 representing the answer. You don't to print answer or take inputs.

**Expected Time Complexity:** O(N)  
**Expected Auxiliary Space:** O(1)  
  
**Constraints:**  
1 ≤ N ≤ 105  
Str is a binary string i.e. contains only '0' and '1'.