



# String Transmission

## Group Members:

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**WHAT WAS THE  
PROBLEM**

**Alice**

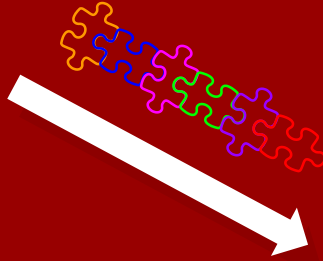


**Alice and Bob  
are trying to  
communicate**



**Bob**

**Alice**

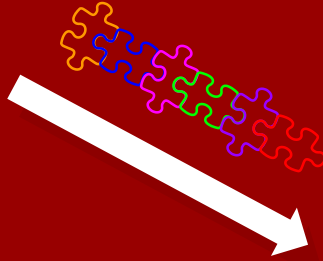


**Alice sends a  
message**



**Bob**

**Alice**

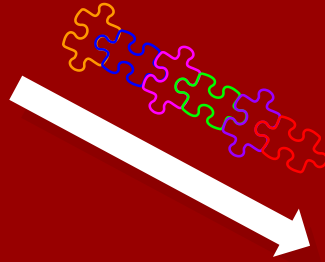


**The message is  
transmitted...**



**Bob**

**Alice**

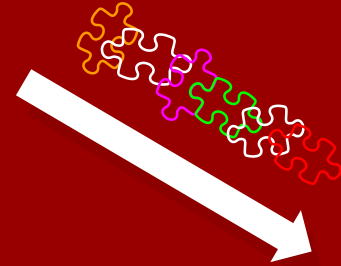
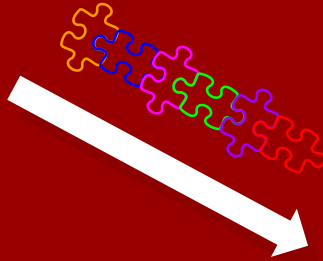


**Bob**



**Bob receives  
the message,  
but...**

**Alice**



**Bob**



**Some of the  
message may  
(or may not)  
have been  
messed with**



## String Transmission

- ▶ Bob receives a binary string from Alice
- ▶ Unfortunately, there are up to  $k$  errors in the string of length  $n$ 
  - ▷ **Up to**  $k$  bits in that string could be inverted
- ▶ However, Bob knows that the string that Alice sent was NOT periodic...
  - ▷ This means that the string cannot be represented by a single, repeated pattern
    - ▷  $01010101$  is periodic
    - ▷  $0001$  is not





# PROGRAM STRUCTURE

## Input

- ▶ The first line contains the number of test cases  $T$ .
- ▶  $T$  test cases follow.
- ▶ Each test case contains:
- ▶ Two integers  $N$  and  $K$  on the first line, and a binary string of length  $N$  on the next line.

## Output

- ▶ Output  $T$  lines, one for each test case.
- ▶ Since the answers can be really big, output the numbers modulo 1000000007.

**961 solutions  
submitted**

That's a lot of solutions

**60 max score**

And a lot of score to be had

**Hard**

“

This is **really** a **difficult** one, can  
someone provide a editorial?

- **liurenjie**

**EXAMPLE I/O**



## EXAMPLE I/O

Input

```
1
5 0
00000
```

Output



## EXAMPLE I/O

Input

```
1
5 0
00000
```

Output

```
0
```



## EXAMPLE I/O

Input

```
1
5 0
00000
```

Output

```
0
```

**Explanation:** Since “00000” is periodic, and there were 0 errors, there are no possible strings that Alice could have transmitted...



## EXAMPLE I/O

Input

```
1
3 1
001
```

Output





## EXAMPLE I/O

Input

```
1
3 1
001
```

Output

```
3
```

**Explanation:** Alice could have transmitted "001", or "011" or "101".



## EXAMPLE I/O

Input

```
1
3 1
101
```

Output



## EXAMPLE I/O

Input

```
1
3 1
101
```

Output

```
6
```

**Explanation:** Alice could have transmitted either “001”, “010”, “100”, “011”, “101”, or “110”...



## EXAMPLE I/O FOR $T > 1$

Input

```
3
5 0
00000
3 1
001
3 3
101
```

Output

```
0
3
6
```

**INITIAL APPROACH**



## What We Did

- ▶ Initially focused on generating non-periodic permutations of the string from the get go
- ▶ Find divisors of length of  $n$  to decrease number of strings generated
- ▶ Generate strings and see if that matches the given constraints of possible errors in string

**WHY WE ARE DUMB**



## Are We Dumb?

- ▶ Our initial attempt was going to be too slow for hackerrank
- ▶ Changed solution methodology to employ dynamic programming
  - ▷ Used a 2D array to keep track of progress and number of possible result



**SOLUTION**



## The Right Answer

- ▶ DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING
- ▶ Must be dynamic because calculating with brute force would take too long
  - ▷ With super large strings, the results can be **HUGE** which is why we use that mod, 1000000007, and why we don't use brute force algorithms

# **CODE WALKTHROUGH**



## Not Going to Happen

- ▶ General Algorithm
  - ▷ Manipulate a matrix iteratively using the divisors of  $k$  as offsets
- ▶ Tracing takes too long...
  - ▷ Here are some of the cool parts though!



## Pascal's Rule

- Like nCr but not

```
def pascalRule(n, k):  
    # Simple variable. Set answer equal to -1.  
    ans = -1  
    for i in range(0, k+1):  
        # // is integer division in python3  
        ans = ans + factorial(n) // ( factorial(i) * factorial(n-i) )  
    return ans
```

$$\begin{aligned}\binom{n}{k} + \binom{n}{k-1} &= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} + \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k+1)!} \\ &= n! \left[ \frac{n-k+1}{k!(n-k+1)!} + \frac{k}{k!(n-k+1)!} \right] \\ &= \frac{n!(n+1)}{k!(n-k+1)!} = \binom{n+1}{k}\end{aligned}$$



## Python > Everything

Cool Python way

```
result = [[0]*(nkSum) for i in range(len(div))]
```

Boring way

```
result = []  
for i in range(len(div)):  
    result.append([0] * nkSum)
```



# Python > Everything

Cool Python way

```
for i, d in enumerate(div):
```

Boring way

```
i = 0
for d in enumerate(div):
    ...
    i+=1
```

**RUNNING THE CODE**





# THANKS!

## Any questions?

We pledge our honor that we have abided by the Stevens Honor System